DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; cold; fresh northwesterly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,581. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1899.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: FOURTEEN PAGES, WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recover.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the House yesterday the debate on the Currency bill was continued. Mr. Scudder and Mr. Clayton, two New York Democrats, supported the measure. A lively tilt took place in the House between two Democratic members from Kentucky over the Goebel contest.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller, the British commander in South Africa, while trying to force the passage of the Tugela River yesterday, met with a crushing defeat. His troops were driven back by the Boer riflemen, and were compelled to abandon ten guns after losing one from the enemy's shell fire. The official dispatch intimates that the loss of life was great. A force of Boers has been discovered in Gen. Methuen's rear. The British announce that an attack on Mafeking has been repulsed. Baron von Suesskind, the German Military Attaché at Paris, has been withdrawn. The Dreyfus case and subsequent attacks of the French press are admitted to be the causes which led to the action. The Pope in his allocution says that there was no one more worthy than he of an invitation to The Hague Peace Conference. According to the Kaiser's calendar the new century begins Jan. 1, 1900. Insurance on the steamer Paris has been settled. Brazil has paid the last installment of the Rothschild loan. Peru's new Cabinet has been formed. Nearly all the Venezuelan States have declared in favor of the revolutionist Hernandez.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Republican National Committee decided yesterday to hold next year's convention in Philadelphia on June 19.

Page 2.

Maurice Strauss, formerly a well-known actor and lately an enthusiastic Spiritualist, committed suicide by jumping from the Fall River steamer Puritan.

Page 3.

Handwriting Expert Kinsley, on cross-examination in the Molineux trial, admitted that he formerly thought that the defendant did not write the address on the poison package, and that his belief was changed only after he had seen Molineux write under conditions arranged by himself. It was said in Brooklyn that the failure to try ex-Coroner Nason, who was indicted for holding alleged bogus inquests, was due to the fact that Kinsley had acknowledged that he made a mistake in his expert evidence before the Grand Jury.

Page 4.

Justice Marean yesterday granted an injunction which restrains defendant from erecting tenement houses on certain land, and which is of importance to holders of realty in restricted neighborhoods.

Page 5.

It is reported that Messrs. Whitney, Widener, and Elkins will build a new opera house in Philadelphia.

The Board of Aldermen, influenced by a statement from Controller Coler, refused to approve two bond issues of $1,000,000 each for bridges.

Page 6.

Gen. Wood, the new Military Governor of Cuba, who will sail for Havana to-morrow, predicts a brilliant future for the island, and says talk of revolt is foolish.

The knit underwear manufacturers of this State have formed a combination, and it is said that prices will be raised at least

Judge F. W. Kruse was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial Department.

Page 7.

Henry C. Landis, a prominent insurance man of Baltimore, jumped from the window of an infirmary while a patient there and was killed.

Page 8.

Two North River shad were sold in Fulton Market yesterday for $4 apiece.

The Rev. J. C. Lambert, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of West Hoboken, has closed the church gymnasium on account of trouble with the Athletic Union.

Page 9.

Columbia University's different athletic organizations have been united into one general association.

Christian Hitt, employe of a chemical factory and in a dangerous condition from drinking tea in which poison had been placed, accuses a fellow-workman.

Page 11.

Gold shipments begin to-day with the carriage by the Lucania of $1,700,000.

The firm of which John C. Sheehan is a member is yet undecided as to offering a bid for the construction of the rapid transit tunnel.

Page 14.

Samuel Goldberger, a Tammany election district Captain, was convicted of colonizing voters.

To enable his client to show to a jury how an accident for which she is suing for damages happened, Warren Dixon, her counsel, held her baby in court during the illustration.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

CHICAGO'S TENEMENT HOUSES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Chicago's display in the tenement house exhibition which opens in New York Jan. 15, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society of that city, is almost ready. Under the direction of the Improved Housing Association, a general committee, with the help of a number of sub-committees, have been working diligently for some time. As a result, John E. George, Secretary General of the committee, has to report that with the exception of a few minor details all the work has been turned in.

Six large maps have been prepared showing, first, the most densely populated portions of Chicago; second, the mortality rates from all causes; third, the zymotic or germ diseases; fourth, diphtheria; fifth, tuberculosis, and, sixth, child mortality.

There are also two dozen photographs showing typical poor dwellings in the First, Seventh, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, in the stock yards district, near the University of Chicago Settlement, and in the Bohemian district along Blue Island Avenue.

PATERSON WRECK CLAIM PAID.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN Dec. 15.—Ex-Judge Lucius P. Deming of this city to-day filed a bond of $2,000 in the Probate Court as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Alexander Craig, who was killed, with her husband and two children, in a railroad wreck at Paterson, N. J., recently.

Judge Deming said to-day that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, through its attorney, had offered to settle with the heirs of Mrs. Craig for damages. Judge Deming refuses to state the terms of the settlement. They are satisfactory, however, for the heirs have concluded not to bring any damage suits. Judge McGee, counsel for the railroad, has been negotiating with Judge Deming over the settlement.

It is expected a similar line of settlement will be made with Mr. Craig's heirs. The action of the railroad was voluntary.

"Tell Him to His Teeth"

that Bensolyptus Tooth Powder is the best antiseptic dentrifice you ever found. At all druggists. —Adv.

BULLER ROUTED; LOSES 11 GUNS

British Meet Crushing Defeat at Tugela River.

ARTILLERY IN A TRAP

After Hard Fighting Two Batteries Are Abandoned.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Reported that One Brigade Suffered Severely—Battle Brought on While Trying to Relieve Gen. White.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The War Office has received a dispatch announcing that Gen. Buller yesterday met with a serious reverse, losing eleven guns.

He was attempting to force the passage of the Tugela River. Finding it impossible to effect his object, he ordered a retirement in order to avoid greater losses.

Ten of the guns lost were abandoned, while one was put out of action by the Boer shell fire.

The following is the text of Gen. Buller's dispatch:

"Buller to Lansdowne. Chieveley Camp, Dec. 15, 6:20 P. M.:

"I regret to report a serious reverse. I moved in full strength from our camp near Chieveley at 4 o'clock this morning. There are two fordable places in the Tugela River, and it was my intention to force a passage through at one of them. They are about two miles apart.

"My intention was to force one or the other with one brigade, supported by a central brigade. Gen. Hart was to attack the left Drift, Gen. Hilyard the right road, and Gen. Lyttleton was to take the centre and to support either.

"Early in the day I saw that Gen. Hart would not be able to force a passage, and I directed him to withdraw. He had, however, attacked with great gallantry; and his leading battalion, the Connaught Rangers, I fear, suffered a great deal. Col. I. G. Brooke was seriously wounded.

"I then ordered Gen. Hildyard to advance, which he did; and his leading regiment, the East Surrey, occupied Colenso station.

"At that moment I heard that the whole artillery I had sent to support the attack—the Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth Field Battery and six naval twelve-pounder quick-firers—under Col. Long, had advanced close to the river in Long's desire to be within effective range. It proved to be full of the enemy, who suddenly opened a galling fire at close range, killing all their horses, and the gunners were compelled to stand to their guns. Some of the wagon teams got shelter for the troops in a donga, and desperate efforts were made to bring out the field guns.

"The fire, however, was too severe, and only two were saved by Capt. Schofield and some drivers, whose names I will furnish.

"Another most gallant attempt with three teams was made by an officer whose name I will obtain. Of the eighteen horses thirteen were killed, and, as several drivers were wounded, I would not allow another attempt, as it seemed that they would be a shell mark, sacrificing life to a gallant attempt to force the passage.

"Unsupported by artillery, I directed the troops to withdraw, which they did in good order.

"Throughout the day a considerable force of the enemy was pressing on my right flank, but was kept back by mounted men under Lord Dundonald and part of Gen. Barton's brigade. The day was intensely hot and most trying to the troops, whose conduct was excellent.

"We have abandoned ten guns and lost by shell fire one. The losses in Gen. Hart's brigade are, I fear, heavy, although the proportion of severely wounded is, I hope, not large.

"The Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth Field Batteries also suffered severe losses. We have retired to our camp at Chieveley."

A special dispatch received here to-day from Frere Camp says that simultaneously with the bombardment of Colenso a furious artillery duel commenced between the garrison of Ladysmith and the Boers on Umbulwan Hill.

LONDON STAGGERED BY DEFEAT

Buller's Repulse Regarded as the Most Serious Reverse Since the Mutiny in India.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The news of Gen. Buller's reverse was received so late that morning newspaper comment to-day is confined to perfunctory expressions of extreme regret and disappointment and of the necessity of calmness and redoubled efforts to retrieve the position. This latest check is regarded as the most serious event in Great Britain's military history since the Indian mutiny.

The Standard says:

"Gen. Buller's dispatch is deplorable reading. It is the now familiar story of concealed Boers and of British troops marching up blindly almost to the very muzzle of the enemy's rifles. It cannot be doubted that the moral effect will be to aggravate our difficulties over the whole field of operations.

"The country has discovered with annoyance and surprise that subduing Boer farmers is about the hardest work we have entered upon since the Indian mutiny. Their commandants have shown themselves able to give our Generals useful, but expensive, lessons in modern tactics."

The Times says:

"Since the days of the Indian mutiny the Nation has not been confronted with so painful and anxious a situation. Plainly Gen. Buller's advance is paralyzed for the moment as completely as Lord Methuen's and Gen. Gatacre's."

The depression over Buller's defeat is all the greater as, during the last forty-eight hours, there had been reports of the relief of Ladysmith. Yesterday the War Office allowed it to be understood that the position of affairs in Natal was entirely satisfactory. The reaction is all the more pronounced on this account.

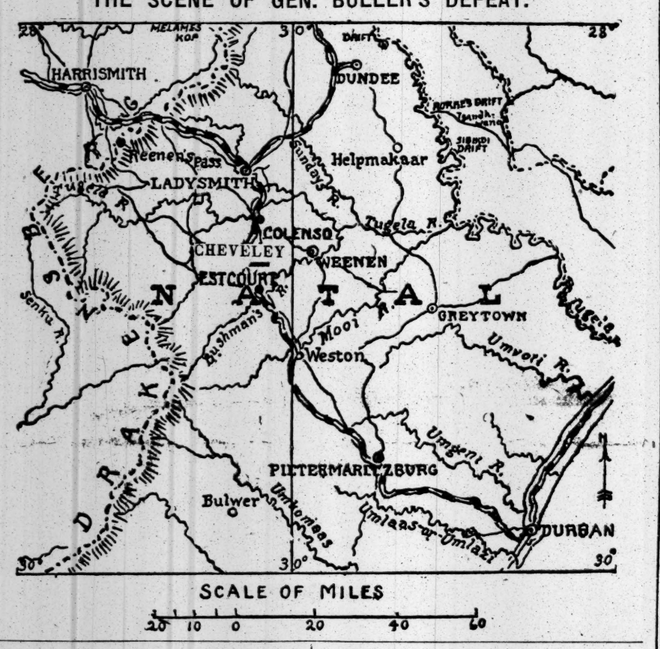
The gloomy information came too late to reach the service clubs; and only a few journalists and stragglers were waiting at the War Office. It has hardly been realized until now, even after the experience of the week, that Gen. Buller could fail.

Virtually nothing had been allowed to leak through regarding his preparations; but the public waited patiently, in the confident belief that he was taking such time and precautions as would insure success.

No independent reports of the engagements have yet been allowed to come through; but Gen. Buller's own dispatch tells the sad tale in sufficient outline to show that the British have been entrapped again by the astute Boers. It was not anticipated that Gen. Buller would make a frontal attack; but no criticisms of his movements are made, since apparently he suffered a repulse rather than a defeat, and did not push the attack home, but broke it off in the middle, so as to save a useless sacrifice of life.

It is expected that he will renew the attack shortly. Immediately on receiving the news, the War Office decided to mobilize still another division and to replace the losses of artillery. The necessary reinforcements will be hurried off as speedily as possible.

THE SCENE OF GEN. BULLER'S DEFEAT.



BOERS THREATEN ORANGE RIVER.

Strong Force Developed in the Rear of Methuen.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The War Office has received the following dispatch:

"From the officer commanding at Orange River, Thursday, Dec. 14:

"'Yesterday part of the mounted infantry, under Capt. Bradshaw, and the Yorkshires' and Lancashires' guides, under Lieut. Macfarlane, patrolled in the direction of Ramah and Zoutspan Drift, about ten miles east of the Orange River, to reconnoitre and report the strength of the enemy reported to be holding the drift. The mounted infantry found a strong detachment of the enemy at the drift, and a sharp engagement ensued. The enemy ultimately retreated to Goemansberg.

"Capt. Bradshaw and three men were killed; Lieut. Gregson of the East Kents and seven men were wounded.

"'The Boers had five men killed and several wounded.'"

MORE FIGHTING AT KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The War Office has a dispatch from Col. Kekewich, dated Kimberley, Sunday, Dec. 10, saying:

"The Boers have reattacked Kuruman, and have again been repulsed by loyalists and Bechuanas.

"The Kimberley forces made a demonstration northward Dec. 9, and drew 500 Boers and 3 guns. Fighting ensued for several hours. The British casualties were 1 man killed and 7 wounded."

BOERS REPULSED AT MAFEKING.

PRETORIA, Monday, Dec. 11.—It is officially announced that Molopo, west of Mafeking, was bombarded Dec. 11. Sharp fighting occurred.

The Boers attacked a British post at Mafeking during the night of Dec. 10. After severe fighting the Boers were repulsed and retired to Suyman's Fort.

GEN. CRONJE TELLS OF FIGHTING.

PRETORIA, Dec. 12.—The following official announcement has been made:

"Gen. Cronje reports that yesterday there was desultory fighting till 6, when heavy cannon fire was resumed. The Scandinavians stormed a difficult position, but it became untenable and they suffered severely. I was unable to send help. The British were in overwhelming force, but must have had at least 2,000 men put out of action, either in killed or wounded."

Another official report, from Capt. Finnhart, says:

"There were no signs of surrender, the burghers fighting with conspicuous bravery and maintaining their positions under heavy British fire. Our cannon were of very little use.

"The British were greatly assisted by balloons. Twenty-four ambulances were working backward and forward between the fighting line and the enemy's camp.

"Our loss is not definitely known. I estimate it at 100 killed and wounded."

A telegraph operator at the Modder River wires:

"Gun and Maxim firing has been proceeding since 5:30 this morning. At 10 cannonading was proceeding and at 2 the fighting was reported to be very severe. The Boer force along the river bank was being heavily attacked and is receiving assistance from the other Boer forces."

It is not known whether the operator refers to the fighting of Monday or to renewed fighting on Tuesday.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A special dispatch from the Modder River says the firing reported by a telegraph operator was a resumption of the fighting between Gen. Methuen's forces and those of the Boers.

15,000 TROOPS ON THE WAY.

Heavy Reinforcements Due at Cape Town Between Dec. 17 and Jan. 8—Ladysmith in Danger.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Fifteen transports are due to arrive at Cape Town between Dec. 17 and Jan. 8, with about 15,000 troops of all arms; but, unless Gen. Buller is able to renew the attack, which is exceedingly doubtful, the British Generals will be compelled for another fortnight or more to remain practically on the defense.

The latest dispatches indicate the continued bombardment of Ladysmith, whose position is now perilous.

Major Gen. Sir Herbert Charles Chermside has been appointed to command the Fourteenth Brigade in the Seventh Division.

OFFICERS ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is announced that Gen. Hector Macdonald has been ordered to leave India immediately, to succeed the late Gen. Wauchope in command of the Highland Brigade.

Gen. Tucker, commanding at Secunderabad, has also been ordered to the Cape, to command a division.

Gen. Hector Archibald Macdonald is one of the few British Generals who rose from the ranks. He entered the army as a private in the Gordon Highlanders in 1879. In 1880 he was with the Gordons under Lord Roberts in the Afghan campaign. He soon gained a reputation for judgment, coolness, and gallantry, and at the close of the campaign was the recipient of a commission in his own regiment. He was with Colley at Majuba Hill during the last Boer war. When the British fled in that fight Macdonald remained, and when he had run out of ammunition he knocked down two Boers with his fists. A third was about to cock his rifle to put an end to the gallant Highlander when a comrade interposed.

"Don't do that," he said. "This is a brave man. We must spare him. Take him prisoner."

And this they did.

At the battle of Omdurman he commanded a Soudanese brigade, and it was said that his dash, combined with coolness, was responsible at the critical moment for turning defeat into victory.

Gen. William Guise Tucker was present at all the important battles of the Egyptian campaign, and after the battle of El Teb was specially mentioned in dispatches for leading a handful of men up to the enemy's guns, capturing the guns, and then turning them upon the enemy's lines.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Warren, who may succeed Lord Methuen in command of the Kimberley relief expedition, has a long and brilliant record in many capacities. He is best known as one of the most successful Commissioners of Metropolitan Police that London ever had. He occupied this position from 1886 to 1888, and resigned out of disgust at the criticisms that were leveled at him on account of the labor riot in the latter year.

METHUEN REPORTS HIS LOSSES.

Sends Partial List of 55 Killed, 253 Wounded, and 76 Missing.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The list of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men in the fight at Magersfontein, just issued, shows 55 killed, 253 wounded, (21 severely,) and 76 missing. This, however, is apparently not a complete list.

TRANSVAAL SEEKS RECOGNITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Macrum, United States Consul at Pretoria, has cabled the State Department that the Transvaal Government has informed him that full reports will be given through the War Office of the republic of the names and condition of British prisoners when applied for by the British authorities.

Mr. Macrum preferred a request for information on this point some time ago, and was at first refused. Now, however, that the assent of the Boer Government is given, it is noted that their response is not complete. They will not furnish Mr. Macrum himself with the information, but will oblige the British to make application to the Boer War Office. This is a small matter, but, it is said, may be indicative of an intention on the part of the Boers to force formal recognition of their independence in every official communication by the British Government.

LORENZO MARQUES, Dec. 13.—Mr. Charles Macrum, late United States Consul at Pretoria, will leave for New York Saturday, Dec. 16.

Denied that Irish Cheered Krueger.

WATERFORD, Ireland, Dec. 15. — The story printed in The Freeman's Journal to the effect that the reserves of the Royal Irish Regiment while embarking on their way to South Africa at this port Wednesday sang "God Save Ireland," cheered the Boers and President Krüger, and threw their rifles into the river, is absolutely unfounded. Nothing whatever occurred among the men beyond the pathetic leavetakings, which have been witnessed at all similar embarkations.

Webster Davis Sails for Cape Town.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior at Washington, sails for Cape Town to-morrow on the steamer Mexican. He expects to visit the Transvaal. Mr. Hubert de Bathe, Mrs. Langtry's husband, will also sail on the Mexican.

Officers that Were Missing Are Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The following-named officers of the Highland Brigade, who were reported missing after the battle of Magersfontain, were killed: Capt. the Hon. Cumming-Bruce, Capt. Macfarlane, Lieut. Ramsay, and Capt. Brodie, and the following subsequently died of their wounds: Col. Downman and Lieut. Campbell.

WAR FORCES WOOL UPWARD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—According to wool experts in Chicago, the war in South Africa is threatening the prosperity of New England wool manufacturers. A heavy shipment of Cape wool is due in Boston, New York and Philadelphia have a three months' supply of this staple, and if British campaigning shall last for sixty days in the Transvaal, indications are for a sudden, sharp rise in wool, estimated at 10 to 15 per cent.

J. H. Howard, a local dealer, said to-day: "While the 15,000,000 pounds of Cape wool imported yearly is small compared with the 350,000,000 pounds we consume, that importation is a distinct necessity. Ninety per cent. of this wool is of fine grade, entering into the manufacture of fine hosiery and underwear. Boston has been the great receiving port for Cape wool, and it holds by far the greatest amount of present stock. Mauger & Avery of Boston are that city's largest importers, and perhaps hold the heaviest bulk of Cape wool. The fine grades of scoured Cape wool are quoted to-day at 62 to 65 cents, which is 20 per cent. above normal prices.

"If war continues, I would not be surprised to see these wools advance another 10 to 15 per cent. in February."

Manuscripts Are Read

with pleasure when written on the Yost Typewriter; unequaled for "beautiful work." United Typewriter and Supplies Co., 316 Broadway, N. Y. —Adv.

Every Hour a Train

Leaves Grand Central Station for Buffalo and the West; 150 miles of the Hudson River; 92 miles of the Mohawk Valley; unsurpassed scenery; perfect track, by the New York Central.—Adv.

AUTOMOBILE CABS BARRED

Jefferson Seligman and Issac L. Rice Lose Park Permits.

BOTH DENOUNCE MR. CLAUSEN

"High-Handed Outrage," the Words Used — Commissioner Intimates that He Will Not Relent.

Two citizens well-known in Wall Street will call upon Park Commissioner Clausen this morning to demand of him an explanation why they cannot continue to operate automobiles in the Park upon the strength of permits issued a few days ago by Mr. Clausen himself.

One is Jefferson Seligman of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and the other is Isaac L. Rice, a Director of the Electric Vehicle Company and other electric concerns. Their permits were revoked yesterday by Mr. Clausen, but neither Mr. Seligman nor Mr. Rice had received official notice last night of the fact. They will this morning.

The reason for the revocation of the permits, according to the statement of Mr. Clausen, is that both sent automobile cabs, or coaches, into the Park, whereas, so Mr. Clausen says, their permits called for "electric automobile pleasure carriages" only, and that, furthermore, their vehicles were operated other than by themselves.

Mr. Rice's wife and two children were driving through the Park on Thursday afternoon in a cab, which Mr. Rice hires by the month and which is operated by a man in uniform. The automobile was stopped at the Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue entrance, but was allowed to pass upon presentation of the permit.

On the West Drive the automobile and its passengers and Mr. Clausen, who was driving at the time, approached one another. Mr. Clausen was astonished at the size of the vehicle, and, remembering that he had issued no permits for one of its make, closely scrutinized the driver and his passengers. About this time Capt. England of the Park Squad appeared, and Mr. Clausen ordered him to stop the cab. The driver produced his permit. It bore the signature of the Commissioner and was regularly made out to Mr. Rice.

"Well," said Mr. Clausen, after Capt. England had reported, "let it go on, but such a vehicle has no right here."

The automobile later was stopped by a mounted policeman, who ordered the driver to show his pass. Again the cab was allowed to go on, but by this time Mrs. Rice, appreciating the fact that riding in an automobile and being stopped every few minutes was not pleasure, but annoyance, ordered her driver to leave the Park and go home. Mr. Rice was indignant that evening when he heard the story, and yesterday when he was told that his permit was about to be revoked he called Mr. Clausen's action a "high-handed outrage."

"It may be," he said, "that Mr. Clausen thinks he owns the Park, and can do as he pleases by keeping some citizens out and letting others in, but I think his action is high-handed. The cab in which my wife and children rode was as much of a pleasure vehicle as any other electric cab. I do not understand his designation of 'pleasure vehicle.'

"Furthermore, his action in peering into the cab was, to say the least, decidedly unwarranted. What he means by it all I do not know. I am not prepared to say that he intended any personal affront in revoking my permit. I shall see him in the morning and see what he means. I want to know whether he thinks he owns Central Park or not. I shall certainly demand that my permit be returned to me. He has no right to revoke it. My driver is an expert and perfectly competent."

Mr. Clausen's complaint against Mr. Seligman is that the banker's brougham in charge of an operator and footman was driven through the Park a few days ago. This was reported to Mr. Clausen, and his action of yesterday followed, although Mr. Seligman had had no notice of the contemplated action, nothing having been said when the permit was shown to an officer.

Mr. Seligman said he had three electric automobiles, a brougham, victoria, and a phaeton. The phaeton he drives himself, and the others are in charge of an operator and footman.

"I am a citizen and pay considerable money in taxes," said Mr. Seligman last night. "Mr. Clausen is also a citizen and pays taxes, except that he is a Park Commissioner in addition. His action in revoking my license is a high-handed proceeding. I consider that I have a perfect right to send my operator in the Park with my vehicles. They are essentially pleasure vehicles.

"Mr. Clausen seems to take this means of stopping the march of progress, but he cannot do it. The automobile will eventually take the place of horses. I have sold my horses and now rely on my electric carriages. My wife rides in the brougham and has been in the Park frequently. If Mr. Clausen has any grievance against me, the gentlemanly way would have been to notify me directly, instead of allowing me to learn of the cancellation of my permit through the newspapers."

Mr. Seligman said that he also would make it his business to see Mr. Clausen to-day.

Mr. Clausen, when asked for an explanation of the affair, said:

"I do not term the lumbering affair of Mr. Rice's a pleasure carriage. It is one of those old-fashioned coaches of the early makes, and calculated to frighten horses. I supposed those gentlemen understood the nature of the permits, and believe they had a misconception of the scope of the permits when they put the vehicles in charge of uniformed operators. Perhaps they did not understand.

"Mr. Seligman and Mr. Rice will now have to make new applications and take their turns. My plan, as they know, or ought to know, is to issue these permits gradually. I have no personal animus in this affair. The rules were simply broken, that is all. My aim is, and I want it understood, to allow in the Park only light, open vehicles driven by their owners."

LOCOMOTIVE PLANT FOR RUSSIA.

A Philadelphia Firm Is Negotiating for the Building of a Factory.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The Politische Correspondenz has been informed that a Philadelphia firm is negotiating with the Russian Government for the construction of a large locomotive factory at a suitable point on the Siberian Railway, and also for a rail mill, at a total cost of $5,000,000, which will be provided by American capitalists."

The details of these negotiations were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday, Nov. 25.

UNION PACIFIC LANDS SOLD.

Chicago Men Buy 35,000 Acres in Colorado for Irrigation Project.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A corporation of Chicago men, called the Colorado Bijou Land and Irrigation Company, yesterday closed the purchase from the Union Pacific Railway Company of 35,000 acres of land in Colorado for development by irrigation.

The officers of the corporation are: Dr. Wilson H. Davis, President; Leslie Stavert, Vice President; O. S. Buell, Secretary; Dr. Allen T. Haight, Treasurer. Levi H. Fuller is general counsel. The deal is said to be as large a purchase as has been made in Colorado for several years, and it is expected that $250,000 will be expended in the development of the land by irrigation.

The land is on the Bijou River, covering the basin along Beach Branche, and there is enough water to irrigate 20,000 acres. There are three natural reservoirs within its boundaries, covering more than half a section of land. The Union Pacific Railway lines touch the south end of the tract, and Denver is only thirty-six miles from the boundary line.

Elegance, Pennsylvania Limited, Speed

24 hours to Chicago; 28 hours 48 minutes to St. Louis; 21½ hours to Cincinnati, via picturesque Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

THE NEW CENTURY IN GERMANY.

According to the Kaiser's Calendar It Begins Jan. 1, 1900.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The new century will be commemorated in various ways. The Emperor has ordered that the solemn Court function usually held on New Year's Day, when the Generals, courtiers, and high officials bring their congratulations and file past his Majesty, shall occur this time on the stroke of the midnight bell ushering in 1900. The army also will be ordered to make a suitable commemoration of the new century.

The Postal Department will issue commemorative postal cards.

ALLEN MAY NOT BE SENATOR.

Doubt Whether Nebraska's Representative Can Take His Seat.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 15.—The question has been raised as to whether William V. Allen, appointed Senator from this State, can be seated. The contention of some is that Hayward, never having taken his seat, the whole matter is in the same position as in a State where the Legislature failed to elect. The question is said to have occasioned Hayward considerable worry before his death.

Several lawyers were of the opinion that, the Legislature having made an election, the failure of the person elected to qualify would not deprive the State of the right to representation. Others of equal prominence were in doubt about it.

PRINCE OF WALES ON GAMBLING.

In a Letter Referring to the Baccarat Scandal He Condemns It.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The biography of Dr. Benson, late Archbishop of Canterbury, just published, reveals an interesting letter which the Prince of Wales wrote to him after the Tranbycroft scandal. It is as follows:

"My Dear Archbishop: Your kind letter has touched me very much, as I know the kind feelings which prompted you to write to me on the subject which we have discussed together, and which, as you are aware, has caused me deep pain and annoyance. A recent trial, which no one deplores more than I do, and which I was powerless to prevent, gave occasion for the press to make most bitter and unjust attacks upon me, knowing I was defenseless, and I am not sure politics were not mixed up in it.

"The whole matter has now died out, and I think, therefore, that it would be inopportune for me in any public manner to allude again to the painful subject which has brought such a torrent of abuse upon me not only by the press but by the Low Church, and especially the Non-conformists. They have a perfect right, I am well aware, in a free country like our own to express their opinions, but I do not consider that they have a just right to jump at conclusions regarding myself without knowing the facts.

"I have a horror of gambling, and should always do my utmost to discourage others who have an inclination for it, as I consider gambling, like intemperance, is one of the greatest curses which a country could be afflicted with. Horse racing may produce gambling, or it may not, but I have always looked upon it as a manly sport which is popular with Englishmen of all classes, and there is no reason why it should be looked upon as a gambling transaction. Alas! those who gamble will gamble at anything.

"I have written quite openly to you, my dear Archbishop, whom I have had the advantage of knowing so many years. Believe me sincerely yours,

"ALBERT EDWARD.

"Royal Yacht Osborne, Cowes."

INDIAN FIGHTER WAS PENITENT.

Col. Judd's Widow Willed $5,000 to Offset Husband's Compunctions.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 15.—By the will of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Judd, widow of Col. Henry B. Judd, these bequests are made:

St. Luke's Hospital, New York, $5,000; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Education of Indians, $5,000; General Clergy Relief Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $5,000.

The will says that the bequest for Indians was made at the request of Col. Judd, who was an officer of the regular army, engaged in service against the Indians, which was distasteful to him, and he took this method of making some return for what duty had forced him to do.

ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES.

Mobile Will Not Permit Vessels from Infected Ports to Enter Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—Arthur Shirely Benn, a member of the Mobile Board of Health, arrived here to-night. He says Mobile will not permit any vessel from a plague-infected port to enter Mobile Bay. All pilots have been instructed to turn such vessels to the National Quarantine Station, either at Ship Island or Dry Tortugas.

The New Orleans Board of Health officials say that they have no power to refuse vessels from Santos and other infected ports to land here if quarantine regulations have been complied with.

BATHS WILL BE GIVEN PUPILS.

Indiana Towns Prepare to Enforce Cleanliness in Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Dec. 15.—The City Board of Education has decided to equip with bathing facilities the new Laurel School building. Contracts have been let, and plans are being formulated for building bathroom additions to other city school structures.

The Elkhart Board of Education is considering the adoption of the plan, and in the City of South Bend specifications and figures have been asked, the Board of Education having voted to follow the newly established system.

CHURCH DANCE IN KALAMAZOO.

Pastor's Wife Takes Part—Prayer Meetings at Fifty-five Other Places.

Special to The New York Times.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 15.—While district prayer meetings were being held in fifty-five different places in this city last night, preparatory to a great revival effort to commence here on Jan. 22, under the direction of the Rev. Wilbur J. Chapman of New York City in the basement of the People's Church, a dance was in progress in which members of the church, including the wife of the Rev. E. C. Smith, the pastor, took part. The scene attracted many pedestrians to the doors of the church.

This is the church of which the Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett was formerly pastor, and which Ingersoll once said he would like to join.

A New Bank for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 15.—The State Auditor to-day issued a permit for the organization of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank. The institution is to have a capital of $250,000, and the organizers are George J. Stadler, Adolph Wagner, John S. Level, Morris F. Risch, and C. G. Blaren.

Price of American Gold Advanced.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Late yesterday afternoon the Bank of England made a further advance in the buying price of American eagles to 76s. 6d. per ounce, which, with the special facilities granted by the bank in the way of advances, makes the price nearly 76s. 6½d. No engagements for American gold are announced here at that price.

To Cincinnati Via Pennsylvania Limited. No Extra Fare.

Leaves New York (West 23d St. Station) 9:55 A. M. daily; arrives Cincinnati 6:30 A. M. A flying palace.—Adv.

PHILADELPHIA WINS CONVENTION FIGHT

Republican Committee Names June 19 as Date of Meeting.

NEW YORK GETS ONLY 7 VOTES

Chicago Is Finally Beaten by a Bare Majority of One.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Republican National Convention will be held at Philadelphia on Tuesday, June 19, next. The place and date were decided upon by the National Republican Committee to-day after a friendly contest for the honor of entertaining the convention between the city selected, Chicago, St. Louis, and New York. The meeting of the committee was held at the Arlington Hotel, and was presided over by Senator Hanna, the Chairman of the committee.

Forty-three of the forty-five States and each of the six Territories were represented. Senator Foraker proxy for Charles L. Kurtz, the National Committeeman for Ohio, and Senator Wolcott proxy for J. F. Saunders of Colorado, being the only absentees. In addition to the committeemen many of the big wigs of the Republican Party were in attendance. The proceedings throughout were enthusiastic and harmonious, every speech that was made emphasizing the fact that President McKinley will be renominated and that the convention will be in effect simply a ratification meeting.

There is little feeling discoverable over the victory of Philadelphia. The vote for New York showed how small the chance ever was that it could secure the coveted prize. The sentiment against naming a candidate too near Wall Street was strongly felt in the committee.

"The next time that Chicago wants to have a Republican convention," said a committeeman who favored that city, "it will probably make a push for it. The trouble was that Chicago, too highly appreciating its own merits, came here under the impression that the convention would fling itself at the Windy City. The preference for Chicago was shown by the leading vote on the first ballot; but the greater generosity of Philadelphia and the evident earnestness with which her claims were presented served to turn the scattered vote to that city."

The claims of the rival cities were presented by distinguished citizens of each in open session. The balloting occurred in the afternoon behind closed doors.

Upon the first ballot Philadelphia received 13 votes, Chicago 20, New York 7, and St. Louis 9. On the second ballot the contest narrowed down to Philadelphia and Chicago. The New York votes went to Philadelphia and the St. Louis vote was split between the City of Brotherly Love and the Windy City of the Lakes.

An amusing incident occurred in connection with this ballot. After it was concluded and announced as Philadelphia, 25, and Chicago, 23, Mr. T. N. Jamieson, the National Committeeman from Illinois, suddenly discovered that in the excitement he had forgotten to vote. He demanded that the vote should be recast, and this was accordingly done, but it did not change the result, Chicago gaining only the vote of the committeeman from Illinois. Philadelphia won by the narrow margin of one vote.

Immediately upon the announcement the Quaker City boomers who had been waiting in the lobby broke out in ringing cheers, and the hotel was soon given up to their jubilations. Later many of them went to the White House and called upon the President. As the ballot was secret, there is no record of the city for which each committeeman voted. It was the desire of the leaders at the meeting to-day that the convention should be held June 12, and that date would have been selected had it not been that it conflicted with the date of the Rhode Island elections. June 5 was then selected, but the date was reconsidered and changed to the 19th, in the hope and belief that before that date Congress will have adjourned.

After the time and place had been selected the committee considered briefly a request from Delaware that the committee take some action to straighten out the factional fight in that State to prevent two contesting delegations from appearing from that State. The committee decided that it had no jurisdiction. After the Delaware case had been disposed of the Chairman was authorized to appoint a sub-committee of five to make arrangements for the convention, also a committee of three to prepare and distribute literature. Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick were made ex-officio members of all sub-committees.

Messrs. Manley of Maine, Long of Florida, and Simon of Oregon, were appointed a subcommittee to consider the election of delegates in the District of Columbia.

The executive session of the committee, which opened the proceedings, was very brief, and consisted in calling the roll, the adoption of the order of business, and the adoption of a resolution in memory of Vice President Hobart. The resolution was offered by Mr. Fessenden

knew the facilities which Chicago possessed in the way of hotels, railroads, and telegraph.

"We have had you once, and would be glad to have you again," he said. A picture of the building in which the convention would be held was exhibited. He closed by saying that Chicago would guarantee the fulfillment of any request that the committee might make.

Mr. George W. Miller followed in a more elaborate speech. He spoke as a representative of the Hamilton Club. He said that if the convention was not to be held in a State that did not have a candidate it could not come to Illinois, for that State had a candidate not a resident of that State, but one from the neighboring State of Ohio. This reference to the President evoked applause.

Chicago, he said, desired to have a Republican platform adopted in that city to wipe out the name "Chicago platform of 1896," which stood for repudiation.

In mentioning the cities which were candidates for the convention Mr. Miller omitted St. Louis. To this Mr. Kerens, National Committeeman from Missouri, objected, and said he wanted it understood that St. Louis was strictly in it.

Mr. Miller replied that he had omitted St. Louis by inadvertence, but that the people of his city had long ago considered St. Louis as a suburb of Chicago.

Mr. John S. Miller, President of the Union League Club of Chicago, was then introduced. He said the convention should be held in the West, in St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, or St. Paul, but more particularly in Chicago, which was the centre of the whole West.

FRIENDS OF ST. LOUIS SPEAK.

St. Louis claims were next presented, Mayor Walbridge making the first speech in behalf of that city. He said that they did not have a large delegation, "having left some of our people at home."

This reference to the large delegations from other States was received with laughter. Mayor Walbridge said that the facilities for holding the convention were superior to those of 1896. He spoke in behalf of 305,000 Republicans of Missouri.

Alluding to the reference of Mr. Miller to President McKinley he said that he wanted the citizens from the Lake City to understand that being for McKinley was not patentable, and if it were St. Louis claimed priority. He then eulogized President McKinley, saying that they were for him because he tried to prevent the horrors of war, but when Congress decided upon war the President conducted it in a manner which reflected credit upon the country, and established the United States upon a high plane before the world.

Mr. Nathan Frank of St. Louis was the next speaker. To-day, he said, we have but one candidate and boundless prosperity. The party intended to give that candidate a re-election. Why not give the city in which he was first nominated the convention, in which he would be again placed in nomination. He had nothing to say in disparagement of other cities, but he would say that New York City was principally famous for Democratic majorities, while St. Louis was as strongly Republican.

Mr. Edward Devoy was introduced as a Democrat, but who spoke for the business men of St. Louis. He said that all the people of his city, irrespective of party, would welcome the convention. It was unfortunate, he said, as Mr. Frank had said, that St. Louis was Republican, but as far as the business men of St. Louis were concerned there would be no party in the entertainment of the convention.

This concluded St. Louis's hour, and New York was then called.

DEPEW PLEADS FOR NEW YORK.

Gen. McAlpin introduced Senator Depew, who was greeted with tremendous cheers.

Mr. Depew said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: On behalf of our delegation I wish to briefly present the reasons which we believe make New York the best place for holding the next National Republican Convention.

"The first considerations in selecting a city are accommodations and easy and frequent methods of communication. New York is pre-eminently equipped beyond all other cities in this respect. Fifty thousand or 100,000 additional visitors make no impression upon its hotel accommodations. These accommodations are of the variety to meet every pocket and every taste. They are from the Mills Hotel to the Waldorf-Astoria. The conformation of the city is such that the hotel district lies within a limited area. By the elevated and surface roads all the hotels are within easy communication with the business centres of each other. Madison Square Garden accommodates, without crowding, 13,000 people, and is also so centrally situated as to be within easy and convenient access from the city hotels.

"This convention will probably be in session a fewer number of days than any of its predecessors. The ticket will be nominated by acclamation. There is no division of sentiment in our party as to who shall head it. The wisdom and statesmanship of President McKinley have satisfied the party and the country, so that he will receive the immediate and unanimous nomination of the convention, and that choice will just as certainly be ratified by the people. By the time the convention meets, the choice for Vice President will be equally clear. We shall have the unique, interesting, and inspiring spectacle of a great party going before the people without any of the lealousies or the accumulations or heart-burnings of defeated convention candidates. The platform is already formulated in the minds, not only of the party leaders, but of the voters of the country. It will point to an unexampled record of pledges fulfilled, of the beneficent results of Republican policies and extraordinary prosperity. Its keynote will be gold and glory—gold, the standard which, once fixed beyond question, has given us the first rank among commercial nations, and the glory of our arms, which has made us a world power and opened for the enormous surplus of our fields and factories distant, exhaustless, and remunerative markets.

ATTRACTIONS OF THIS CITY.

"The delegates who attend this convention and whose duties, while important, are already so clearly defined and settled, will necessarily wish to make the trip an excursion and to be accompanied by their families. Whatever may be the criticism upon New York, every human being in the United States desires to visit the city, and this will be both excuse and opportunity. No city in the world is so situated for recreation. We have the Hudson River on the one side, the East River on the other side, and the beautiful bay for excursions. The ocean is within an hour's ride for health and a dip. The most attractive places in the world are on the beach, reached by hourly trains and boats. The art treasures of the city are unequaled upon the continent, and the theatres present the best dramatic and musical attractions.

"The presence of the convention in New York City would have an inspiring effect upon the greatest of our States, whose electoral vote has so often turned the scale of the Presidency. It will also give renewed enthusiasm to the Republicans of Connecticut on the one side and of New Jersey on the other, who have rescued from free silver those ordinarily Democratic States.

"The cosmopolitanism of New York will appeal to the delegate from every State. There is hardly a commonwealth which does not have in the great city a sufficient number of its citizens in permanent residence to form a large and flourishing society.

"The West, the South, and the Pacific Coast are represented by the most active and energetic business men of the metropolis, who are there also to represent the business interests of the sections from which they come. There are more Yankees than there are in Boston. It is by contact with these States within a State that the delegates from the several States will be brought into more intimate and close connection with the sections from which they come and with all other sections of the country than is possible anywhere except in the cosmopolitan city, which is the first city in the world and the metropolis of the Western Continent, which has, within the last two years, been treading upon London's prestige as the financial centre of the world.

"We have developed, with the excitement of our rushing business and reckless disregard of health, which characterize our active business and professional men, a class of climate hunters. Some are such from the necessities of their health and others are such simply for comfort. They have hitherto been seeking what they desired at St. Maurice, around the Swiss lakes, on the Riviera, on the Nile and in the deserts of Arabia. But they have found that for certain months in the year Lower California and Florida are more healthful in some lines than Cannes or Cairo, Colorado than St. Maurice, the Adirondacks than the Italian lakes. But in the month of June there is no place in the world, which, with its parks and its environs, is so attractive so healthy, and possesses so charming living, livable, and invigorating an atmosphere as New York City.

ATTRACTIONS IN JUNE.

"One of the charges frequently brought against Americans is that they are always talking about the bigness of their country. No American of to-day can tell the truth modestly and moderately without talking about the bigness of his country. We Republicans do not claim the earth, but we do claim that our policies have benefited the people who live on the earth. We do not claim what has come from the rains and

Tiffany & Co.

will keep their establishment open in the evening from Monday the 18th inst. until Christmas.

Union Square
New York

bounties of Providence and abundant crops, but we do claim that the measure, the policies, and the principles of the Republican Party have enabled the country to energize its productions and so utilize prosperous conditions for the wealth of the land, for the employment of its people, and for general and beneficent prosperity. Now the greatest concentrated exhibit of American prosperity is the city of New York. Its booming growth is greater every year than that which has made famous so many thriving towns. Within its corporate limits it is the second city of the world, and if we add Jersey City, on the other side of the North River, which is as much a part of it as the two sides of the Danube are of Vienna, or as the two sides of the Thames are of London, it is the foremost city in the world.

"It is, therefore, eminently proper that the convention which represents the party whose policies have protected the industries, stimulated the productive power and brought out the resources of the country, whose policies have opened the markets, in order that production might increase, and surpluses might grow, to the constantly increasing benefit of labor and capital, should hold its convention in this great and thriving centre of population, industry, intelligence; this epitome of the growth and prosperity and the power of the United States; this one spot where every nationality which has received welcome in the country and been adopted into our citizenship has the largest number of its people; this one spot where every section of the country has sent a portion of its active, enterprising, and brainy men and beautiful women to add to the strength and the power of the great city.

"There will be given to the convention sitting in New York a world of attention, and to its results a universal interest which is impossible in any other city in our country."

Mr. Depew's references to the unanimity of the party as to candidate and platform were received with great enthusiasm, and his witty sallies kept the delegates in a roar.

Mr. Woodruff added: "Should the holding of the Republican Convention in New York tend to bring also the Democratic convention there, let me say for one that I believe the Republican Party of the great sound money Empire State would receive as much negative benefit from the latter as positive benefit from the former."

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF TALKS.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff followed Senator Depew.

Mr. Woodruff said that not to afford New York the privilege of entertaining the next Republican National Convention, when it is borne in mind that not a single one of the eleven conventions which span the life of the party had been held there, would seem to savor of indifference toward the Republicans of the great pivotal State of the Union, whose electoral vote has been essential to the election of more than one Republican candidate from another State.

New York City deserved the convention because she had suffered from neglect and frequently been the victim of not unnatural outsirde political combinations.

The fact that New York Republicanism had been victorious in seven consecutive elections of State officers and the Legislature, thus surpassing the record of all the doubtful States at any period of the party's history, he urged as another title to consideration.

Mr. Ford spoke humorously, and his remarks elicited bursts of laughter. He said in part:

"New York is the only city which has the nerve to send a hotel keeper to beard a National Committee in its native lair. We have nothing to be ashamed of. We have not had a National Convention in our city for twenty years. We have the courage of our convictions. Landlords from other convention cities have no convictions, although they ought to have. If what we hear is true, some of them ought to have convictions for grand larceny."

Mr. Ford frankly admitted that the hotel men were after the Democratic Convention also.

"All conventions look alike to us," he added.

PHILADELPHIA IS PRESENTED.

When Pennsylvania was reached in the list W. S. P. Shields, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of Philadelphia, presented the claims of the City of Brotherly Love. He said he came backed by 100 business men of Philadelphia, headed by the Mayor, and accompanied by the committees of the Select and Common Councils, to invite the convention to Philadelphia. He eulogized Philadelphia as the greatest manufacturing centre of the country, and the greatest ship building city in the country and as the birthplace of the Republican Party. There was no contest for the Presidency. It would be a disgrace to suggest any name but that of Mr. William McKinley. [Applause.] He had made more history than any President who ever presided over the destinies of the Republic.

He introduced Henry Burke, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, who said that Philadelphia had not in twenty-eight years asked for anything from the Republican Party, although it was the wheel horse of the party, with the largest Republican majority in the Union. Besides, Pennsylvania had raised the largest campaign fund in two National campaigns, and if the convention went to Philadelphia, he said, it would be held at the Auditorium, on the banks of the Schuylkill. It had a seating capacity of 8,000, but would, if the convention was obtained, be increased to 15,000. The hotel capacity of Philadelphia, he said, had been proved by the manner in which visitors to the Peace Jubilee, the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, and the Commercial Congress were entertained. The hospitality of the City of Brotherly Love was well known. In conclusion, he said that whether Philadelphia secured the convention or not, it would support that ticket with a great majority.

Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge was then introduced and was given a rousing reception. He made a strong presentation of the claims and attractions of Philadelphia. When he said that the great cruisers New York and Brooklyn, with which Schley and Sampson sunk Cervera's fleet at Santiago, were built on the Delaware the committee and spectators cheered enthusiastically. He gave details of the accommodations and appointments of the Auditorium and an idea of the hotel accommodations.

"Besides," he said, "we have the greatest seaside resort in the world, Atlantic City, within a few hours' ride." [Applause.]

"The City of Philadelphia," said he, "might be slow, but it was never slow when the Republican Party was in straits. When money was needed the merchants, manufacturers, and bankers went down in their pockets to help win the victory." [Applause.]

PHILADELPHIA'S POLICE.

When he said that the President had frequently told him that Philadelphia had the best police regulations for parades and ceremonies of any city in the Union, the Philadelphia contingent roused the echoes with their cheers. In conclusion he called attention to the fact that Congress would probably be in session in June, and to the accessibility of Philadelphia for the attendance of Senators and Representatives. Without animosity or feeling toward the rival cities bidding for the convention, he tendered the committee a cordial invitation to come to Philadelphia, pledging in advance that no matter where the convention went, Philadelphia would give more money than any other city to win the coming battle against the heresies and Democracy. [Great applause.]

Gen. Harry Bingham, the Representative in Congress from one of the Philadelphia districts, in a graceful speech, concluded the presentation of Philadelphia's claims.

In his speech Gen. Bingham paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Woodruff. Senator Depew might be the actuality of the present, he said, but Mr. Woodruff was the potentiality of the future. The convention had gone West since 1872. Was it not fair, he asked that once in a generation the convention should come East, where the great Republican majorities were piled up? If the convention was to be a ratification meeting, as he agreed it was to be, he said the convention could not do better than come to Philadelphia, renominate McKinley, and adopt the resolutions of the last Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania.

Representative Adams of Philadelphia added a word to the claims of Philadelphia on the sentimental ground that it would be returning to the city where the first Republican candidate, John C. Frémont, was nominated on the platform of human liberty.

After the presentation of the claims of the four cities was completed, the committee, upon the suggestion of Chairman Hanna, took a recess until 2:30, after which the vote was taken.

OPPOSES SOUTHERN METHODS.

During the meeting of the committee Cyrus Leland of Kansas offered the following resolution, which went over under the rules:

"Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides that

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

"Resolved, That the Republican National Committee respectfully petition Congress to reduce the representation of the House of Representatives of Congress of the United States in any State which has in force laws 'denying to any of the male inhabitants' or 'in any way abridging the right to vote, as provided in said section of the Constitution.'"

PAYNE'S RESOLUTION SHELVED.

The Payne resolution for the reapportionment of delegates to the National Republican conventions on the basis of the Republican vote cast in the States and Territories will not be pressed at this meeting of the National Committee.

Up to to-night Mr. Payne, the author, had fully intended to offer the resolution to-morrow and to urge its adoption, but after a conference with the President at the White House to-night, at which Secretary Dick and Gov. Nash of Ohio were present, he decided to abandon the effort to have it acted on at this meeting.

Much opposition had developed to the proposed change, and the conclusion reached was that it was inexpedient to push the matter at this time.

Mr. Payne will make a statement before the committee in the morning, setting forth the reasons which prompted him to reach the decision stated.

JOY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—There was general satisfaction expressed on all sides when it became known here this afternoon that Philadelphia had been selected as the place for holding the Republican National Convention next year. The citizens worked hard for the honor, and intend to work all the harder from now on to properly take care of the host of Republicans that will be here. The idea of bringing the convention to this city originated with the members of the Young Republican Club, and to-night the club is duly celebrating the consummation of its project.

The delegation which went to Washington to boom the city arrived home at 8 o'clock this evening. There was a large crowd at the station to welcome the delegation, and a band of music to greet them. The delegation was escorted to the Young Republican Club, where refreshments awaited it. The municipal legislators are preparing to help in making the convention a success, and ordinances are being prepared to appropriate funds for the purpose.

The convention will be held in the large auditorium of the recent National Export Exposition. At present the big hall has a seating capacity for 8,000 persons, but will be enlarged to accommodate at least 18,000. Plans for the alteration of the building are already in the hands of a contractor.

The convention will be held on the main floor, while the unofficial visitors will occupy the galleries. The hall will be so arranged that no seat will be more than 150 feet from the speakers' rostrum, and every one will be able to distinctly hear the speakers. Surrounding the auditorium will be more than fifty rooms for committee work, and all other conveniences for the delegates will be close at hand.

The convention hall is located in West Philadelphia, on the bank of the Schuylkill River, and is about a mile and a half from the hotel district.

Within a half hour after the National Committee at Washington had decided to hold the convention in this city, telegrams began pouring into the hotels, asking that rooms be reserved for the period during which the convention will be held.

One of the first messages received was from Chairman of the Republican National Committee Hanna, who requested that an entire floor of the Hotel Bellevue be reserved for him. Senators Depew and Platt of New York, State Chairman Odell of New York, and Gov. Roosevelt also had rooms reserved.

The Massachusetts delegation asked for eighty rooms at the Hotel Walton, and the Indiana delegation was the second body of delegates to have accommodations reserved for it. Scores of telegrams from prominent politicians from all parts of the country were still arriving late to-night.

CHARGES OF A DEAL ARE MADE.

According to persons who reached here from Washington last night the victory won by Philadelphia in securing the Republican National Convention was achieved through the help of the Southern representatives on the committee, who voted for Philadelphia with the understanding that they would receive support to defeat the proposed plan of a change in the basis of representation, which if adopted would decrease the number of delegates from Southern States to National Conventions and which is opposed by Southern Republicans, who do not look with favor on any plan which would deprive them of any influence.

Senator Platt and B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, both returned to the city last night.

Mr. Odell, when asked about the results of the meeting of the National Committee, said:

"I left Washington before the vote was taken. The selection of Philadelphia is a surprise to me, as when I left it did not look as if the convention would go to that city."

ELYTON REORGANIZATION.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 15.—In the Probate Office this afternoon John M. Caldwell, A. L. Fulenwider, and W. A. Beatty filed the declarstion of incorporation of the Birmingham Realty Company, with a capital of $2,000,000. This is the first step in the formal reorganization of the Elyton Company, successor to the Elyton Land Company.

To-morrow afternoon, it is understood, the properties of the Elyton Company will be deeded to the Birmingham Realty Company by William Halls, Jr., who recently bought them at a receiver's sale for $1,040,000. Mr. Halls, in the purchase, represented the Reorganization Committee of the Elyton, of which he is Chairman. He is cashier of the Hanover National Bank, New York.

It is understood that Mr. Halls will be President of the Birmingham Realty Company, which assumes the obligations as well as the properties of the Elyton Company. The properties consist of several million dollars' worth of real estate in Birmingham and other valuable holdings.

RAILWAY STARTS 41 TOWNS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—It is not often nowadays that an old-established railroad, traversing a thickly populated and well-developed country, can, in a few weeks, create forty-one new towns, with prospects of good business from each. Yet this is what the Northwestern Company has just accomplished.

In Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, in districts that were presumed to have been fairly well covered by railroads, this system has completed nine branch lines, along which have been located more than two-score stations and towns. Though the paint on all of these station buildings is not dry, houses are going up, grain elevators are being constructed, and other evidences of urban life manifested.

The names and locations of the places are as follows:

Iowa—Kiron, Boyer, Deloit, Schleswig, Ricketts, Berne, Soldier, Moorhead, Preparation, Orson, Pisgah, Lone Rock, Fenton, Ringsted, Halfa, Maple Hill, Dolliver.

Minnesota—Judson, Cambria, Jeffers, Tennassen, Manyaska, Fox Lake, Triumph, Northrop, Fairmont, Truman, Odin, Lewisville, Darfur, Comfrey, Bedford, Wanda, Wabasso, Okawa, Vesta, Arcola, Ivanhoe, Hendricks.

South Dakota—Astoria.

The station buildings at all the new places are uniform in construction and color. The nine extensions add 358 miles to the Northwestern system, bringing the company's total up to 8,322 miles.

M. Knoedler & Co.

invite attention to their unusually important collection of

Paintings, Water Colors, and Engravings.

All suitably adapted for Holiday Presents.

355 FIFTH AVE., COR. 34TH ST.

SQUIRE FAILS FOR $3,000,000

Pork-Packing Corporation in Boston Unable to Meet Its Obligations —Assets Are $5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—John P. Squire & Co., a corporation doing a pork packing business, assigned at 4 o'clock this afternoon to H. W. Chaplin of this city. The liabilities are given as $3,000,000, assets $5,000,000. The assignment was due to inability of the company to secure ready cash to meet present obligations. Twenty other firms in New England owned or controlled in part or as a whole by the Squire corporation are to a greater or less extent affected by the failure.

Of the assets, $2,000,000 is represented by real estate, buildings, and machinery in East Cambridge and $3,000,000 is in book accounts, products, and accounts on hand. Among the claims is an item of $150,000, which represents accounts of the employes who left part of their earnings with the company.

The company was ncorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, with a capital of $3,000,000. Frank O. Squire is President, Fred F. Squire Treasurer, and John P. Squire Assistant Treasurer.

The business will be carried on without any change by Mr. Chaplin, as assignee. A meeting of the creditors will be called at an early date, and Mr. Chaplin is of the opinion that they will agree on some plan that will allow the business to proceed without interruption.

The creditors are banks for the most part, the Globe National Bank of this city being one of the heaviest. Other Boston banks are involved to some extent, but the indebtedness is largly outside of Boston. The estate of the late John P. Squire is not involved in any way in the assignment.

In an interview to-night Mr. Chaplin said: "The assignment was the direct result of tightness in the money market. Practically all the indebtedness is to banks. These banks found it necessary to call their loans. The Squire Company could not raise the money on such short notice, and it was deemed best to make an assignment. There is a clean $2,000,000 margin of assets over liabilities, and there are no incumbrances on any of the Squire property.

"The house is in a sound financial condition, and is now doing a very large and profitable business. It may be that the company was a bit over-confident as to its credit, and when this call came so suddenly it found the corporation unprepared.

"A week ago we could have put a million-dollar mortgage on the company's property if we had cared to do so.

"The assignment is absolutely without preference. Many of the women in the Squire family are stockholders, and all have cheerfully turned over their stock, believing in the solvency of the concern and in the ultimate straightening out of the present tangle."

As to the rumor that the cause of the assignment was an overdraft of $50,000 on the Globe Bank, which the company was called upon to make good, Mr. Chaplin said that so far as he knew the rumor was not correct, and that the indebtedness to the Globe Bank was not in the form of an overdraft.

As to the rumor that the John P. Squire Company was to be absorbed by the Swifts, Mr. Chaplin said there had been some talk of it, and he regarded it as very likely, but he did not think it would come about just at present, and not until the financial situation in general is much better than it is at present.

Mr. Chaplin explained that the two concerns, the Squire and the Swifts, were not on quite the same footing, as the latter has a million-dollar mortgage on its property, and the former has none at all. He said that John P. Squires & Co. would go ahead, straightening out its affairs as expeditiously as possible, and sometime after the beginning of the new year, if the money market got into better shape for the floating of a big enterprise, there might be a consolidation of the Squire and Swift interests.

RESULT OF JEALOUS MAN'S RAGE.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 15.—Adam Crist to-night shot his wife fatally, killed his eight-year-old son, seriously wounded a second, aged five years, and then shot and killed himself. Jealousy is the only motive assigned for the crime.

Crist was the proprietor of the Chicago Lodging House. He was in the kitchen of the hotel on the second floor, when his wife was called to the head of the stairs to talk to a peddler. He sent the younger child to ask her to come to the kitchen. Immediately after, four shots were fired, all of which were found to have taken effect in her body. He then turned the revolver on the little boy and wounded him in the leg, but the child managed to crawl down the stairs and escape.

The woman staggered to the sidewalk and Crist went into the hall, where he caught the eight-year-old boy. From the position of the bodies, he must have held the lad close to him while he put a bullet through his heart. A 41-calibre bullet through his own head followed, and both bodies fell to the floor, where they were found still clasped in each other's arms.

RECORDS OF THE LEGISLATORS.

Members Who Have Served for Many Years in Both Houses.

Preliminary sheets of the "Legislative Manual" have just been issued containing the names, occupations, political beliefs, home addresses, and records of the previous service as legislators of the members of the Senate and the Assembly. The manual shows that Senator Henry J. Coggeshall is the "Father of the Senate," having served continuously in that body since 1884. Prior to his election to the Senate, Mr. Coggeshall was an Assemblyman for one term. Others who have been members of the Senate for a long period are Senator John Francis Ahearn, ten years; Timothy E. Ellsworth, eight years; John Raines, nine years; George W. Plunkitt, seven years; Patrick H. McCarren, eight years; Cornelius R. Parsons, eight years; Thomas F. Grady, seven years. In some of these cases the service has not been continuous. According to the manual thirty-nine of the fifty members of the Senate have had previous experience in the Legislature.

In the Assembly Patrick H. Roche has served longer than any of his fellow-members. Mr. Roche next month will begin his eleventh term. Other members of the next Assembly who have been in Albany long enough to become thoroughly familiar with the work are Jonathan P. Allds of Chenango, Edward C. Brennan of Kings, John J. Cain of Kings, Thomas M. Costello of Oswego, J. B. Fitzgerald of New York, Joseph I. Green of New York, Henry W. Hill of Erie, George T. Kelly of Albany, Otto Kelsey of Livingston, John McKeown of Kings, S. Frederick Nixon of Chautauqua, Patrick F. Trainor of New York, and Daniel P. Witter of Tioga.

There are 19 lawyers in the Senate and 43 in the Assembly.

Package with Soldiers' Vote Opened.

A small sealed package, containing the votes of the soldiers who were on duty last election in Manila and Cuba and other places, and who reside in this city, was opened yesterday at Police Headquarters. There were 31 ballots—1 for Richmond County, 10 for Kings, and 20 for New York. They will be sent to the Inspectors of Election of the election district in which they are to be cast. As each ballot is for a different election district, there will be thirty-one polling places hired for next Tuesday, when the votes will be counted, and thirty-one Boards of Inspectors will have to meet. Each vote, it has been figured out, will cost $30.

New Jersey Minority Leadership.

The Democratic Assemblymen-elect of Hudson County have agreed upon Allen Benny of Bayonne as the minority leader for the next session of the Legislature. The eleven Democratic members from Hudson control the Democratic House caucus. Mr. Benny was born in Brooklyn in 1867. He served in the Bayonne Board of Councilmen, and was elected to the Assembly for the first time in 1897.

LEAPED INTO THE SOUND

Maurice Strauss, Once Well-Known as an Actor, a Suicide.

INSANE OVER SPIRITUALISM

A Farewell Letter to His Brother Found on the Fall River Steamer Puritan.

Driven by his desire to peer into the mystery of future life, Maurice Strauss, twenty years ago a well-known actor, and lately an enthusiastic Spiritualist, is supposed to have ended his life by plunging into the Sound from the Fall River steamer Puritan, which arrived at New York Thursday morning.

Mr. Strauss boarded the steamer at Fall River Wednesday night. He registered with Purser H. L. Beaver, who remembered him as very insistent upon obtaining an outside stateroom. When the stateroom assigned him remained locked after the steamer reached her pier in the North River an investigation was made. Its occupant had disappeared, but in the berth were found a valise and a sealed letter addressed to his brother, Jr. H. Strauss, an importer, of 51 Greene Street. The missing man's pocketbook, containing a considerable sum of money, his watch, and other valuables were also left in the stateroom. The discovery was reported to the officers of the company by Capt. Collins of the Puritan, and the letter and valuables were promptly delivered to J. H. Strauss.

When seen yesterday Mr. Strauss admitted that his brother announced in the letter an intention to commit suicide by jumping overboard, giving as his reason that he wanted to meet his Creator. Beyond this Mr. Strauss would not divulge the contents of the letter. He said that he believed his brother had become insane over Spiritualism, which had apparently engrossed his mind for some time. A few weeks ago, he said, he received a letter from his brother saying that he had associated himself with Mrs. C. B. Bliss, a Boston Spiritualistic medium.

Maurice Strauss was forty-two years old and a man of considerable wealth, which he had inherited from his father, who was a merchant in this city, and from relatives in Germany. For over fifteen years, up to two months ago, he had lived abroad, chiefly in Dresden and Munich. He was a connoisseur and collector of paintings. He had never engaged in business, but when a young man was well known as an actor in Boston and New York. He had frequently appeared at Daly's and other theatres in this city, and in Boston was a member of the Boston Museum Stock Company. He left the stage to live abroad when he was twenty-five years old. Upon his return to this country, two months ago, he went to Boston to live, and to renew his old theatrical associations. He had rooms at 6 Berwick Park, in that city, in which were many fine oil paintings that he had brought from Europe.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—Maurice E. Strauss, who it is believed committed suicide by jumping from a Fall River Line boat, left his lodgings, 6 Berwick Park, between 3 and 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, after telling his landlady that he was going to New York that night. Yesterday morning a letter was received by an acquaintance in this city, written by Strauss before he left Boston, in which he stated that he was going to jump from the Fall River boat Wednesday night, and this appears to have been the tenor of a letter written to his brother, J. H. Strauss, of 1,036 Broadway, New York, for yesterday the latter telegraphed to this city to ask if his brother was dead.

Strauss had been deeply interested in spiritualism, and claimed to possess the same powers as those ascribed to Mrs. Piper. He had converted the front room on the second floor of the lodging house into a seance room.

NEWSPAPER PRINTERS STRIKE.

Pittsburg Men Attempt to Force Type-Setting Machine Tenders to Join Their Union.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 15.—The members of Pittsburg Typographical Union No. 7 have walked out of the offices of the Pittsburg daily newspapers and struck work, although the scale or contract between the printers and publishers does not expire until Dec. 24. They have not struck for higher wages. The demand is that the machinists, employed to care for the linotype machines, and who are members of Duquesne Lodge No. 190, of the International Association of Machinists, be forced to become members of the typographical union.

To comply with this demand would be to violate a contract between the publishers and the machinists. The contest of the Typographical Union, therefore, resolves itself into an attempt to disrupt a union of fellow-workmen. It is not primarily a dispute between newspaper publishers and printers, but a dispute between printers and machinists and an effort on the part of the printers to use the publishers as a club to drive the machinists into the Typographical Union.

The strike is the work of a few contentious men. The industrious printers of Pittsburg, with families to support, have been forced into it against their will. They were not allowed to vote on the proposition at all, but were ordered out by some outside authorities.

HUNTERS SHOT A "VOODOO" FOX.

Found Later It Was a Rare Specimen from the Zoological Park.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A few nights ago Jim Johnson and Hesy Brown, two colored nimrods of Fairfax County, Va., were out hunting 'possum with one of the best coon dogs in the county, General Grant. The dog struck a fox's trail, and the men followed it all night. At daybreak they came up with the dog standing guard over a big hollow stump. They smoked out the fox, and when he came out and started to run he was shot. When the hunters came up to view their prey they were struck dumb with astonishment and terror. The fox was blue. "Voodoo" was the only reasonable explanation.

The frightened hunters concluded that they had shot a witch, and there was a lively panic for a few minutes. Then, as the sun rose higher, their courage began to return, and Jim suggested that the fox had undoubtedly been the right color overnight, but had been turned blue by the smoke. With their courage restored, the hunters took the mysterious corpse to Washington, and, entering a store on Pennsylvania Avenue, they offered to sell the fox. "We had to smoke him out," they explained, "and that turned him blue and spoiled him some, so we won't charge you much." The proprietor instantly recognized the fox as a rare and valuable specimen which had escaped from the Zoo a few weeks ago, and for which the officials have been hunting high and low. He told the men that a fox is all the better when he is blue, and gave them a handsome sum for their capture. The skeleton has been presented to the National Museum, and the skin is being tanned.

WATCH CHAINS.

SOLID 14-KT. GOLD.

Our new designs in Lorgnette Chains, Vest Chains and Ribbon Fobs are particularly commendable for their finish and durability.

Ladies' Guard Chains	$7.50 to $35.00	Gold Charms and Lockets	$3.50 to $25.00
With diamond incrusted slides,	$16.50 to $55.00	Set with diamonds	$10.00 to $125.05
Silk Guards, gold mounted	$2.50 to $7.50	Ribbon Fobs	$5.00 to $15.00
Gentlemen's Vest Chains	$10.00 to $50.00	With Seals attached	$10.00 to $35.00

Send for our New Illustrated Catalogue.

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,
52 West 14th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL XMAS.

LAKE STEAMER IS WRECKED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—News reached here to-night that the big steel steamer Arthur Orr is wrecked on the rocks at the entrance of Georgian Bay. Tugs were immediately sent from Port Huron to the wreck. It is reported that the vessel is in an exposed position and will be badly damaged if not speedily released. The vessel cost $225,000. Capt. John Massey is in command. He has a crew of eighteen men.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—President Patton of Princeton University.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. E. Percy Hughes, London; Senator Aldrich, Providence; C. H. Duell, Washington.

GRAND—Miles Leonard, Binghamton; Charles L. Magoun, Washington.

HOLLAND—Dr. Ulbrich, Germany; B. W. Buckingham, Washington; John Magee, Corning, N. Y.; William L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—F. F. Paget, Victoria, B. C.; Judge E. P. Coyne, Albany; Senator Proctor, Vermont.

MANHATTAN—Gen. R. Brandreth, Sing Sing.

NETHERLAND—Dr. Robert A. McLean, San Francisco.

WALDORF—J. N. Kirby, Wilkesbarre; Colin H. Livingstone, Washington; Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; Miss E. Felthousen, gloves and ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Continental Hotel.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks and suits; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. C. Donovan, notions; 488 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. D. Adams, paper bags; 61 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Knobloch, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Strassburger, J., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. J. Mendendall, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fidler Brothers, Providence, R. I.; L. N. Fidler, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. S. Hecht, crapets; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. B. Pettingill, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; P. Bell, stationery, 454 Broome Street.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; J. F. Robinson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Frankel, I. I., St. Louis, Mo., clothing; Hotel Albert.

Hendrickson, Lefler & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. P. Hendrickson, hats and caps; Gilsey House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass., W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Felbelbaum, J., Indianapolis, Ind., notions; Hotel Vendome.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. G. Lambie, dress goods, cloaks, and upholstery goods, 95 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Carter, china, 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, underwear; Hoffman House.

Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, furnishing goods, 636 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Grohe, I., Indianapolis, Ind., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nusbaum, S., Rochester, N. Y., clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wolfsheimer, M., Baltimore, Md., clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Simon, S., Altoona, Penn., furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, cold, fresh northwesterly winds.

The severest cold of the season is reported in the Northwest and the British Northwest Territory, where the temperature last evening was below zero, with minimum readings 20 to 22 degrees below zero in the British Northwest.

A storm of unusual severity occupied the North Pacific Coast States, and a trough of low barometric pressure extended thence over the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the Middle Missouri Valley.

Reports were missing last evening from the North Pacific Coast and Northern and Middle Plateau region. The temperature is below the seasonal average, except in an area extending from the Middle Missouri Valley over the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley and in parts

EXPERT ONCE HELD MOLINEUX INNOCENT

This Admission Made by Kinsley on Cross-Examination.

FACTS LED TO TWO THEORIES

Study of Handwritings Produced One Opinion and Then Another.

William J. Kinsley, the chief expert in handwriting for the prosecution in the case of Roland B. Molineux, charged with having murdered Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by poison in December last, and on whose testimony the State bases its main hope for the conviction of the prisoner, spent a trying day on the witness stand yesterday under cross-examination by Bartow S. Weeks, the senior counsel for the defense. Mr. Kinsley has been on the stand for six days, and Mr. Weeks is by no means through with him. There will be a re-direct examination by Mr. Osborne, who will not be content to let the testimony go to the jury in its present shape, especially after the admissions made by his expert yesterday, and then will follow a more or less protracted re-cross-examination by Mr. Weeks, so that it will be well along into next week before the prosecution again takes up its line of proof against the defendant.

Mr. Weeks directed his efforts yesterday mainly toward proving that the State had made up its mind that Molineux was the guilty man from the start, and that it did so without having any evidence in its possession warranting such a conclusion, but simply because of the popular demand that somebody should be arrested for the murder. He endeavored to show by skillful questioning of the expert that the determination of the police and the forces of the District Attorney to fasten the crime on Molineux was communicated to the experts and that this knowledge biased their opinions. He attempted to prove that Mr. Kinsley, as well as the other experts and witnesses, well knew that unless they could connect Molineux with the writing of the address on the poison package they could not hope to be employed by the State, and that in bending every energy to prove that Molineux was the murderer of Mrs. Adams, the authorities, whose duty it was to run out every clue, in whatever direction it might point, had failed to consider the possibility of any one other than Molineux being guilty, and had therefore lost sight of any other person who might have had a motive for trying to get rid of either Cornish or Mrs. Adams.

WITNESS CHANGED HIS MIND.

Mr. Weeks succeeded in drawing from the witness an admission that he had at one time said a certain state of facts pointed to the conclusion that Molineux had not written the address on the poison package, and that later he had come to the conclusion that the reverse was the fact from exactly the same premises. It was brought out that Mr. Kinsley had said in an interview that the breaks between the letters "i" and "c" on the poison package—as in the words "Knickerbocker" and "Athletic," as well as other breaks between letters, pointed clearly to the conclusion that the breaks were part of an effort by the person who wrote the address to disguise his handwriting. On his direct examination Mr. Kinsley laid great stress on the similarity of the breaks between letters existing in the disputed handwritings—the requests for medicines written in the names of Cornish and Barnet and the poison package address—and the admitted handwritings of Molineux. He said frequently that he based his opinion that Molineux had made all the writings partly on the fact that these breaks were the same in all the exhibits.

Mr. Weeks asked the witness to reconcile the two diametrically opposite statements, that the breaks between letters were used as a method of disguise, and that at the same time they existed in the admitted handwritings of the defendant, which were in his natural hand, with no attempt at disguise. It was the most serious position that the expert had yet been in, and Mr. Osborne came to his relief with a speech, the purpose of which Mr. Weeks said was to give the witness a chance to think up an answer. After a wrangle between counsel, Mr. Kinsley admitted that he might have given the interview referred to, and that he might have made the statements attributed to him, but at that time, he said, he was "fishing in the dark," and "looking for light," and was unsatisfied. His later and more fixed and sober opinion, he testified had come to him through longer study and under different conditions. The point obviously interested the jury, and Mr. Weeks, noticing this, was satisfied to leave the matter in that way.

Mr. Weeks also obtained from the expert the admission that he had at one time "sidetracked" Molineux, as the witness expressed it, and almost entirely eliminated him from consideration in the case, but this was due to his dissatisfaction with the samples examined by him, although he said he then had in his possession nearly a hundred samples of the defendant's writing, and as many more as he desired were offered by the defense.

HOW HE WAS CONVINCED.

He admitted having written a letter to Col. Hay of Washington, one of the experts for the prosecution, in which he said he was by no means sure that Molineux had written the address on the poison package, and in which he took exception to an opinion to the contrary expressed by Col. Hay. He admitted that at one time he thought some writing made by Gen. Molineux, the father of the defendant, was in young Molineux's hand, and then Mr. Weeks led the expert to the admission that it was not until Molineux had written to his order, with pens, ink, and paper furnished by him, and under conditions which he arranged, that he finally came to the conclusion that Molineux had written the poison package address. As soon as Mr. Weeks had obtained that admission he asked for an adjournment, and it was granted.

"I think I have given the jurors something to think about over to-morrow and Sunday," was Mr. Weeks's remark when he left the court.

Mr. Weeks's attack on the testimony of Mr. Kinsley was insistent without being violent. It gained in force from the fact that at no time was it a personal attack upon the man, but rather an attack upon his methods and manners. He conveyed the impression that he was attacking the whole theory of expert study of handwriting as a science rather than the ability of one of its exponents.

The defense again referred pointedly to J. Morton Riggs, the ex-member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and ex-Navy Paymaster, who is now in China. Mr. Riggs's name was prominently mentioned in the case during the inquest, and it was shown then that he had been expelled from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club for falsifying his bicycle record and on evidence presented against him by Harry Cornish, whom he had every reason to hate. Mr. Kinsley said, in answer to questions put to him by Mr. Weeks, that he had examined a number of specimens of Riggs's handwriting, but he admitted that this examination, as well as the examinations of handwritings by other members and employes of the club, was purely perfunctory. By his questioning on this point Mr. Weeks strove to show that the police, having fixed upon Molineux as the murderer, furnished the experts insufficient matter by which to enable them to fasten the crime upon any other person.

BIG CROWD AT THE TRIAL.

In spite of the fact that handwriting was to be the topic under discussion, the courtroom yesterday was more crowded than at any previous time in the trial, except when Mary Melando was on the stand. There were many women present who came and went throughout the day, their chief desire, apparently, being to get a good look at the defendant. It was an interesting gathering, including mugets and actors and critics and playwrights, but the well-known intention of the Court to have quiet made it an orderly assemblage.

Molineux, smiling as ever, took a deep interest in the cross-questioning of the expert by his counsel and his face beamed with satisfaction as Mr. Weeks brought his points strongly before the twelve men who hold his fate in their hands. Gen. Molineux was also much pleased with the day's developments and remained in court throughout the session. Mr. Carvalho framed many of the questions on technical points that were put by Mr. Weeks, and Dr. Hamilton also paid close attention to the evidence. There were the usual tilts between counsel, in which each accused the other of unfairness. The long-drawn-out explanations of Mr. Kinsley were cut short by an order directed to him by the Recorder, at the request of Mr. Weeks, that he answer categorically.

At the opening of the day's proceedings Mr. Weeks again brought out the fact that Mr. Kinsley knew long before he made his report that some of the writings submitted to him were Molineux's. He then asked for the production of the scraps of handwriting which the expert had said were given to him with the poison package address on Jan. 1. One of the letters was in the handwriting of J. Morton Riggs and one in the handwriting of Cornish.

"I hand you one of these letters," said Mr. Weeks, "and ask you if at the end of it there does not appear what looks like the signature of J. Morton Riggs?"

Mr. Osborne made a vigorous objection, after which the witness said that at the end of one of the letters appeared "per H. S. C." He said he connected the letters with Cornish and understood the writing to be in his name. Then there followed an argument as to whether Mr. Kinsley should be permitted to answer Mr. Weeks's question about the Riggs writing and upon the motion of Mr. Weeks that the letter go in evidence.

"If this letter is admitted," said Mr. Osborne, "you might as well have a van here to hold the exhibits that might be brought here. The witness examined thousands of writings, and if one is admitted they might all take the same course." After this Mr. Osborne withdrew his objection and the letter went in evidence. The witness said that the initials on the letter handed to him looked like Riggs's writing.

ONE PAPER DISAPPEARED.

"Then when you said that the only paper given to you then that you could connect with any one was the letter marked 'per H. S. C.' you were mistaken?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I was not," said the witness.

"What has become of the paper marked 'per H. S. C.'?"

"It has disappeared."

"I suppose you have no idea where it went?"

"I have none."

"Did you reach any conclusion as to whether the papers handed you on Jan. 1 were written by the same hand?"

"I did not."

"Why not?"

"They were too meagre and unsatisfactory. I set them aside."

"Look at them now. Will you say whether or not they were written by the same hand?"

"I cannot say."

"Did you get more of that writing?"

"I did not."

"Did you ask for it?"

"Yes."

One of the papers handed to Mr. Kinsley had on it the date, "Dec. 15, 1898," with the words, "Dear Friend" on one line and "Cornish" on another. The second paper had only the name "H. Cornish" on it. The former was marked Exhibit 12 and the other 14. Exhibit 15 bore only the name, "J. Morton Riggs."

"Of all the papers given to you on Jan. 1 you have only been able to locate these three?" continued Mr. Weeks.

"That is all."

"And you have never been told, nor have you found out, who wrote these exhibits?"

"I have not."

"And, although you asked for more writing like 12 and 14, you were never able to get it?"

"No. I had more of Riggs's writing, though. I do not know that the 'J. Morton Riggs was written by him."

"Between Jan. 1 and 7 did you get any more writings for examination?"

"Yes, many. Among them were many of the letters now in evidence as the admitted handwriting of the defendant."

"When did you get each of these letters?"

"I cannot say. They came to me from time to time."

"When did you first tell any one that you thought the address on the poison package was written by the defendant?"

"Between Jan. 8 and 10."

"Whom did you tell?"

"Capt. McClusky."

RIVAL EXPERTS DISAGREE.

"You consulted Mr. Carvalho on Jan. 16, did you not?"

"Yes."

"Did you show him a piece of paper on which there was writing in pencil?"

"I did."

The witness produced the paper and was asked if he did not tell Mr. Carvalho that he believed it to be in the handwriting of the defendant. He said he did not.

"Did Mr. Carvalho say that it was in the handwriting of the defendant?"

"He did."

"Did you tell Mr. Carvalho that Capt. McClusky told you that he had seen the defendant write it?"

"I told him that Capt. McClusky had said that it was in the defendant's handwriting. I did not tell him that I thought so, and I told him that it was merely an evidence of how persons not experts could be mistaken as to a fact." The experts glared at each other, and Mr. Carvalho shook his head in a decided negative.

"Where did Capt. McClusky say it was written?"

"In his house."

"Did he insist on that?"

"No, he backed water."

"Don't you know that the writing is in the hand of Gen. Molineux, who went with his son to the Captain's house when the defendant's name was first mentioned in the case?"

"Yes."

"How do you know it is the General's handwriting?"

"By comparison."

"Was that not written on Jan. 2?"

"I don't remember the date."

"If you say it was written on that date," put in Mr. Osborne, looking at the jury, "I will admit that it was written by Gen. Molineux and taken to Capt. McClusky's house with the statement that the defendant wrote it."

Gen. Molineux half rose to his feet and seemed about to speak, and Mr. Weeks objected excitedly. The Court sustained him, but when he remonstrated against the action of the Assistant District Attorney, Recorder Goff remarked that the incident was closed.

"Did you give that paper any study in connection with the address on the poison package?" went on Mr. Weeks.

"I did."

THOUGHT MOLINEUX WROTE IT.

"When you first compared it did you not think it was in the handwriting of the defendant?"

"I did."

"Did you find any similarity?"

"Yes."

"How often did you compare the two?"

"Twice."

"And then you went to Mr. Carvalho's office?"

"Yes."

"How long were you there?"

"About five hours."

"Did you call the next day?"

"Yes."

"Had you at that time reached any conclusion?"

"I had not."

"You have testified that at one time you side-tracked the defendant—that you had put his handwriting out of consideration. Is that right?"

"Yes."

"When was that?"

"In the latter part of January."

"When you side-tracked him you had plenty of his handwriting, and Mr. Carvalho told you that you could have more?"

"Yes, but I could not get the kind I wanted."

"Oh, you wanted a special kind!" cried Mr. Weeks, while the witness smiled. "You wanted a kind of your own, specially written and prepared for you under certain conditions. Is that it?"

"That is right," said the expert.

"And you did not get what you really needed until Feb. 20?"

"That's right."

The witness then told how on Feb. 17 Molineux had gone to the office of Mr. Osborne to write for him. (Mr. Kinsley.) Mr. Kinsley said the pens were bad, and the defendant asked for another pen. He wrote for an hour, and all the while, the witness said, a detective sat in the office and talked about poison cases and executions and the like.

"You remember what an embarrassing position we were in?" said the witness.

"Oh, yes, I remember," said Mr. Weeks. "Did you not ask Mr. Carvalho if he wanted any of these specimens that were written for you, and did he not say that both you and he had passed the defendant out of the case?"

"I cannot recall that he said the last part."

SAMPLES NOT SATISFACTORY.

"Do you remember testifying before the Coroner that the samples of handwriting which you obtained on Feb. 17 were not satisfactory?"

"Yes."

"Did you say that on that occasion you were unable to get what you needed?"

"I did."

"Then down to Feb. 20 you needed specimens to convince you?"

"Yes."

Mr. Kinsley then told how he had "called down" Col. Hay for a premature expression of opinion that Molineux had written the poison address. He said also that he had employed the other experts, among them being Mr. Ames. He admitted that he had collected a part of Mr. Ames's fees under an agreement that he had with that gentleman to the effect that he should take the West as a field and the witness should take the East. Whenever either worked in the territory of the other, the witness said, they split the fees.

"On Feb. 6 how many samples of the defendant's handwriting had you?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Fifteen or twenty."

"And were these not enough to form an opinion on?"

"No."

"After you have formed your opinion, then, you help justify yourself with arguments that, prior to the formation of that opinion, combated you?"

"No, and yes," said the witness.

"And is that the sum total of what you call the science of handwriting?"

"It is not."

"Have you not stated that the separation of certain letters in a word was a method of disguise?"

"I have."

"Did you not authorize a statement embodying that view?"

"I may have; I cannot remember."

"Did you have such an opinion regarding the separation of letters in the address on that poison package?"

"It may have had. I was theorizing in those days. I was fishing in the dark and looking for light. It was an attempt then to form some plan or idea."

"In regard to the address—is that handwriting simulated or not?"

"It is simulated. That is, it is an attempt on the part of the writer to disguise his writing rather than to write like another."

HAD FORMED NO OPINION.

"At the time when you say that you sidetracked the defendant, had you concluded that the address was not in his handwriting?"

"No, not entirely. I had formed no definite opinion."

"Did you not at that time report to Capt. McClusky that the defendant had not written the address on the poison package?"

"No. I told him that, though I had found similarities and characteristics in his handwriting, I had not sufficient evidence to satisfy my mind."

"When you talked with Mr. Carvalho were any of the original exhibits in his possession?"

"I don't know whether he had them or whether I took them there. The exhibits changed hands so often between the police and myself that it was impossible to keep track of them. Receipts were given only for the poison address."

"Then there is no way of telling how many persons handled them?"

"No."

Mr. Weeks then went into a technical dissection of the admitted writings and the poison address. The witness said that Exhibit No. 12, an envelope bearing the words "N. Y. City," had acted as a key to the whole situation. He was asked to point out what the key consisted of, and he said he did not work in that way, declining at the same time to give the information asked. There was another struggle between counsel, and Mr. Weeks, having made his point with the jury, the matter rested there. Mr. Kinsley tried to explain his condition of mind prior to Feb. 20, when he had not concluded that Molineux had written the poison address, by saying that he was beset on all hands by newspaper men, some of whom wanted to know whether from the style of the writing he could tell what was the color of the poisoner's hair and eyes.

Mr. Kinsley then told how he had examined the writings of members and employés at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

"How many times were you there?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Three or four times."

"How long each time?"

"From three to six hours."

"And you examined thousands of writings?"

"There and in my office."

"Did you also examine the names on the register of the club?"

"Yes."

"Carefully?"

"Not very."

THE EXAMINATIONS PERFUNCTORY.

"As a matter of fact, these examinations were merely perfunctory, were they not?"

"They were."

"It was not such an examination as would lead you to swear that none of the persons who wrote there could possibly have written the address on the poison package?"

"I said it was."

"Do you mean to tell me that by running down a line of names you could come to such a determination?"

"I carried the chief peculiarities in my mind. When I found a sample that answered none of these I discarded it at once."

The poison address was then taken from between the glasses inclosing it and handed to the witness. He was asked to say whether he had made an ink test. He said he had not, and that he had no opinion as to the character of the ink used.

"When you got it on Jan. 1, could you tell whether the writing was recent or old?"

"I thought it was recent."

"How recent?"

"About a week or two old."

"Is it materially different in appearance now than it was then?"

"It shows some age. It is slightly darker."

"Is it any blacker than it was on Jan. 1?"

"A little."

"Could you say when you got the address on Jan. 1 whether or not it was five years old?"

"Nothing except what I have said."

"Is it possible that it might have been five years old?"

"Yes, it is possible."

Mr. Kinsley said that it was his opinion that the paper bearing the address had been part of a wrapper on a package, and that the writing had been done after the package was made up and tied. He said he based this opinion principally on the fact that the letter "S" in "St." had a distinct break between the top and bottom parts, and he thought that was caused by a person writing over a string around the box. He said that there was absolutely nothing to show whether the stamps had been put on before or after the address had been written.

"Now, in examining disputed handwriting," said Mr. Weeks, "do you follow any method or rule to form an opinion?"

"Yes."

"What is the rule?"

"I examine size, slant, shape, shade, spacing, speed, movement, the general proportions of the letters and parts of letters, and pen pressure. Those are the principal things I look for. That generally covers the field."

WATCHED MOLINEUX WRITE.

"Do you apply the same rules to simulated and dissimulated handwriting?"

"Practically."

"Have you given any study to the style of pen most suited to vertical writing?"

"Yes, a coarse pen, between a stub and a fine pen. Vertical writing is an innovation, and questions concerning it are in the experimental stage."

"Did you give that kind of a pen to Molineux to write with?"

"I did."

"You also gave him other styles of pens, did you not?"

"I did."

"Was not that done with the view of producing certain similarities between his writing and that on the poison package?"

"It was not."

"Did the fact of your seeing the defendant write on Feb. 17 and 20 enter into your conclusion that the defendant wrote the address?"

"If had no weight whatever."

"Then why did you come back to the room after leaving it to see him write?"

"So that there would be no legal question as to his having written the samples."

"You were then qualifying yourself to testify in the case?"

"No."

"Now, had you not already stated to Capt. McClusky that you would have to have more writings to make you sure in your opinion?"

"I said I would have to have more to make my decision positive or refute the opinion I had already formed."

"Did you ever say anything about refuting your opinion?"

"I did."

"On Feb. 20 you got the defendant to write the exact language that appeared on the package, did you not?"

"I did."

"So that until you succeeded in getting the defendant to write the exact language of the matters you were examining, under conditions that you prepared for him, with pen, ink, and paper to suit the purpose, you were not willing to give a positive opinion?"

"I was not."

"And yet you assume to be an expert in handwriting?"

"I do."

"And yet you were not able to form a conclusion until you had set the scene yourself and dressed the performers in the clothes you had chosen for them?"

"I was not."

The court then adjourned until Monday morning, after the Recorder had given the jury the usual admonition not to talk or read about the case.

TIFFANY STUDIOS

Oriental Rugs

of such a rare and beautiful sort as to be most appropriate for Holiday Gifts.

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue
between 24th and 25th Streets

"Vive L'Empereur"
WATERLOO,
June 18th, 1815.
By François Flameng.
The Remarque Proofs
Etched by
Auguste Boulard,
Have just been received.
WILLIAM SCHAUS,
204 Fifth Avenue
(Madison Square).

REPORTED ERROR BY KINSLEY.

Handwriting Expert Said to Have Made a Mistake and Owned Up to It in the Nason Case.

It was said in Brooklyn yesterday that the case against ex-Coroner Nason of that borough, indicted for holding alleged bogus inquests, was likely to be upset by an error said to have been made by William J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, who gave testimony in the case before the Grand Jury and who is now a prominent figure in the trial of Roland B. Molineux. It is claimed that ex-Coroner Nason has not been brought to trial because of the fact that Mr. Kinsley has admitted that he made a mistake in determining certain handwriting submitted to him to be that of the ex-Coroner.

The indictment against Nason was obtained by District Attorney Josiah T. Marean, now a Supreme Court Justice. It is said that when Mr. Marean decided to try the case of Nason, after the conviction of Coroner Coombs, he discovered that the indictment had been found upon warrants and vouchers not signed by Mr. Nason, and that these could not be brought to bear upon him in court. It was necessary to find some voucher written by Mr. Nason himself, and expert Kinsley was called. It is said that he swore that certain writings were by Nason, and on his testimony a new indictment was found.

Mr. Marean left office without having tried the Nason case, and it fell to his successor, District Attorney Steele. It is said that when Mr. Steele got ready to try the case Mr. Kinsley examined the testimony he had given before the Grand Jury, in which he swore that Nason made certain writings, and is claimed that he declared that he must have made a mistake. He is said to have asked permission to look the matter up again, and to have returned later saying that after a careful examination of Mr. Nason's handwriting he was compelled to admit that he had been mistaken. Because of this alleged admission by Mr. Kinsley, it is said, the case could not be brought to trial on the indictment found. The case is still hanging fire.

District Attorney Steele, when seen in relation to the matter last evening, declined either to affirm or deny the statement as to Mr. Kinsley's alleged mistake. "In my position as District Attorney," he said, "it would not be proper for me to discuss this case."

Mr. Steele also declined to say just what was the cause of the delay in bringing the Nason case to trial. The delay, he said, was due to a legal technicality, but he declined to explain what the technicality was.

Josiah T. Marean said last night that he knew nothing about the matter, as it did not come up while he was District Attorney.

Assistant District Attorney Kellogg, who is familiar with the Nason case, could not be seen last evening. One of his most intimate friends, however, said that Mr. Kellogg, in speaking to him yesterday morning, expressed doubt respecting the accuracy of some of Mr. Kinsley's testimony. In the case of Coroner Nason, Mr. Kellogg said, according to his friend, Mr. Kinsley testified before the Grand Jury that a certain exhibit of handwriting was that of the Coroner, and afterward, when the case was being prepared for trial Mr. Kinsley came into the District Attorney's office and declared that this same handwriting was that of somebody else.

MODISTE'S STORY OF CRUELTY.

Mrs. Mullen Obtains a Separation on a Recital of Her Wrongs.

The suit of Mrs. Mary Cecilia Keagan Mullen against her husband, Thomas F. Mullen, for a separation on the grounds of cruelty and desertion, was continued yesterday before Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Mullen testified that her husband objected to her having clergymen call upon her, and that he had a way of coming into the parlor in his stocking feet when she had visitors. On one occasion, she said, she hid for three days in a closet in her mother's room for fear of him. Mrs. Mullen was a modiste and continued in business after marriage. She said that her husband first boarded at her house and then married her. A part of his cruelty, she testified, was the humiliation he brought upon her by hugging one of the sewing girls and trying to hug another in her presence.

Mary Ryan, an employe, testified that she carried meals up to Mrs. Mullen in a clothes basket, with sheets over the food to hide it. Margaret McGoey declared: "I thought it wasn't very nice for him to put his arms around the girls down in the workroom and ask 'Where is her joblots?' 'Is joblots up stairs?'" Another witness said that Mr. Mullen placed a card, on which was printed "Crazy Mag," below a crayon portrait of his wife, and afterward turned the picture to the wall.

Mr. Mullen admitted that his wife had often run through the house, probably thinking he was in pursuit. He said that she took exception to his daughter, who came from Canada to live with them. He had taken a place at Mamaroneck, he testified, and invited her to come out and live on it, but she had ignored his letters. He denied the charge of cruelty, and said: "She told me once that she only married me so that she would have a 'Mrs.' to her name. She said to me a number of times that it would be fine to be a widow."

Justice Russell gave judgment for Mrs. Mullen.

San Francisco Suicide Identified.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The unknown young man who committed suicide last Sunday by jumping from the ferryboat San Rafael is believed to be Howard Tuttle, twenty-seven years old, son of a wealthy stock broker, who made his fortune in New York and now resides in Paris. The suicide is alleged to have been caused by Tuttle's unrequited love for a young woman of Oakland.

Chicago Woman Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—While a score of persons stood helpless on the street, Mrs. Palmer, a stenographer, succumbed to heat and smoke this morning and was burned to death. The tragedy occurred at a small fire. Mrs. Palmer's room was on the third floor of the building. She rushed to the window and begged some one to save her, but all attempts at rescue were unsuccessful. One man stood scarcely five feet from the unfortunate woman as she fell back into the flames.

CURRENCY DEBATE GOES ON

General Discussion, However, Is Brought to an End.

DEMOCRATS FAVOR THE BILL

Two New York Representatives Announce They Are for the Gold Standard and Will Vote for It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—This was the closing day of the general debate on the Financial bill in the House of Representatives. To-morrow all speeches will be made under the five-minute rule. During the early hours to-day there was less than a score of Republican members on the floor and the Democratic representation was thin and scattered. Jones (Dem., Va.,) opened the debate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) speaking in favor of the bill, declared that no page in American history would shine with greater splendor through the centuries than that which tells how this Nation preserved its honor, maintained its credit, and kept its money good.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) arraigned the Republican side for inconsistency, and urged that it was possible by legislative enactment to maintain a ratio between the metals.

Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) the floor leader of the Democrats in the last Congress, received close attention from both sides when he spoke. He said a remarkable spectacle was presented by the debate on this bill. He recalled that when in the Fifty-fourth Congress Mr. Towne asserted that the Republican Party had never declared for a gold standard, the Congressional Record showed that he was interrupted by many Republicans with the exclamation: "And it never will."

Mr. Bailey said the Republican side was so busy studying the trend of events that it had no time to study the science of money. While the first section of this bill purported to establish the gold standard, the law of 1875 fixed the gold dollar as the unit of value. This bill was therefore simply a re-enactment put forward to make people believe something new and wise was being done.

When Mr. Bailey referred to the increased production of gold, Mr. Daizell interrupted to ask if, in view of this increased supply of gold, Mr. Bailey still believed in silver at 16 to 1. The Texan responded emphatically in the affirmative, amid Democratic applause. The Democratic side simply asked a sufficiency of basic money, and if this was supplied by either gold or silver, then instead of refuting the Democratic position it simply confirmed it.

Mr. Bailey declared that the logical outcome of this bill would be to take the millions of silver deposited in the Treasury into the open market and sell it, as Germany had done. If the supporters of the measure were honest and consistent they would thus offer the silver for sale now, as that would be the inevitable fate of silver under this bill. He compared the appreciation of gold values and the corresponding depreciation of cotton and wheat.

Mr. Bailey closed his speech with a stirring tribute to the time-honored and undying Democratic organization, which evoked applause from the Democratic side.

Immediately following Mr. Bailey came the statement of Mr. Scudder, (Dem., N. Y.) "As a Democrat I favor the single gold standard, and will vote for this."

While not concurring in all of the features of the bill, Mr. Scudder said the main feature establishing a gold standard and giving stability to values commanded his support.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) said Mr. Bailey had discovered nothing new in the old law fixing the gold standard. The trouble had been to have gentlemen on the Democratic side accept that law, and the purpose of the present bill was to place the subject beyond further doubt and misconstruction.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) said the Republican Party was a progressive party; it was ready to meet the needs and demands of the present. Mr. Dalzell referred to the published interview of "that gentleman who has made demagogy a profession" during his wanderings in Texas, that the pending bill should be defeated because it was not in the interest of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) sharply questioned this statement, saying the reference had been to the "Democracy," and not to the "Democratic Party."

Mr. Bellamy (Dem., N. C.,) spoke against the bill. Messrs. Mondell, (Rep., Wyo.,) Kerr, and Bromwell, (Reps., Ohio,) spoke in favor of the pending measure.

The debate closed with a short speech by Mr. Morris (Rep., Minn.,) in support of the bill, after which at 5 o'clock the House recessed until 8 P. M.

The most interesting development in the evening session was the announcement by Mr. Clayton (Dem., N. Y.,) that he intended to vote for the pending bill. In response to unfavorable reference which had been made to gold Democrats, Mr. Clayton said there were many of that belief in New York and the number was growing constantly.

Senate Committees About Complete.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—To-day the practical completion of the Senate committees for the fifty-sixth Congress was announced officially by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. He presented to the Senate an order fixing the committees, and it was adopted without dissent. A few vacancies in the minority representation are yet to be filled. They will be disposed of in a few days. No other business of importance was transacted by the Senate.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate adjourned yesterday until Monday.

Senator Foster of Washington has introduced a bill extending the bounty provision of the Homestead law to the soldiers who served in the war with Spain and who are serving now in the Philippines.

House bills were introduced yesterday as follows: By Mr. Knox, Massachusetts, for civil government in Alaska; by Mr. Hull, Iowa, for the reward of distinguished service in the war with Spain; by Mr. Linney, North Carolina, to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 70 cents per gallon.

DR. HARSHA HAS RESIGNED.

Surprise in Consistory of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church.

The Rev. Dr. Justin Harsha, pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, has resigned. Dr. Harsha, who has been in poor health for several months past, went to Oklahoma about three weeks ago with M. Wright, a missionary. Before leaving he addressed a letter to the Consistory of the church, of which the Rev. Dr. J. Elmendorf is Chairman, requesting a leave of absence and begging that his resignation be accepted, to take effect on Jan. 1.

At a meeting of the Consistory held several evenings ago Dr. Harsha's resignation was discussed. It was finally decided to accept it, and Dr. Harsha's letter will be read to the congregation to-morrow morning and the acceptance announced. Dr. Elmendorf last evening said:

"Although Dr. Harsha has been in poor health for months past, his resignation came somewhat as a surprise. Several rumors have gone the rounds as to the cause of Dr. Harsha's resignation. All of them are untrue. In his letter Dr. Harsha stated that he resigned for 'sufficient reasons.' What those reasons are he knows best."

Several other members of the church when interviewed on Dr. Harsha's resignation professed ignorance of it or refused to discuss it. Dr. Harsha has been pastor of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, which is the west side branch of the old Harlem Dutch Reformed Church, in East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, of which Dr. Elmendorf is pastor, for the past seven years. He was called to the pastorate from a church in Omaha. The parsonage has been vacated and Mrs. Harsha and her daughters are visiting friends in Massachusetts.

Plymouth Pleased with Dr. Hillis.

The annual meeting of Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, which was continued from Friday evening of last week, was held last evening, when the following officers were elected: Clerk—Frederick C. Manvel; Assistant Clerk—Frederick N. Gilbert; Treasurer—S. V. White; members of the Board of Deacons—Henry L. Pratt, George J. Corey, Frederick W. Starr, and Philip M. Knight; Deaconesses—Mrs. Kate W. Nutt and Mrs. Harriet E. Burke. The report of the Committee on Church Work expressed satisfaction with the work of Dr. Hillis as pastor.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M. P. M.
Sun rises...7:19|Sun sets...4:34|Moon rises....

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...6:42|Gov. Isl'd...7:16|H. Gate....9:12

P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook...7:14|Gov. Isl'd...7:50|H. Gate....9:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Hayti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.		
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etna, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull		
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Paraense, St. Lucia, &c.	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Senaca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Harold, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Valetta, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton and Antwerp	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tiomo, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, Progreso, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 21.

L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 22.

Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idzumi Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle."); Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 9 and up to Dec. §23, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 23, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mail from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver is due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 16.

Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 2.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Cuzco, Greenock, Dec. 1.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Island, Christiansand, Dec. 2.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 13.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Dec. 9.
Ras Elba, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Santiago, Santiago, Dec. 9.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 2.

SUNDAY, DEC. 17.

Argyle, Gibraltar, Dec. 3.
Chicago City, Swansea, Dec. 3.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 14.
El Rio, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
Indraghira, Swansea, Dec. 3.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Dec. 10.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Dec. 2.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Dec. 9.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 7.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Condor, St. Lucia, Dec. 11.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 13.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 12.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples, Dec. 8.
Kaiser Willem der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 12.
Manitou, London,

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Open Till Ten Tonight

DID you ever watch a big Corliss engine, how, with almost no fuss, it carries along the machinery of some great factory? Then think of a noisy little donkey engine that is helping to raise dirt from a pit.

Christmas shopping used to be a real annoyance—it is a helter-skelter scramble yet, in most stores. Visitors are continually commenting on the difference at Wanamaker's.

There is no questioning the bigness of the business—ten of every dozen who know it from the viewpoint of the trade world will say it's biggest of all. Never mind that—we want you to know it and like it for the comfortableness of it all, and its beauty.

We never sold Christmas goods so rapidly; yet the business runs with precision. We welcome visitors as heartily as ever.

The Halsey-Stirling Paintings and descriptive chat—10:30 and 11:30 a. m.; 3 and 4:30 and 8 and 9 p. m.

The Kitchell Madonna is very effectively lighted now. It deserves study as the most wonderful composite ever made, with the result of giving a Madonna that is the sum of the inspiration of artists during three centuries.

Christmas goods are everywhere—little counters off the track of the throng where one selects almost as from a table at home. Yet parts of the great stocks—and just as beautiful and fair in price.

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
HALF TO TWO-THIRD PRICES

Express elevators (but not run so fast as to take your breadth) direct to the Fifth-floor Bargain Store; a big corps of careful salespeople, and such shoe bargains as you'll appreciate.

We've told you how these special values come to us (and not to the general shoe trade); we've told you—and we repeat it here—that the bargain shoes are just as good as the regular shoes you'll find in any regular New York shoe store, and the styles as a rule are those you'd probably choose anyway. We believe in the goods—and we protect you as fully as we protect those who choose from our regular stocks.

There are more sorts than we tell of, but you can judge them all by these—

Men's $3 Patent Leather Shoes at $2. And enameled leather and black kidskin shoes as well.

Men's $3.50 and $4 Shoes at $2.30. Box-calf, patent leather, enameled leather.

Men's calfskin and kidskin Shoes at $1.80.

Men's $3 and $3.50 Shoes at $1.50. Only 208 pairs of these—patent leather, kidskin and calfskin. Shop-worn, all right after one polishing.

Men's Slippers at $1.25—values run from $1.50 to $3. Some splendid Christmas gifts.

Men's Slippers at 90c—ten sorts, black and russet. Black Felt Slippers with felt soles, 50c.

Children's Shoes—1,108 pairs for girls; spring-heel shoes with patent leather or kid tips—8½ to 10½ at 80c.; 11 to 2 at 95c.

Children's Kidskin Shoes at 50c—sizes from children's 8's to misses' 2's (only 600 pairs). Spring-heel. $1 to $1.50 qualities.

Spring-heel Shoes for Boys—sizes 9 to 13 at 80c and $1. Made like big fellows' shoes.

Boys' Shoes, 11 to 5 at $1.50. Patent leathers included.

Men's and Children's and Boys' Shoes—Ninth street side.

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $2.35—360 pairs just added to the lot. Fine kidskin; fine styles.

Women's Kidskin and Calfskin Shoes at $1.85.

1,692 pairs of **Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.40.** Kidskin; lace; flexible soles, medium heels.

Women's $3 to $3.50 Slippers at $2—Fine; fine styles; for ball-room wear and boudoir.

Women's Kidskin Slippers at 80c and $1.25—values up to $2.50.

Women's Felt Romeo Slippers, $1. Fur trimmed; red and black.

Cloth Overgaiters, 25c a pair.

Leggings for girls and boys, 50c.

Leggings for boys and women, 75c.

Women's Shoes, Tenth street side.

So much for the bargain store. And still, the regular store on first-floor will be busy. It never was so full of Slippers for Gifts, and you know the regular lines of shoes kept there. Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Umbrellas Now if you've decided to give an umbrella—whether it be to a man, a woman, or a child—you'll be helped to a quick, satisfactory choice here. See the collection, anyhow, even if you haven't decided. It's not a gathering of numerous ordinary styles. Novelties—the best that could be found abroad and here.

Elegant handles of gun metal, some studded with jewels, and of Damascus steel, inlaid with gold; handles of sterling silver with the new enamel, and some of real Dutch silver—odd; tortoise shell, plain or elegantly inlaid. And if the umbrella is silk it's a good silk—some good ones, with various fine handles at $2.50 and $3.75, and a high-grade quality—men's or women's—at $5. There's a strong, durable umbrella here for $1—and from that they advance to $28 for one of exceptional elegance.

For children, choose at 50c to $5.

Walking Sticks Silver trimmed, of course. If he carries a stick, he will doubtless be pleased with one with an odd design. Many new ideas are effectively worked out in this large assortment. Some for 50c—others run up to $10. Broadway.

Clothing---Men's and Boys'

Anything one buys to give is exchangeable after Christmas—for the correct size. Now then, that's settled. And we'll make the exchange as a gift ought to be exchanged—graciously, discreetly.

For self or for giving—

Men's Overcoats of American Montagnac, black; cloth piping, silk linings; interlined red flannel, $25.

Overcoats of cheviot in the pretty Oxford grays—$15, $20, $25, $35.

Overcoats of kersey (all the men's stuffs, and boys' stuffs, too, are of pure wool), blue or black—permanent color. $8.50 to $15.

Overcoats of black velour—a soft, elegant woolen, satin shoulder lining, wool body lining, silk velvet collar. $20.

Boys' Winter Overcoats—blue or brown Frieze; lap seams, velvet collar, really stylish, for boys of 4 to 16 at $5.

These at $6.50 are in a new style—cuffs to the sleeves and crescent-shaped pockets. Brown or Oxford-gray.

Reefers for boys of 8 to 16—ulster collar—Frieze—brown, blue, Oxford-gray. $5, though quite well worth $6.50.

A hundred **Sailor Suits**—blue serge and cheviot, neatly made and trimmed, reduced from $6, $6.50 and $7.50 to $5. For boys of 3 to 12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Trimmed Hats $4, $5, $6. Now it would be very wrong to call them $4, $5, and $6 hats—for they are good and stylish and new. Count up the materials—in most cases they'll come to half as much again as the hat. And there's the trimming, besides. A loss? Yes, as a rule—our way of reducing stocks and using up little lots of material.

Second Floor, Broadway and Tenth.

Women's Silk Stockings Not many, but very fine. Seems rough on the stockman to ask him to sell his most sumptuous things at a loss—but broken lots can't stay here. Fair range of sizes in the lot as a whole.

$2.50 for $3.50 to $7 Stockings—
black silk, open work.
black silk, embroidered fronts.
colors, with vertical stripes.
lace effects, with stripes of color.

$5 for $9 and $10 Stockings—
open work, stripes of color and embroidery.
black, with open-work clocks.
and white, same style.
boot stockings with Van Dike points.

$10 for $12 to $20 Stockings—
white lace.
all-over embroidered fronts.
black, open-work fronts embroidered.
black; lace inserted fronts.
lace; opera lengths (9's only).

Women's Vests—silk; elaborately crocheted designs. Five styles—white, pink, blue. $7.50, were $12. Broadway.

Flannelette Wrappers Of the new prettily striped and figured flannelettes. Made up in new styles, with various effective trimming designs. Prices quite as much to your liking as the wrappers are sure to be. $1, $1.25 and up to $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Canary Birds Miss Pope, the skilled bird doctor, stays another week to teach you the care of birds. She'll pick out a bird for you, if you wish.

What do you think of a store who pays a woman to pick out the best things for you?

But all birds here are the pick of their tribe—we pay an extra price to have that pick. Birds, $1.65.

Cages and everything else you need; ready and fairly priced.

Basement.

Fire Screens and Taboret Boxes

A thoughtful man, this upholstery chief. Adjusting certain stocks now, and The Day so close at hand. Couldn't have timed a sale more to your advantage, as these price reductions will show. Screens—carved mahogany frames filled in with handsome damask and silk velour—at $16, $21, $22.50, $26, $32.50. Double those figures to find yesterday's prices.

Rare English and French screens and some tables and small cabinets are also re-marked to close *before* Christmas. The screens at $30, $40, $60, $70 and $100—were a full quarter more.

And three-fold denim-covered screens, elegantly embroidered, at $13.50 instead of $18.

Taboret boxes, octagon shape, with coverings of attractively colored cretonnes; three sizes; $2.25 kinds at $1.75; the $2.75 size now $2.25; those selling yesterday at $3, now $2.50.

Third floor.

Women's Desks---100 Styles

To choose among so many styles is an advantage that will be appreciated—certainly. But there's a still greater one. The prices. Whether at $5 or $30 the saving to you is a full third. Many at the lower prices are decidedly pretty—$5.50 buys a desk that sells regularly at $8.50. It's mahogany finished, high polish; made with serpentine front. At $8 a desk of golden oak, with painted decorations on lid—it was $11.75. Mahogany desks at $17 that were $25, and at $20 that were $30, and at like reductions up to very elaborate kinds at $45 that should be $67.50.

Make your selection promptly. We will hold purchase for delivery at your convenience. Fourth floor.

Suspenders We've lots of fine ones—meant for gifts, which means they are strong and good-looking. A shiny meretritious gift is an insult—we'll save you from insulting. How much for the suspenders? $1.50 to $6 a pair for the especially fine ones. Other good ones at 50c and so on. Every pair is put in a neat gift box.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Beaded Elastic Belts Imported. Pretty. Popular. Good assortment of approved styles—good values, too. Black, a few fine fringed kinds. About a dozen qualities—50c to $3.75.

Tenth street, with Dress Trimmings.

A Sale of Pictures Engravings in gilt frames, and copies of water colors. Some dainty little standing ones at 25c instead of 40c. The large copies of water colors at 50c and 75c—easily worth 75c and $1. The engravings at 60c—they have sold at $1.

Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Men's Full-Dress Protectors This men's furnishings store is a complete store—not a counter. It ranks with the best-tone store you know. Its stocks are correct—its prices are fair. And well they can be, for five times as many men come here as go to the exclusive stores, which gives us commercial advantages.

Full-dress Protectors at $1 to $5. Here is an example—

Black silk Protectors, heavy quilted lining—with or without collar—**one dollar.**

Same style in satin; same price.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Gift Pieces—Silver-Plated In the Basement, Ninth street side, there is every conceivable shape of table piece in quadruple silver plate. Such wear is next to Sterling—there's almost no wear-out of it.

Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
Chafing Dishes, $10 and $12.
Water Pitchers, $3.50 to $10.75.
Candelabra, $3 to $9.

But this is list enough.

Christmas Candies

Two Christmas Candy Stores—basement, with handy annexes about the store, and a whole extra store—across the street—76 E. Ninth.

Our own factory is turning out more tons of candy daily than ever, and we have the output of the candy-department of one of the great chocolate factories, besides.

We have sold as much as seventeen tons and a half of candy in a day—all at retail, except the 50 to 100-pound lots for Sunday Schools.

The Christmas treat is a **Five-pound Box of really fine Mixed Candies for $1.** while at 20c a pound we have various specialties of chocolate—nougat, eclairs, marshmallows and caramels.

Five-pound box of delicious Glace Fruit for $1.50.

But the candy store is more than a feaster; it is a decorator as well—and the table pieces and favors we brought from Europe have been graciously received. Some careful people say we save them well on to half from usual prices—and offer best variety. What do you think of them?

Queen Mary Perfumes Our own chemists coax the odors from the flowers into the bottles. It isn't cheap work—we don't mean it to be. In fact, we can buy perfumes much cheaper than we dare make them. But what a difference! Discreet, charming odors—sold under our own registered trade-mark: Queen Mary: which is to be taken as our personal guarantee.

Queen Mary Triple Extracts—any of them—25c an ounce. Put in your bottles.

Queen Mary Toilet Water—violet, rose, jockey club and eau de cologne—5c an ounce—in your bottles.

Or we'll give you a cheap bottle, if you forget yours.

All Queen Mary perfumes are to be had in beautiful bottles and packages at fair prices.

That's one line of elegance.

And then we control most of the sorts of the wonderful Guerlain Perfumes sold in America. Paris has loved them for half a century.

Tenth street side.

Designed and Gathered for Smokers There's been a lot of study devoted to the needs of the smoker. The evidence is in this showing in the basement. Never saw such elegance in meerschaum pipes. Beautifully carved designs—novel, too. They are $4 to $16. But there are good French briar pipes at 25c—with celluloid mouthpieces. 75c for those with amber, clear or cloudy, as you may prefer.

The smokers' tables are interesting. One is a combination of many useful articles—useful not alone to the man himself. For outside of the cups for cigars and ashes and matches, and the cigar cutter and electric lighter, there are these: A clock, a thermometer, a barometer, a compass, an electric bell and an elegant little music box. This combination is $50. Other ingeniously arranged tables in varied assortment down to $1—that for one in oak or mahogany finish, without any frills.

Pipe Racks—Unique designs in clay, made in imitation of old ivory—75c to $1.75. Some odd Japanese affairs are 75c.

Cigar boxes with moisteners, in many shapes and qualities. They're $2 to $10.

Tobacco Jars—Clay heads, 40c to $1.25.

Cigar and cigarette holders of meerschaum, with amber stems, at 50c to $6.

Basement, Tenth street side.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart Co.,

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth St.

GOEBEL TILT IN CONGRESS

Kentucky Representatives Air Their Troubles Before the House.

TWO DEMOCRATIC VIEWS GIVEN

Mr. Berry Says Taylor Was Seated by Fraud and Will Be Ousted, While Mr. Wheeler Scores the Other Side.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the House to-day the serenity of the currency debate was unexpectedly interrupted by a personal clash between Mr. Berry and Mr. Wheeler, both Democrats, of Kentucky. Mr. Wheeler secured recognition to question statements made by Mr. Berry yesterday as to corruption in the recent Kentucky campaign.

Mr. Berry sat a few seats ahead of Mr. Wheeler, and the latter addressed himself personally to his colleague.

"I regret the necessity of having to wash our dirty linen of Kentucky on the floor of the House," said Mr. Wheeler, "but I do not propose that our people shall be maligned and slandered without a word of protest."

He declared that Mr. Berry represented neither Kentucky nor her people, and that the people of his district would speedily rebuke him by retiring him to private life. The election of Taylor, he asserted, had been bought and paid for, with a railroad on one side and the plain people on the other. But despite this, he said, "Gov. Goebel" would yet be seated.

"Yes, I use the word advisedly," proceeded Mr. Wheeler, referring to his characterization of Mr. Goebel as Governor, "for before the buds burst on any tree in Kentucky he will be its Chief Executive, and he will have routed that nefarious gang who won their certificate of election by corruption, fraud, and rascality."

The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to Goebel as a gallant gentleman, a tribune of the people, and denounced the reports set afloat against him.

"They were afraid of him," interjected Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.)

"What does New York know about it?" shouted Mr. Berry.

"New York likes Goebel because he is a fighter," responded Mr. Sulzer.

Mr. Wheeler closed by declaring emphatically that Taylor had not been elected; that he had secured by irregular methods a certificate of election, but that when the calcium light of the courts was turned on this procedure, as it would be, William Goebel would be seated in the executive chair.

Col. Berry was quickly on his feet as Mr. Wheeler closed, and responded, savagely, personally, and with much feeling.

He said the speech just heard was typical of the intolerance of that Kentucky element which would not brook any freedom of opinion. It came with ill-grace from one who represented a district which for years was not true to Democracy. He did not need the influence of the gentleman or his backers. Four times he had been sent here, and he would return again.

Shaking his finger at Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Berry exclaimed:

"You are cringing at the feet of Goebel, and I tell you that your scalp is taken now by Goebel."

When reference was made to the irregularity of the Louisville Convention Mr. Wheeler sought to interrupt, but Mr. Berry waved him off, declaring that the gentleman had participated in the disorder, and had stood up and yelled down opposition, with policemen about him.

Mr. Wheeler interjected a flat contradiction of this, but, not heeding interruptions, Col. Berry proceeded in his fiery response, declaring that Mr. Wheeler was as bad as Goebel himself.

Mr. Wheeler gained a minute to reply, defending the regularity of the Louisville Convention, and saying that only a few thugs and toughs were excluded.

The tension over the affair was relieved at this point by a point of order from Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.)

"What is the point of order?" asked the Chairman.

"I object to having this Kentucky side show thrust into a financial debate," said Mr. Cox, gravely, "to the edification of the Republican side."

This caused a laugh, and the heat of the exchange between the two Kentucky gentlemen was dispelled.

Mr. Boreing (Rep., Ky.,) denied that the election of Taylor in Kentucky was due to fraud, and said the strongest refutation of this charge was the fact that the election was held under the Goebel law, framed by the Democratic candidate.

OFFICE FOR A NEW YORKER.

E. V. Morgan Is Appointed Secretary of Legation at Seoul, Korea.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President to-day nominated Edwin V. Morgan of New York to be Secretary of the legation of the United States at Seoul, Korea.

ALLEGED DEFAULTER CAUGHT.

T. J. Hunter, Wanted in Atlanta, Is in Custody in Morocco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—United States Consul General Gummere at Tangier cabled to the State Department to-day that the Moorish authorities have just arrested Thomas J. Hunter, who is wanted in Atlanta, Ga., on a charge of defaulting in his accounts as auditor of a railroad.

Hunter at first denied his identity and claimed to be a British subject, but he fitted the description of the fugitive accurately and the Consul General is satisfied he has the right man. There is no extradition treaty between the United States and Morocco, but consent was given to the surrender.

CONGRESS REFERENCE LIBRARY.

To Open in Three Weeks—Room in the Capitol Not Yet Assigned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, hopes to be able at an early day to install in the Capitol a reference library, made up of selected volumes now in the new library building. This was contemplated in the last Appropriation bill. There is now no reference library at the Capitol, and books can be obtained from the Congressional Library only after a delay of from twenty to thirty minutes.

The authorities of the library have culled duplicates from the main collection and made purchases to the extent of nearly $2,000 from the general appropriation for books. These amount to over 2,000 volumes, comprising encyclopaedias, dictionaries, atlases, gazetteers, manuals, and standard reference books, particularly in history and statistics; the best collected editions of the writings of the fathers of the Republic and miscellaneous material on government, political and economic science. With the above are certain books upon topics likely to be under discussion during the present session, such as finance, subsidies, interoceanic canals, and Colonial administration. The latter constitute a special deposit, which may be changed from time to time, as occasion may require.

Attendants will be placed in charge of this material, who will offer personal assistance in its use and will make requisition upon the main collection for such further materials as may be currently required to answer particular inquiries.

Within three weeks the first installment of the collection will be ready for use, but space for it in the Capitol has yet to be assigned. It will require shelving and room for consultation and administration. It is planned to have the shelving open and well lighted, so that members may handle books directly so far as they care to do so, without the intervention of an attendant. There is little doubt that the old library space will be assigned for use as a reference library.

Licenses for Illegal Liquor Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has reaffirmed his former ruling to the effect that persons who engage in the sale of alcoholic liquor, even though such business is a violation of the law of their State, are nevertheless required to pay the special tax under the internal revenue laws of the United States. The paper issued to them is not a license, however, and does not protect them from prosecution, conviction, and sentence under the State law.

John T. Bivins Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—John T. Bivins of the District of Columbia has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department. Mr. Bivins has been confidential clerk to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue during the last twenty years, and his present appointment was made because of his special fitness for the position.

Hanna Leases a Washington House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Hanna has leased the Cameron residence on Lafayette Square, formerly occupied by Vice President Hobart.

FLASH OF A LARGE METEOR.

Left a Bright Train as It Passed Northward Over the City.

A large meteor, whose brilliance even the full moon could not obscure, although it passed within a few degrees to the westward of the orb of night, flashed over this city at 8:20 o'clock last night. It was seen by few, for pedestrians, as a rule, were hurrying along with their heads bent down into turned-up overcoat collars.

The meteor passed almost due north and left a train of light behind it which remained visible for a second or less after the head disappeared about midway between the zenith and the horizon. So bright was the meteor that it might easily have been mistaken for a heavy rocket had it not been that its trail seemed to burn with a steady light, instead of throwing out sparks.

COURT BARS BUILDING SCHEME.

Act Is Important to Holders of Land in Restricted Places.

Justice Marean, in the Equity Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, granted an injunction which is of importance to owners of property in restricted neighborhoods. The injunction was obtained by John J. Hurley and Aquila M. Hurley, as owners of property on Forty-fourth Street, in the Borough Park section of Brooklyn, and restrains Henry Brown from erecting double tenement houses with stores on property near that owned by the plaintiffs, on the ground that to erect the buildings would be detrimental to the interests of the neighborhood.

Justice Marean said that he found, as a matter of fact, that the buildings would seriously impair the use of the property near the plaintiff's site, and that the values would be injured. He said that the injunction which he granted against the defendant was not made perpetual, as the character of the neighborhood may change. A time may come, he explained, when a permanent restriction might prove injurious to all concerned.

THE NEW HORACE MANN SCHOOL.

Fund of $100,000 Completed for the Purchase of the Site.

The fund of $100,000 required for the purchase of the land for the new Horace Mann School was announced yesterday to be completed. Miss Grace Dodge, Treasurer of the Teachers College, said that work on the new building, which is to cost $350,000, would be begun immediately. The money required for the construction of the building is already in hand, and it remains only for a clear title to the land to be obtained before commencing work.

The land, comprising ten lots, is situated on the east side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets. William E. Dodge made the first donation of $25,000 for its purchase. John D. Rockefeller subscribed $50,000 on condition that the remainder be raised before Jan. 1, 1900. Other contributors were D. Willis James, James Speyer, Seth Low, and a woman living in the West, each of whom gave $5,000. Charles W. Harkness subscribed $3,000.

SUES HOSPITAL FOR $30,000.

Miss Ward's Action Against St. Vincent's Again on Trial.

The second trial of the action brought by Miss Helen D. Ward against St. Vincent's Hospital to recover $30,000 for injuries received, as alleged, while a patient in the institution, due, as claimed, to the negligence of a nurse of little experience who was placed in attendance on her, was commenced yesterday before Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court. The suit was dismissed on a former trial by Justice Cohen on technical grounds. The Appellate Division held that the dismissal should be reversed. Col. E. C. James and A. I. Elkus appeared for Miss Ward. Austen G. Fox was counsel for the defendant.

Miss Ward, a sister-in-law of Henry E. Howland, testified that, acting under the advice of her physician, Dr. William S. Lusk, she took a room in St. Vincent's Hospital on Feb. 20, 1894, for a week, paying $25 and $3 a day for the services of a skilled nurse. An operation was performed on her right leg by Dr. Lusk and Dr. Hughes, the house surgeon of the hospital. She was under the influence of ether at the time. When she became conscious her leg was paining her. The nurse told her a hot water bag was lying on it. The result of the contact of the bag was that her leg where the wound had been made was severely burned, and though she engaged several doctors, not until December of 1896 was the wound healed. She was in intense agony during all that time, and has since been unable to walk without assistance.

Miss Ward's examination had not concluded when the court adjourned until Monday next.

Norwegian Ships Fly New Flag.

All of the Norwegian vessels in this harbor yesterday hauled down the Union flag of Sweden and Norway and hoisted in its place the Norwegian flag. Yesterday the new law enacted in November last by the Norwegian Storthing over King Oscar's veto went into effect, and hereafter Norwegian merchant ships will fly the plain Norwegian Merchant flag without the device symbolizing the union. The new flag is of red ground with a white and blue cross. These flags are the merchant flags only. The royal flag and the naval flag of each country remain the same.

Military Code Amendments Proposed.

Several proposed amendments to the Military Code were presented to the Code Committee of the National Guard Association yesterday. The committee met in the office of Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment. One of the amendments sought provides for an increase of the allowance to batteries and troops of cavalry for horse hire from $1,500 to $2,000 a year. The other amendment referred to the section about the appointment on the staff of Colonels of officers who have been in service one year "immediately preceding election." It was proposed to strike out the word "immediately."

Railroad Machine Shops Burned.

The machine shops of the Long Island Railroad located on Newtown Creek near Borden Avenue, in the Hunter's Point section of Queens Borough, were destroyed by fire last evening. Owing to the age of the building and everything being oil soaked, the flames spread rapidly. The railroad employes formed a salvage brigade and rescued most of the papers and records in the west end of the building. Paymaster William J. Jarvis of the railroad company said the loss would probably be between $15,000 and $20,000.

Government Buys the Plymouth.

The United States Government has purchased the steel screw steamer Plymouth of Boston for $80,000. The Plymouth, which was used as a tender to Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock, is now at the Lighthouse Department docks, at Tompkinsville, S. I., where she is being overhauled and remodeled for lighthouse service along the coast.

New England Society's Officers.

At the New England Society's ninety-fourth annual meeting last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel these officers were elected: President—William E. Dodge; First Vice President—Edmund C. Stedman; Second Vice President—Thomas H. Hubbard; Treasurer—Charles C. Burke; Secretary—George Wilson; Directors—Henry W. Cannon, Arthur L. Merriam, Corcellus H. Hackett, and Vernon R. Brown.

Talks to the Church Club.

The Church Club held its first social evening of the present Winter at 578 Fifth Avenue last night, when Prof. W. J. Ashley, who occupies the Chair of Economic History in Harvard University, delivered an address on "The Mediaeval Guilds of London."

The Boy Beloved of Washington.—Edward Cary, author of "Life of George William Curtis," in a contribution entitled "Lafayette, the Boy Beloved of Washington," will give a review of episodes in the relations of the young Marquis Lafayette and Gen. Washington, from Brandywine to Yorktown, in THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow (Sunday.) Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 3 cents. All the news that's fit to print.—Adv.

The "Standard" in Washington.

The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary has won, purely on its merits, the place of highest authority in the departments of the United States Government.

Here are two statements, straight from headquarters, that are typical of the many:

In the Government Printing Office

C. M. Robinson, Foreman of Proof Division: "We have in constant use in our room all the modern dictionaries, but the most thoroughly thumb-worn of all is the STANDARD. It is not only the most accurate, consistent, and complete, but its typographic excellence makes it the favorite among men engaged in bookmaking. Hundreds of useful words and helps are found in the STANDARD which can be found in no other publication of the kind."

In the United States Patent Office

A. G. Wilkinson, Ph. D., Principal examiner: "The superiority of THE FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY is unquestioned; I give it preference on all disputed points. It is the most perfect dictionary in any language."

A capital Christmas gift.

Send for sample pages and prospectus of the new greatly improved edition for 1900. Address "The Illustrated London News," International News Company, 83 Duane St., New York. This paper has exclusive control of the edition for 1900.

The Right Thing at The Right Time at The Right Price at
BYCK BROS

A Modern Overcoat

It is your fault if your liking for old time reputation in a clothing house leads you to buy and wear an old time overcoat. The Byck Coats are as good and carefully made as any, and they are not reminders of times that are past and gone.

All the new Cloths. All the new Shades.

$15.00 and $18.00.

Hats, Shoes and Furnishings for dress occasions minus the fancy prices.

BYCK BROS
Downtown,
S. W. Cor. Fulton and Nassau Sts.
Uptown,
158 to 164 East 125th St., n'r 3d Ave
Up-town Store open Evenings.

XMAS GIFTS FOR MEN.

Easy Chairs, Couches, Library Tables, Roll Top Desks, Book Cases of all sizes, Revolving Chairs, Catalogue Cases, Coat and Umbrella Stands, Wardrobes in the greatest variety and finest designs. The most suitable and useful presents that can be procured.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS
(TWO STORES)
1 PARK PLACE
AND
153 FULTON ST., N. Y.

L. SHAW
LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking
WIGS
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES
in every conceivable style.
Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics.
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

Lorgnettes
Opera Glasses
Field Glasses
Thermometers
Barometers
Spectacles
Eyeglasses

These and similar things in Gold, Silver, Pearl, Shell, Aluminum, etc., are practical and handsome gifts, more reliable in character at the optician's than elsewhere.

GaNUN & PARSONS
13 West 42d St. Between 5th & 6th Aves.
310 Columbus Ave. Between 74th & 75th Sts.

Health Food Co.'s
WHEATENA

The Best Health Food for Breakfast the Whole Year

ALL GROCERS.

BASTINE'S
Absolutely Pure and Full Weight.
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Highest Grade Made. Ask Your Grocer.

BRIDGE SCHEMES BLOCKED

Two Bond Issues Not Approved by the Board of Aldermen.

CONTROLLER'S WORDS HEEDED

Protest Received from Him Against the Mayor's Action in Opposing a Tunnel to South Brooklyn.

Controller Coler scored a noteworthy victory in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, when the members of that body, actuated largely by a statement furnished by him, refused to concur in the action of the Board of Estimate in appropriating $1,000,000 for the proposed Blackwell's Island bridge, and recommitted the bridge resolution to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels for investigation.

The Controller's statement, a copy of which was given to every member of the board, was as follows:

"The Mayor of this city has publicly declared that if both of the proposed bridges across the East River be built, at a cost of $30,000,000, it will be impossible to enter into the construction of tunnels. This declaration raises the squarest of issues. It means that the interests of the teeming population of the whole South Brooklyn district must be sacrificed for the benefit of a few real estate speculators in Queens County. It seems that we must have a thirteen-million-dollar bridge to Long Island City, but we cannot have a double tunnel to South Brooklyn to cost $3,000,000.

"The necessities of South Brooklyn exist to-day; the people are there now. The population which the Blackwell's Island bridge is designed to serve is only expected to arrive after the bridge is built. This bridge, which it is proposed to construct at such an enormous cost, is planned to equal or exceed the capacity of the old Brooklyn Bridge—the sole connecting link to-day between the great Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

"Such a scheme anticipates the natural growth of this district by at least fifty years. A double tunnel could be constructed to Long Island City which would not cost over $2,000,000, and which would accommodate the traffic requirements of this district for the next twenty or twenty-five years. It is possible, therefore, to build tunnels both to Long Island City and to South Brooklyn for about one-third of what this bridge will cost. Moreover, the tunnel could be completed in less than half the time, in all probability, from the date of the commencement of the work.

"South Brooklyn to-day stands more in need of better communication to Manhattan Island than any other district across the East River. The Bridge Department acknowledges that it would have located one of these bridges there if it had not been a practical impossibility. The conditions, however, are declared by eminent engineers to be ideal for practical tunnel construction. But we are told that the actual present necessities of this important district must be ignored so that an unnecessary and scandalously extravagant bridge scheme may be 'jammed through' without proper consideration of the economy and advantages of tunnels.

"But the issue now raised by the Mayor is no longer one between the relative merits of tunnels and bridges, as applied to Manhattan and Queens transportation. He has raised an issue much more practical and more easily understood. It is the relative claims and demands and rights of Long Island City and South Brooklyn. While it is true that the tunnels both can be accommodated, the Mayor has declared that the Blackwell's Island bridge shall be constructed and that therefore we shall have no tunnels anywhere.

"I do not know what action the Board of Aldermen will take. The members of that body have the greatest opportunity of their lives. I only know that it is inconceivable to me that any Brooklyn member, be he Democrat or Republican, should deliberately vote to sacrifice the enormous present interests of South Brooklyn's population to the prospective speculative profits of certain land owners in the Borough of Queens."

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, called the bond resolution up on a report from the Committee on Finance. In speaking for its passage, Mr. McCall said: "I can't see that the people of Queens want tunnels. They do want a bridge, and we ought to give it to them. The only person who is anxious for tunnels is the Controller. The people of Queens have never asked us for tunnels, so I take it for granted that they don't want them."

Alderman Wafer protested against hasty action on the resolution. There was plenty of time, he said, and the fact that the Controller had investigated the subject of tunnels and bridges and had reported favorably on them ought to convince the Municipal Assembly that nothing could be lost by taking plenty of time.

"I'm in favor of bridges and tunnels," said Alderman McInnes, "but I don't intend to vote for this bridge until consideration is given to the remarkable report made to us by the city's chief financial officer."

"Chief financial liar," growled Alderman James of Queens.

"Have it your own way," Mr. McInnes rejoined, "but I want to see this subject investigated, and I'll never vote for these bonds until something is done to find out if the Controller's figures are trustworthy."

Alderman Goodman, after apologetically saying that he was a monomaniac on rapid transit, declared that he was not opposed to the proposed bridges, but he thought the amount of money involved was sufficient to cause the Municipal Assembly to go slow. "Let us quit acting as a tail to the Board of Estimate's kite," he exclaimed. "I am tired of seeing this body pass large financial measures without consideration simply because some one wants them adopted. Let us be independent."

The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of recommitting the resolution. Another resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the proposed bridge between Pike Street, Manhattan, and Washington Street, Brooklyn, was referred to the same committee.

HEARING ON PROPOSED BRIDGES.

Objections to the Plans Presented to the Harbor Line Board.

A meeting was held yesterday by the Harbor Line Board at the Army Building, to hear whatever objections might be made by the general public to the proposed bridges Nos. 3 and 4 over the East River. The plans must be passed upon by the board with reference to their possible interference with navigation, before being approved by the War Department. Yesterday's hearing was called by request of Bridge Commissioner Shea and Col. H. M. Robert presided.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn was the first to speak on the plans. He said, in referring to Bridge No. 3, that he recognized the necessity of more bridges, but objected to a bridge that began nowhere and ended nowhere. He said that Flatbush Avenue should be extended to the river, and the new bridge should connect with it. Commissioner Shea said the Department of Bridges had no power at present to connect the bridge terminal with Flatbush Avenue, which would mean the condemnation of two blocks of land.

With reference to Bridge No. 4, (the Blackwell's Island bridge,) Col. Robert read a protest addressed to the Secretary of War from the New York and Long Island Bridge Company, holders of the Rainey franchise. Dr. George F. Rainey, Secretary of the company, asked the board to suspend the hearing for two weeks in order that the company's counsel might file a brief. Mr. Shea objected on the ground that the matter had been in contemplation more than a year, and due public notice had been given. Rudolph Horak, Secretary of the Taxpayers' Association of Long Island City, protested against any further consideration being given to Dr. Rainey's company.

Col. Robert announced that the board would render decision on Tuesday, and in the meantime it would consider briefs or objections filed. All briefs, he said, must be confined to the single question of the possible interference with navigation.

Women's Common Sense Attire.—H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor, will give the text of his recent address to the Rainy Day Club, in which he urges the abolition of the fashion plate and argues for greater simplicity in women's dress, in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.) Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 3 cents. All the news that's fit to print.—Adv.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New York Baptists Planning Systematic City Evangelization.

YOUNG PEOPLE TO CO-OPERATE

The Movement Is Intended to Aid Struggling Churches and Also to Start Missions Where Needed.

A systematic plan of city evangelization is about to be put in operation by the Baptists of New York. It will be co-operated in by the Baptist Young People's Union and the City Mission Society. The movement has two objects, namely, to assist struggling churches and to start missions in localities where Baptist churches are needed. Thus far joint conferences have resulted in the adoption of the following recommendations: First, that the Young People's Union in each Church should hold one session a year to discuss city mission work. Second, that all the unions unite in one grand rally in February. Third, that two persons annually visit the Mariners' Temple, conducted by the City Mission Society. Fourth, that the unions unite in hiring an evangelist to engage in active city mission work.

This movement is intended mainly to establish churches in the boroughs where the population is increasing. The main reason for securing the co-operation of the young people is to interest them in church work other than that of foreign missions. The Rev. Dr. A. W. H. Hodder, Chairman of the City Mission Committee, said yesterday: "With the young people interested in city missions we intend to make things hum. The Presbyterians have just had their turn, and now we want to outdo them."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 24.

Copyright, 1899, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Christ's coming foretold. Isaiah, ix., 2-7.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.—Luke ii., 11.

The rising of "the Sun of Righteousness" which Malachi saw four hundred years before it began to illume the earth Isaiah saw more than three hundred years before Malachi was born. But many hundred years before Isaiah was born Abraham saw it as clearly as he. It was the blessed promiso of a coming Saviour. For when He came, He said Himself: "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see My day; and he saw it, and was glad," for "before Abraham was, I AM." (John viii., 56-58.) He might have said the same thing concerning Isaiah, and Malachi, and all the prophets by whom "God at sundry times, and in divers manners, spake in time past unto the fathers." (Hebrews, i., 1.) To every one the vision was not only one of glory, but of gladness.

This vision of Isaiah, as now brought before us, was very much like that of Malachi, which engaged our attention last week. To both it was the vision of "a great light," shining for those who walk "in darkness," and "dwell in the land of the shadow of death." Although its full consummation was distant from them in point of time, yet they saw it as clearly as if it were an accomplished fact, and spoke of it with the confidence of a great reality.

When Isaiah uttered this prophecy he was not addressing himself to a suffering and sorrowing people, and promising them deliverance from trouble. On the contrary, they were in great outward prosperity, wealth, and comfort. It was "in the days of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, Kings of Judah," that he fulfilled his ministry. (i., 1.) They ruled over "the Southern Kingdom," the capital of which was Jerusalem. Their combined reigns covered more than a hundred years, during fifty-two of which Uzziah sat upon the throne. (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 3.) Of every one of them, excepting Ahaz, the record is that they "did that which was right in the sight of the Lord." (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 4; xxvii., 2; xxix., 2.)

As a consequence they all prospered. The record of Uzziah especially is, "He sought God in the days of Zechariah, who had understanding in the visions of God—and as long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper." His army consisted of "three hundred thousand, and seven thousand, and five hundred, which made war with mighty power," so that his territory was greatly increased. New and more powerful instruments of war were invented and applied, commerce was extended—"and his name spread far abroad, for he was marvelously helped till he was strong." (Second Chronicles, xxvi., 5-15.)

Material prosperity, however, is not always, or even generally, a sign of acceptance with God. Men may—as these Kings did—do many things that are "right in the sight of the Lord," and yet not be "righteous" in His sight. It is "right" to be prudent, industrious, enterprising, and courageous, but none of these things necessarily bring any one into fellowship with God. On the contrary, they often hinder it. Even Uzziah was not righteous, however wise and prudent and successful he may have been. He was one of those that "have no root, which for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away." (Luke, viii., 13.) His conduct was more the result of the influence of Zechariah, than of any real fellowship with his Maker.

A LOW SPIRITUAL CONDITION.

So, with all this outward, material prosperity, there was—as in the days of Malachi—a great spiritual declension. This low spiritual condition troubled Isaiah, as it did Malachi. As the prophet of God, therefore, he could only cry out as one utterly amazed, "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth; for the Lord hath spoken: I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me. The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib; but Israel doth not know. My people doth not consider." (i., 2-4.) Their religious services were abundant, but they were formal—without heart and without power. The multitude of their sacrifices and the offering of incense were vain oblations and an abomination to the Lord. (i., 11-15.) Therefore, they were "in darkness," and "in the shadow of death."

The dreadfulness of this spiritual condition the prophet set before them by the condition of material affairs in the Northern Kingdom. The material condition they could easily understand and appreciate. It would also surely come upon them if they did not repent. Concerning them the prophet declares that before his own new-born son. "Maher-shalal-hash-baz," shall be old enough to "have knowledge to cry, My Father, and My Mother, the riches of Damascus and the spoil of Samaria shall be taken away before the King of Assyria," (viii., 3-4.)

Almost while he was speaking the army of Assyria was preparing to descend upon that doomed country. Everywhere a fearful apprehension was beginning to settle upon the people. The most northern provinces of the Northern Kingdom were Dan, on the east of the river Jordan, and Naphtali and Zebulun, on the west. In these tribes the first shock of battle would be felt. Then it would extend down the banks of the Jordan, throughout the whole of "Galilee of the nations." (v., 1.) Long before this—in the time of King Asa—these provinces had, comparatively, been "lightly afflicted" when "Ben-hadad sent the captains of the hosts which he had against the cities of Israel, and smote Ijon, and Dan, and Abel-beth-maachah, and all Cinneroth, with all the land of Naphtali." (First Kings, xv., 20.)

But in a very few years God "did more grievously afflict" the same region, when, "in the days of Pekah, King of Israel, came Tiglath-pileser, King of Assyria, and took Ijon, and Abel-beth-maachah, and Janoah, and Kadesh, and Hazor, and Gilead, and Galilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria. (Second Kings, xv., 29.) Still "more grievously" did He afflict it a few years later, in the reign of Hoshea, the successor of Pekah. Then "Shalmanezar took Samaria and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed him in Halah, and in Habor by the River of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes" (Second Kings, xvii., 6.) Then Israel was blotted out from being one of the nations of the earth. Those were the days of "trouble and darkness, dimness of anguish" (viii., 21,) which the prophet foresaw.

THE SINNER AND HIS MAKER.

This physical condition of fearful apprehension on account of sin, he used to depict the spiritual condition of his people. It is the condition of the sinner in every age, when confronted with his sins as he stands in the presence of his Maker. Then he is filled with a far more solemn fear than any people ever had as they watched the approach of an invading army. When he realizes the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and that he is covered with it as with the foulest leprosy, in the sight of a holy God to whom he must give account, and that he stands condemned by His righteous law, all is dark and hopeless before him. He can see no light or way of escape. All of his efforts to make himself better only seem to make him worse and to aggravate his condition. He literally dwells "in the shadow of death." But it is to just such that the Gospel of the birth of Christ is sent.

At one of the McAll meetings in France a man and his wife were noticed as regular and attentive listeners. For many nights they seemed absorbed in all that they heard. But after awhile their seats were vacant. The good pastor sought them out and learned the reason. "Oh," said the man, "I thought I could find peace and rest in your meetings. But when I heard you explain the Scriptures, and I saw my sins in the light of God, they grew black and black and black. They did leap and mount. They crushed me. I could not bear it. Instead of peace I found torment. I cannot go again."

With all faithfulness and love, the good pastor showed him that it was consciousness of sin that troubled him, and not the Gospel; that "God commendeth His love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." (Romans, v., 8.) He was prevailed upon to return to the meetings, and soon he that "sat in darkness saw great light." (Matthew, iv., 16.) Unto him a Child was born and His name was "Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." In Him he found rest.

The graciousness and gladness of this vision of Isaiah is much more clearly unfolded in the "Revised Version" than in that of King James. It says that in it he is looking at those who, turning away from "the law and the testimony," are seeking God in some other way, or comfort from some other source. "There is no morning," he says—not even the glimmering light which precedes the rising of the sun—"for them. They shall look unto the earth, and behold, distress and darkness—the gloom of anguish—and into thick darkness they shall be driven away." Revised Version, viii., 19-22, R. V.)

Even for them, however, the prophet sees a door of hope as he goes on to say: "But there shall be no gloom to her that was in anguish. In the former time he brought into contempt the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, but in the latter time, hath He made it glorious, by the way of the sea, beyond Jordan, Galilee of the nations. The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined. Thou hast multiplied the nation, Thou hast increased their joy; they joy before Thee according to the joy in harvest—as men rejoice when they divide the spoil. For the yoke of his burden, and the staff of his shoulder—the rod of his oppressor—Thou hast broken as in the day of Midian"—as when Gideon, with his 300 men scattered the host of the Midianites and slew Oreb and Zoeb, their two Princes, (Judges, vii.) "For all the armor of the armed man in the tumult, and the garments rolled in blood," shall be taken away as things of no value, and "shall even be for burning—for fuel of fire," (ix., 1-6, R. V.)

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

And all this bringing in of light, all this increase of joy, all this triumphant victory over enemies would be the result of a most amazing fact. It would be, the prophet says, 'for," or because, "unto us a child is born." Evidently this "child" would be of no ordinary parentage, and his career would be marked by no ordinary characteristics. But it was more than seven hundred years before the mystery was made clear. Then this "child" in the bosom of Jesus of Nazareth "came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the sea coast, in the borders of Zebulun and Naphtali," and the prophecy was literally fulfilled; "the people which sat in darkness saw great light, and to them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light" sprang up. (Matt., iv., 13-16.) But it was not for them alone. It reached even to that "great multitude" which John saw in his vision in Patmos. (Rev., vii., 9.)

Moreover, all this should be "for," or because "unto us a son is given"—not merited but "given"—the "Son of Man" in truth, but also "The Son of the Highest." (Luke, i., 32.) "The Word" which was "in the beginning" "with God, and" was God" (John, i., 1,) "from everlasting," or even the earth was (Prov., viii., 23,) "was made flesh, and dwelt among us." (John, iv., 14.) When He was born, angels from Heaven proclaimed Him as "a Saviour, which is Christ, the Lord" (Luke, ii., 11,) and the Holy Ghost said, "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins," and "Emanuel, which being interpreted is, God with us." (Matt., i., 21-23.)

In Him every poor, trembling sinner who sits in darkness can find light and life. He is God's free gift to a rebellious and condemned world, for it is written, "When the fullness of time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons." (Gal., iv., 4-5.)

Now, the great characteristic of this "Child" that was to be born and of this "Son" that was to be given, the prophet says, is "the government shall be upon His shoulder"—not the government of any one particular nation, but of all the nations of the world. "For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son; that all men should honor the Son, even as they honor the Father. For as the Father hath life in Himself, so hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself; and hath given Him authority to execute judgment also, because He is the Son of Man." (John, v., 22-27.) Every man will be judged according to his relation to Him.

No wonder that to Him is given a name "far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come." (Eph., i., 21.) For "His name shall be called—Wonderful, Counselor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." (Verse 6.) That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father." (Phil., ii., 10-11.) "Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end, even forever. The zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this." (Verse 7.)

This is the blessed Gospel of Christmas.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the eternal existence of "The Sun of Righteousness," spoken of by Malachi?

In what respect was this vision of Isaiah like that of Malachi?

When did Isaiah fulfill his ministry, and what was the condition of the people he addressed?

Are things that are "right in the sight of the Lord" always "righteous" things, and how is it illustrated in the case of Uzziah?

What was the spiritual condition of the people in the time of Isaiah, and how was the fearful result of this condition set before them?

What were the most northern provinces of "the Northern Kingdom," and how were they "lightly afflicted"?

How were they "more grievously afflicted"?

How did the apprehension of these evils set forth the condition of the awakened sinner, and how is it illustrated?

How is this vision of Isaiah told in the Revised Version?

Of what would all this promised light and joy be the result, and what is said of the "Child" to be born?

What is said of this "Son" to be given, and why can every sinner find life in Him?

What is said to be His great characteristic, and what will be its effect?

What position does the name of Jesus give Him—what is its purpose—and what is to be the duration of His kingdom?

The Rev. J. K. Smyth's Sermons.

"The Church of God" will be the subject of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth's sermon at the vesper services in the New Jerusalem Church, East Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. During the service will be sung Garrett's "Prepare Ye the Way of the Lord" and "Lovely Appear" from Gounod's "Redemption." In the morning Mr. Smyth preaches on "The Scarlet Thread; or, The Sign of the Divine Forgiveness."

We Penetrate Every Market

that gives promise of desirable fabrics; and all that capital, wit or experience can command is employed to make this the centre for high class work, but not at exclusive prices.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

W. C. WHITNEY IN A NEW FIELD.

Reported that He, with Widener and Elkins, Will Build Opera House.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The statement is made here that P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins, the traction men, and William C. Whitney, the New York capitalist, have secured the controlling interest in the stock of the famous Academy of Music, at Broad and Locust Streets, and will erect a new opera house on the site of the present building.

OBJECT TO JEWISH HOSPITAL.

Incorporation of Emanu-El Hospital and Dispensary Disapproved.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The State Board of Charities has disapproved the incorporation of the Emanu-El Hospital and Dispensary of New York City, against which many protests were raised, principally on the ground that, so far as the Jewish community on the east side is concerned, there is no need for such an institution. Among the protestants were Dr. J. H. Byrne, Chairman of the Committee on Charities and Legislation of the New York Medical League, and Dr. Sturgis, Secretary of the same committee.

HUNTER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Fell Down Stairs, Discharging Shotgun Into His Body.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 15.—A dispatch from Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, says:

Stephen Burtis, aged fifty-five, was about to start on a hunting trip this morning when he fell down stairs and the shotgun which he was carrying was discharged. The load of buckshot entered his abdomen and he died in a few moments.

He carried an insurance policy for $35,000.

YALE GETS MARSH ESTATE.

Contest Instituted by R. H. Waters, Nephew of the Testator, Withdrawn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—The contest instituted by Robert H. Waters of Newburyport, Mass., against the will of his uncle, the late Prof. Othniel C. Marsh of Yale University, has been settled.

A formal decree was entered in the Superior Court by Judge G. W. Wheeler today approving the will, by which the entire estate, involving between $75,000 and $100,000, goes to Yale University. Waters's contest was voluntarily withdrawn. It claimed in his suit that the deceased had been unduly influenced by Yale University.

BISHOP SUED FOR SLANDER.

Missionary Returned from India Brings Suit for $50,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Dr. Salleni Armstrong-Hopkins, a returned missionary from India, who came to Syracuse a year ago, has brought an action for $50,000 damages against Bishop J. M. Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for alleged slander. She has retained Attorney Hancock as counsel, and her brother, J. Z. Armstrong, who instituted the action, will assist. Mr. Armstrong says that he served papers on Bishop Thoburn before the latter sailed for Africa.

Dr. Armstrong-Hopkins went to India thirteen years ago, and after seven years of evangelical and medical work returned to this country. Upon leaving India she withdrew from membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The evidence to be submitted is said to be largely in the handwriting of the Bishop, and will fill three large volumes.

Killed by Jumping from a Window.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 15.—Dr. Charles C. Howland of this city was found bleeding and unconscious on the ground here early to-day, having jumped through a second-story window. He died at the hospital later. The watchman in the Banigan Building says that he found Dr. Howland intoxicated on the eighth floor of the building last evening, and not wishing to turn him into the street in a helpless condition the watchman locked him in a vacant room on the second floor. That was the last seen of him until he was found dying under the window.

Connecticut Water Famine Continues.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 15.—South Norwalk, like many other cities in the State, is short of water, and stringent measures are being taken to husband the scanty supply now on hand. The recent rains have helped out somewhat, but the danger of water famine is by no means past. The cities have a serious problem confronting them.

Penitentiary Building Burned.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 15.—Fire at the penitentiary this afternoon consumed the manufactures building and caused a loss to building and contents amounting to between $75,000 and $100,000. All the prisoners are reported to have escaped injury.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, N. Y. All are welcome.

ALL ARE INVITED TO METROPOLITAN TEMple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Dr. Cadman will preach morning and evening; large choir will sing; meetings every night; to-night, concert for the people, free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. Rev. John W. Chadwick will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Service 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. R. Heber Newtown will preach in the morning.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "A Good Word for God"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.,
Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor, preaches tomorrow; subject at 11 A. M., "Casting a Shadow"; at 7:45 P. M.,

Rev. A. B. Simpson

will preach. Strangers cordially welcomed. All seats free.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45; address by a distinguished lady on "The Christian Faith of Illustrious Americans."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 33TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11, "The Star in the East," and at 7:45, "Marriage and Divorce." Evening service, "Gallic," repeated by request.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches 11, "Jephthath's Daughter, the Self-Sacrificing Woman"; 8, "Death in the Pot." A sermon in G sharp to students and young men generally. Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Henry Van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, Dec. 17.
Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of Union Theological Seminary, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.
Weekly evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach morning and evening; at 4 P. M., Song Service; Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by William H. Fage, Esq.; at 5 P. M., Bible Class conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St.—Sunday, Dec. 17, 9:30 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., ordination of priests, Bishop Talbot officiating; 4 P. M., choral evensong.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 230 Amsterdam Av., Between 70th and 71st Sts. —Rev. William Lloyd will preach; morning, "What Can We Know of the Soul?" evening, "The Poem of the Weavers and the Loom."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating. Morning service, 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. George W. Douglas will preach. Children's service, 3 P. M. Musical service, 8 P. M.
Anthem, "Jesu, Word of God Incarnate"..Mozart
Offertory, "The Holy Child".....Parker
Sittings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M., "Only a Dream." Lecture on "Prince Hal" at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer; sermon by the Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28TH St. and 9th Av., Rev. B. E. Backus, D. D., Rector.—Morning service, 10:45; choral evensong, 7:45; Rev. William J. Ehrhard will preach; special music.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M., Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach; subject: "Ethics of the World-Situation: or, England in South Africa and America in the Philippines." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in Chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Church service, with sermon, 11 A. M. Subject of Pastor's sermon: "The Scarlet Thread in the Window; or, The Sign of the Divine Forgiveness." Vesper services at 4 P. M. The Pastor will preach a sermon on "The Christ of God."

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock; choral celebration, 10:30; sermon by Dr. Houghton; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; two anthems.

CHURCH OF ZION & ST. TIMOTHY, WEST 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning service. Sermon by the rector.
8 P. M.—Evening service under auspices of the Actors' Church Alliance. Sermon by the rector. Subject: "Expression and Inspiration." Every one cordially welcome.

DR. R. S. MACARTHUR
preaches in Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., near 6th Av. Services, 11 and 8.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 20, 22e. RUE ouest.—Services religieux de dimanche a 10h. ½ du matin. et a 8h. du soir. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 82d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE.
Chickering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St. Sunday evening, 8 o'clock; subject,
"PROTESTANTISM TRUE AND FALSE."
Questions answered. Admission free.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant Minister.—At 11 A. M. the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach. At 8 P. M., preaching by the assistant minister; prelude by Mr. Harry Rowe Shelley at 7:50 P. M.; Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., President Princeton University, is expected to officiate. Sunday school and adult Bible classes meet at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barrard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoe solicited.

HENRY FRANK.
Church of New Thought, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av.—11:20, "Inspiration"; prelude, "Religious Paradoxes."

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av, near 27th St., Sunday 11 A. M. Subject, "Punishment."

JACOB A. RIIS,
Author of "HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES."
Illustrated Address to Men Exclusively,
"THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUMS."
West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., near 8th Ave., Sunday, 4:15 o'clock. Miss Luella Phillips, contralto. All men welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St.—Services 11 A. M., Pastor, Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., will preach; 4:30 P. M., Assistant, Rev. William S. Morgan, Ph. D., will preach.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d St., Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., and John E. Bushnell, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. Challenge Divine, sermon by Dr. Bushnell. At 8 P. M. Dr. Johnston will preach on "A Defense of Thomas."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest cor. 83d St. and Broadway. Morning Service at 11. Sunday School, 12:15. Christian Endeavor Service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—Subject: "A Popular Delusion."
Evening—Subject: "Barabbas."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship at 11 o'c. Evening worship 8 o'c.
Dr. MacKay will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH.—Morning worship at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MARIE A. WALSH
Lectures to-morrow evening, 8:15, at rooms of Social Reform Club, 45 University Place, near 9th St. Subject, "Rhytmic Law." Public invited.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach 10:45 and 7:30.

MORNINGSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH, 246 WEST 116th St., near 8th Av.—Pastor, Rev. D. A. MacMurray preaches 11 and 8; Tuesday, lecture by S. Z. Batten; Thursday, Evangelistic service. Mr. J. W. Stevens, a business man to business man, every other evening. Service at 8 o'clock.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 20th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.; third in Advent series, "The Song of Zacharias."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
(Brooklyn, near Entrance Brooklyn Bridge.)
Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis preaches at 10:30 and at 7:45.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, First Church, 321 W. 56th St.
10:45 A. M., "Increase or Decrease: Which?"
8:00 P. M., "Lives Great Through Courage."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broadway, Corner 73d St.
Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "Dante's Divine Comedy," the second lecture in the course entitled "Helps to the Higher Life."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE S

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year.....1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

MR. M'KINLEY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The review offered by Mr. SCHURZ, President of the Civil Service Reform League, of the policy of Mr. MCKINLEY toward the reform during the past year is all the more severe for the temperate and discriminating manner in which it is made. It derives especial authority also from the fact that Mr. SCHURZ, as Secretary of the Interior, during four years of peculiar difficulty and without any statutory sanction, applied the strictest provisions of the merit system to his office with recognized success. He cannot be dismissed as a theorist on this subject, and no official can with effect be quoted against his statement that the merit system is not only entirely practicable but that it is the only system under which the best service can be got and the political independence of the voters be preserved. Nor must it be forgotten that the league, through its President, has in the earlier days of Mr. MCKINLEY'S Administration, recognized very heartily the advanced ground taken by Mr. MCKINLEY and the excellent manner in which at first he sustained that ground. It would be to them and to all fair-minded men a source of the greatest satisfaction if the President had permitted them to maintain the same attitude.

The claim made in the President's message that the order of May 29 was made to improve the service and to remove good grounds for objection to the system will not stand the test of facts. The only way in which the service has been bettered is that a large number of places that had been filled in violation of the rules are taken out of the rules, and the vice of their irregularity has been removed by approving it. Otherwise the direct effect of the order has been to strengthen the hands of the spoils seekers and the spoils mongers, to promote political favoritism in appointments and promotions, to lessen the equality of opportunity in the service, and to add to the cost while diminishing the efficiency of it. The politicians are not likely to be deceived as to its effect on their privileges, and they have hailed it with delight, publicly and privately. They have, moreover, been encouraged by it to the resumption of evil practices that had previously been quite thoroughly checked. They have begun again to enlist the office holders in partisan work in the most open fashion, and they have resumed the annual levy on the salaries of the public employés. In the President's own State the collectors made their appeal not merely to the place holders at home but to those in all parts of the Union.

We are far from supposing that the course of the President in this matter has been dictated by wanton disregard for his pledges, which, nevertheless, he has distinctly broken. We have not the slightest doubt that it would have been much more agreeable to him to observe toward the reform the honorable attitude that he assumed at the start. But he has had much to contend with. New questions have been presented to him and great and doubtful tasks have been imposed on him. He has felt the pressing need of harmony in Congress, and especially among his own party. He has not felt strong enough to face opposition there, and he is not the kind of man that can directly overcome such opposition. He has believed it his duty to placate possible opponents and to reinforce his supporters by every means in his power. Unfortunately no means has been so effective as the distribution of spoils, and to accomplish this the rules had to be changed and the pledges had to be broken.

Had the President in the Spring of this year known that he had the country with him as thoroughly as it is now plain that the country is with him, we are persuaded that he would not have made the sacrifice of his personal consistency and of his convictions of real right in the management of the service that he has made. On the other hand, had he been forced to meet a powerful, intelligent, and active opposition party, ready and able to hold him to account for the violation of his pledges, he would have been stronger to overcome the spoilsmen in his own party. We regard the check he has inflicted on the progress of the principle of the public service as a trust as very unfortunate and in reality wholly unnecessary for the purpose he imagined he was serving. We have hope that as it is shown to him by the progress of events that he has erred he will correct his error and employ the great strength that he enjoys before the people to re-establish and complete that reform which he began by serving well.

MR. WILLIAMS'S PLAN.

We look with doubt and suspicion on the report that the joint resolution about the Philippines introduced by Representative WILLIAMS of Mississippi was "the result of consultation among a number of Democratic leaders in the House." There is a unity, coherence, and granitic solidity of fatuousness about the composition that stamp it as the work of one mind—undoubtedly the mind of Mr. WILLIAMS himself.

The resolution declares it to be the purpose of this Government to withdraw its land and sea forces from the Philippines upon the establishment of peace and the organization of a Government or Governments by the people of the islands, provided the Filipino Government or Governments agree to refund to us the $20,000,000 which we paid to Spain. They are to give us a naval station and coaling stations, free access for our merchandise and our missionaries. But for a period of ten years they are to surrender into our keeping "the entire question of their foreign relations" and to pay the expenses of any troops we may keep on Philippine territory at their request.

Here is organized trouble, calculated turmoil, and sure embroilment entered into with prepense and aforethought. The absolute control of domestic affairs is to be intrusted to the natives. The reins of government would pass into the firm hands of such safe and sagacious statesmen as AGUINALDO and his associates. Under their amiable and disinterested sway foreign residents would be robbed sweetly and with an attention to finish and thoroughness that would command critical approval even while it provoked violent reclamations. The Filipino Government would attend to the robbery as a part of the domestic affairs of the Government. As custodians of their foreign interests we should be responsible to the power whose citizen or subject had been despoiled.

For instance, a levy would be made upon a fat and prosperous German merchant for funds to buy gold whistles and for other budget purposes. His reluctance having been overcome by duress and hot irons and his coffers emptied into the Filipino Treasury he would go off to Berlin and make a prodigious fuss about it. Mr. WILLIAMS'S resolution is silent as to the policy to be pursued in such cases. We might pay the bill ourselves and send troops and ships to make the Filipino Government disgorge. We might at all times maintain a large standing army in Manila to keep the local government straight and protect life and property. Apparently we could not permit Germany herself to go and collect her bill, for the resolution declares that we pledge ourselves "to treat as an unfriendly manifestation toward the United States any foreign interference or aggression."

Power without responsibility is the philosophical basis of Mr. WILLIAMS'S Filipino Government. The natives are to have their fling under our protection. They are to be an independent nation save that we are to take charge of their foreign troubles and fight their wars. The cable communications from his allies in Washington which so long cheered the great soul of AGUINALDO probably no longer reach him in his mountain concealment. The news of the introduction of the Williams resolution will not be likely to give him any aid and comfort even if he gets it. The Government will therefore not be embarrassed by it. It is as a measure and test of the capacity of the Democratic leaders in opposition that the resolution is most interesting. Is this wild and reckless declaration, as crude in its phrases as it is impossible in its policy, the best they can do?

UNIFYING THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

It is probable that the Governor's commission will be able to recommend a simple plan for bringing the educational system of the State under one supervision and management. The differences that at one time threatened to arise between the Regents and the Department of Public Instruction are now in a fair way to be averted altogether, as it is understood that the plan under discussion is acceptable to both parties.

This plan was outlined before the commission by a committee of the Regents on Thursday evening. It is, in brief, to make the Chancellor of the University the chief executive educational officer of the State, adding to his present functions the duties now performed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. At the same time it is proposed to empower the Regents to pay the Chancellor a salary sufficiently liberal to attract an educator of eminent ability and National reputation.

No legislation is as yet proposed dealing with the composition of the Board of Regents. If their authority over the schools of the State is to be augmented it may be found necessary to consider some changes in the law governing their appointment and term of office. They are at present the only officers of the State who are chosen for life. A merely ornamental office to which election is bestowed as a compliment or as a graceful recognition of party service or kind treatment at the hands of newspaper editors may without harm to the body politic be impressed with a life tenure. There is some question whether it is wise to make life elections irrevocable, during the decent behavior of the incumbent, to an office where real work is to be done and decisions to be taken in important matters? At the same time the term, if it is fixed at a given number of years, should not be made short. If Regents were elected for three or four years the place would almost certainly become the subject of partisan interest and intrigue. The schools must be kept altogether out of politics.

Independent of any reorganization of the Board of Regents, the plan for unifying and consolidating the educational system will doubtless commend itself to instructed public opinion. Either the Chancellor or the Superintendent is at present a superfluous functionary. To combine the duties of the two offices and intrust them to the Chancellor would remove the possibilities of friction incident to dual control and would dispense with useless and duplicated machinery. It would also give the Regents a more intimate relation to the school system, enhancing the value and dignity of the office.

THE LONG ISLAND TUNNEL.

Some six months ago the company formed to construct a tunnel under the East River to connect with the Long Island Railroad applied to the Aldermen and the Council for the franchise which those bodies are authorized to grant. No action has been taken on the application and the delay is hindering a project of great public utility which can be carried out without the expenditure of a dollar of the taxpayers' money and with great enhancement of the taxable property of the city.

This tunnel will open up rapid transit in the most direct and advantageous manner. It will provide ample means for transferring large numbers of passengers from the heart of the down-town business district in Manhattan to the City Hall, in Brooklyn, in six minutes; to the present terminus of the Long Island Railroad, in the centre of a large residence district, in twelve minutes, and so on out through the territory traversed by the railroad as far as Jamaica, in twenty minutes. There is almost no limit to the population that can thus be brought within easy and prompt communication with the business part of Manhattan.

The plan has been carefully made, and its designers are entirely sure of its success. As a practical experiment in the use of tunnels for rapid transit it would have great value, and it can be conducted wholly at private expense. Since the Aldermen are ready to expend $50,000 for an investigation of precisely the same sort of work, it would seem much more sensible to permit the experiment to be made by the tunnel company.

BETTER BUY IT.

It is difficult to make out, from the Washington dispatches, just what the status of the negotiations is for the transfer of the Danish island of St. Thomas, or whether they are even properly to be described as negotiations. The latest and the most credible form in which the rumors reach us is that Denmark has offered us the island for three millions, coupling the offer with some kind of intimation that Germany stands ready to buy it if we do not care to go into the transaction.

The natural comment of the uninformed is that it would be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine for any European power to acquire the island, or rather the islands, for it is to be assumed that Denmark means to get rid of all her "holdings" in the West Indies, and that St. Croix and St. John are to go with St. Thomas. But there is absolutely nothing in this view. The transfer of an island from one European power to another would have no bearing whatever upon the contention we have been maintaining for three-quarters of a century that European monarchies should not be suffered to "extend their system" on this side of the ocean. Of course Germany was not in the contemplation of the framers of the doctrine, for the reason that it did not exist. And no more was Prussia, which did exist, but which had not shown the slightest outreachings in the direction of becoming a "world power."

Things have altered a great deal since. A "swap" between two European monarchies for the possession of a West India island does not come within the scope of the admonition of MONROE. But we have always reserved the right to object to such a swap when our interests were even remotely threatened by it. We have repeatedly recognized the difference between a "weak holder" of Cuba, such as Spain, and a strong holder, long before the time when we determined that the Spanish tenure of Cuba was a nuisance which we were bound to abate. The possession of St. Thomas by Denmark is one thing. The possession of it by Germany would be quite another. Our relations with Germany are excellent. It is our desire and interest to keep them so. Therefore it is our desire and interest that Denmark should not transfer her possessions in the West Indies to Germany. We are quite willing to have them remain in the possession of a quiet and stationary landlord, but we could not "view with indifference" the passage of them into the possession of an aggressive and militant power. So long as King Log chooses to hold on to them, all right. But really we cannot allow him to transfer them to King Stork.

This is the crux of the situation, as we believe the situation will be viewed by the considerate part of the American people. We do not any longer require the harbor of Charlotte Amalia, upon which our naval officers have for a generation been casting longing eyes. We have much better harbors in Ponce and San Juan de Puerto Rico, as we had occasion the other day to point out. But if Germany wants St. Thomas, then we want it more. And very possibly the easiest and cheapest method of settling the question would be for us to buy it at the Danish price.

The objection may at once occur to many readers that, if we undertake to acquire all the West India islands which the present owners find to be in the nature of liabilities rather than of assets, we shall not lack for offers. But this objection is not so serious as it seems. There being no longer any Spanish West Indies, there remain England and France. England is not in the least likely to sell her possessions to a customer who, however inconvenient a neighbor he might be to us, would be a far more inconvenient neighbor to her. As for France, it is necessary only to imagine the effect upon the Corps Législatif of a proposition on the part of the Government to dispose of Guadeloupe and Martinique to the German Government to see that there is no danger in that direction. And, behind all, there is the evident fact that, by the simple act of putting on a fraction of a cent differential duty in favor of sugar grown in American possessions, we could make all the sugar-growing islands prosperous at a stroke and stir their inhabitants up to emulation which should be the first to take advantage of our bounty. We do not undertake to say whether Mr. MCKINLEY'S free trade principles are as yet too inveterate to withstand a temptation like that. It is only necessary to point out that we have always the possibility of such an arrangement "up our sleeves" in discussing the future of the West Indies, and that, if we established such a preference for their products, the nations which pay bounties upon the export of beet sugar would have estopped themselves from making any objections.

BRIDGES AND TUNNELS.

From a purely sporting point of view, it is to be regretted that the meeting of the Board of Estimate did not take place yesterday. Both the Mayor and the Controller have caused it to be understood that they were, in the language of the Southwest, "looking for each other." If the proposal to appropriate money for preliminary investigation into the cost and practicability of a tunnel to South Brooklyn had come up, no doubt a lively altercation would have taken place. And the question could not have been prevented from coming up, in view of the resolutions both of the Board of Public Improvements and of the Municipal Assembly in favor of the appropriation.

And yet it is a matter for public congratulation that the meeting was not held. The necessary delay, before the subject can be brought up officially, will enable the disputants to cool down and to discuss the subject from a public and not from a personal point of view. The Mayor owes it even more to himself than to the Controller to make an apology for the imputation which at the last meeting he made upon the Controller's motives, an imputation which is saved from being outrageous only by being so conspicuously silly. And at the same time the Controller will have had time to form, it is to be hoped, a disposition to express his regret for imputing to the Mayor, as he has done in a published statement, an undue interest in the development of Queens County at the expense of Kings. When the smoke of this personal controversy has cleared away, each of the controversialists will be able to see more clearly that the question at issue is not one of personal sensibility but of grave public importance. It is to be hoped that they will both have the grace to treat it as such.

MAGIC SQUARE FOR 1899.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This square is composed of sixteen different numbers, which are so arranged that, added vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, the sum in each case is 1899:

461	487	485	466
481	470	473	475
474	477	479	469
483	465	462	489

It has been claimed that a magic square composed of an even number of numbers, as sixteen, like the above, could not be formed that would add odd, as 1899, but four different numbers may be taken from the above square, forming fifty-two different combinations, and the sum in each case be 1899. H. A. WOOD, Ph. D.

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 13, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Knew What the Letters Meant.

Tommy—Mamma had a lot of things sent home C. O. D. to-day. What does C. O. D. mean?

Tommy's Father—"C. O. D." means "Call on Dad."—Philadelphia Record.

The Disappointed One.

A severe and elderly woman passed by with one of her kind. We caught only this fragment: "It seems to me some persons are born just to get the first reading of new books at the Athenæum."—Boston Journal.

The New Examination.

Miss Baltimore—How did your brother get along with his college entrance examinations?

Miss Pittsburg—He passed in rowing and football, but was conditioned in baseball and golf.—Judge.

He Could Do It.

Ginnet—President should have suggested in his message a remedy for this trust evil.

Furrit—Perhaps that's a pretty hard thing to do.

Ginnet—Nonsense! Any fool can do it; I'll show you how.—Philadelphia Press.

THE JANITOR.

From The Chicago News.

Bedad, th' Winther brings th' woe,
Ol'm called to ivery flat;
They're always yillin' down below
A-wantin' this an' that.

"Mr. Scully, won't you please
Come up to twenty-four?
And bring along a bunch of keys—
I can't unlock the door."

"Scully, we have frozen feet;
The mercury's down to one!"
"Scully, turn that awful heat!
We're melting down to run."

"Scully, answer right away!
Who cleaned my office out?
I miss a pen, an ad. display—
The ink is all about."

"Oh, Mr. Scully, run up! Rush!
A peddler made us flee;
I didn't wans to buy his brush
And he made a face at me!"

A janitor cannot be beat,
He gets his weekly pay,
To bask beside the furnace heat
And puff his pipe of clay.

WOOD ON CUBA'S FUTURE

Says Optimists' Opinions Will Be Realized in the Island.

LAUGHS AT TALK OF REVOLT

Gomez, the New Governor Declares, Will Not Make Trouble—His Own Policy.

Major General Leonard Wood, who has been appointed Military Governor of Cuba, was at the Cambridge Hotel yesterday. To a TIMES reporter he said:

"I am going to Cuba to do the very best I can. I shall sail for Havana to-morrow to relieve Gen. Brooke. When he will start for home I do not know.

"I have never been in Havana, but I believe I shall like it there. As I understand it, there have been material improvements there in the matter of sanitation and the paving of streets.

"Gen Brooke angry at my appointment? Nonsense. Nothing in it at all. I did not expect to be sent to Havana so soon. Of course I had heard of my possible appointment, but I did not expect it to follow so soon on the heels of my nomination as a Major General.

"Affairs in Cuba are in a very satisfactory shape. All this talk about a possible revolution is moonshine. Business in all branches shows a material and steadily growing improvement. The natives appreciate it and are rapidly coming to understand that the United States is going to give the people of the island a government that will best benefit all concerned.

"Will Gen. Gomez cause trouble? Not a bit of it. The General is living in peace and quiet. I am satisfied that he will do nothing to cause trouble. Of course, there are men in Cuba, as elsewhere, who delight in creating dissensions, but they are in such a very small minority that they are not worthy of serious consideration.

"When will the railroad from Santa Clara to Santiago be built? I don't know. The Foraker resolution stands in the way, but I am satisfied that our Government will do all that it consistently can to promote the welfare of the Cubans. I know that it is my purpose to do all that is possible to benefit Cuba and its inhabitants, regardless of race conditions.

"Cuba has a brilliant future, and I believe the opinions of the greatest optimists will be realized.

"Mrs. Wood will not accompany me to Cuba just now. Unfortunately, she has not been very well of late, but I am hopeful that she will be able to join me next month. She did not accompany me to New York, as reported.

"I do not care to speak about what I did in Santiago. If any good has been accomplished, let it speak for itself. But I am going to Havana to do the very best that I can to improve all sorts and conditions."

CUBAN COMMENDATION OF WOOD.

Much Curiosity in Havana as to Significance of Change.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The Cubano to-day expresses great satisfaction at the approaching change in the Cuban side of the administration, asserting that the general opinion is also one of satisfaction, owing to the character of Gen. Wood, from whom good government is expected.

Much curiosity, however, is expressed as to the significance of the change, most people inclining to the view that Gen. Wood is considered in Washington the best man for the place. It is not expected that there will be any substantial change of policy.

The Society of Veterans and other organizations are preparing a great ovation for Gen. Wood on his arrival. His pronounced friendly feeling for the Cubans, as well as his record at Santiago, appeal strongly to popular favor.

Wood's Policy in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the discussion of Cuban affairs in the Cabinet today it was developed that Gen. Wood in taking command of the island as Military Governor would pursue practically the same course that he followed in Santiago Province. Capable and trustworthy citizens from time to time will be given positions of responsibility, and so gradually become identified with the civil administration. The rigor of military rule will be lessened as rapidly as the situation safely warrants.

CUBANS THREATEN SPANIARDS.

Troops at Manzanillo Kept Ready to Prevent Mob Violence.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 15.—Capt. Partello, commanding at Manzanillo, has had troops ready for immediate action since Dec. 8, when three prominent Spaniards, Señors Rodon, Mestre, and Ferrit, gave a banquet in honor of the arrival of friends from Spain. The Cubans claimed that the Spaniards were celebrating the death of Antonio Maceo, and a mob, led by the Mayor, attacked the house and demanded the expulsion of the offenders.

Capt. Partello intervened and restored order for the time being, but the mob returned daily until to-day, when the Spaniards, fearing violence, came to Santiago.

The Spaniards assert that they had no intention whatever of slighting the Cuban commemoration in honor of Maceo. They believe the mob leaders were endeavoring to cause trouble with the Americans and to stimulate an uprising.

Another lot of concealed arms has been captured near Guantanamo by the rural guard. A party of colored Cubans was preparing to distribute the weapons.

REMOVAL OF MAINE DEAD.

Bishop of Havana Waives Usual Cemetery Charge.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The Bishop of Havana has agreed to waive all cemetery charges in connection with the removal from Colon Cemetery of the remains of the victims of the Maine disaster.

Father Chidwick, Chaplain of the destroyed battleship, is indignant at a charge made by a local paper that the Bishop demands $2 for a permit to remove each body. This statement is absolutely false, as the Bishop is lending all assistance and facilities in the undertaking.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR REINTERMENT.

Remains to be Brought to Arlington on a Special Train.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, having selected the place where the dead of the Maine are to be buried, is now making arrangements for the reinterment, substantially on the same lines as those followed in the case of the Santiago victims. The remains of the Maine victims will be brought by a special train directly from Fort Monroe to Arlington. They will be carried through Gen. Sheridan's Gate and placed in hospital tents pending the burial services, each casket covered with an American flag.

It is expected that the President, the members of his Cabinet, most of the army and naval officers in Washington, and a large number of persons will be present at Arlington when the final interment takes place, probably the last week in December.

Ex-Rough Rider Cassin Sentenced.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—Lieut. of Police Cassin, at one time a bugler in the Rough Riders, who has been on trial for killing a Cuban Major, Martinez, has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years and four months and to pay the heirs of Martinez $1,000. Cassin has already been nearly a year in prison, and half this term will be deducted from the sentence.

Holland Boat to be Again Tested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Holland submarine boat is on her way to Washington to give an exhibition of what she can do before the Senate and House committees, when they are ready to witness a test. Engineers are here now, laying out a course for her on the Potomac. It is expected that the boat will be here Monday.

Admiral Schley at Bahia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Admiral Schley in his flagship Chicago arrived at Bahia, Brazil, to-day.

CENSURE THE PRESIDENT.

Civil Service League Passes Resolutions on the Relaxation of Rules —Commends Gov. Roosevelt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—The National Civil Service League to-day closed its annual session after re-electing all the old officers and adopting resolutions, some which read in part as follows:

The league regards the order issued by the President on May 29 last, withdrawing several thousand places from the classified service and relaxing the rules intended to prevent evasions of the law as the first unmistakable backward step taken by the Federal Administration since the Civil Service law was passed. The injurious effects of this order have already been seen in the demoralization of many parts of the Federal service; the encouragement of the enemies of reform in their efforts to cripple the merit system and secure a further relaxation of the rules, and in the widespread distrust of the promises of the President and the party in power to enforce and extend the civil service law.

We also regret that the President has not yet fulfilled the assurances given by him to a committee of the league, of his intention to include in the classified service a much larger number of places than those withdrawn, but on the contrary has included none whatever. We venture to hope that such extensions may yet be made at no distant day.

We ask Congress to remove the legislative restriction upon the consolidation of Post Offices to the end that the department may apply the merit system to minor offices, wherever practicable, by making them branches of larger offices, and filling them from the clerical force therein. The withdrawal of fourth-class Postmasterships from the patronage would destroy the most formidable remaining bulwarks of the spoils system.

The league rejoices in the substantial progress made in civil service reform in the State of New York by passage of an effective reform law, and heartily commends Gov. Roosevelt for his distinguished public service in aiding to restore the merit system, which had been seriously impaired by his predecessor.

The league expresses its satisfaction at the action of Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts in extending the classified service, and resisting the insidious attempt made to cripple the merit system in that State.

We confidently rely on public opinion to effect the ultimate extension of the merit system to all branches of our National, State, and municipal Governments.

Other resolutions were to the effect that the Indian affairs since the resignation of Cornelius N. Bliss have suffered from the ravages of spoilsmen, and it was charged that the Census bill providing for 3,000 appointments, was passed with a deliberate rejection of the competitive system.

WILL OF CHARLES POTTER.

Printing Press Maker's Estate Left Principally to Relatives.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 15.—The will of Charles Potter, President of the Potter Printing Press Company, who died at Plainfield two weeks ago, was admitted to probate in the Union County Surrogate's Court to-day. David E. Titsworth, his son-in-law; Arthur T. Gallup, and Horace W. Fish are named as executors.

Mr. Potter's idea of public benefactions was that they should be made in the lifetime of the giver. He therefore gave considerable money to various institutions before he died. In his will he makes a bequest to the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis of Plainfield, editor of The Sabbath Recorder, who was his pastor for many years, and leaves the house at West Sixth and Division Streets, Plainfield, to the Seventh Day Baptist Church.

The bulk of the estate is divided among his widow, three daughters, and the children of his eldest daughter, who is dead. There will be no change in the management of the printing press business. No schedule was filed with the will.

JUDGE F. W. KRUSE APPOINTED.

To Fill Supreme Court Vacancy in Eighth Judicial Department.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed County Judge Frederick W. Kruse to the vacant Supreme Court Judgeship in the Eighth Judicial Department, made vacant by the appointment to a full term of Judge Truman C. White. Mr. Kruse was Judge of Cattaraugus County.

The Governor, in making the announcement, said that all of the candidates were of such unusually high capacity that it was a matter of regret to him that he could not have placed each and every one of them on the bench. If he had decided from a geographical standpoint he would have appointed former Judge Potter of Lockport, as Niagara County was the heavyweight in that respect.

The Governor stated that none of the candidates had withdrawn, but that Mr. Hotchkiss had asked him to appoint Mr. Clinton in case he made up his mind not to appoint him. (Hotchkiss.) The candidates in the field were William H. Hotchkiss and George Clinton of Buffalo, Fred W. Kruse of Olean, and Alva K. Potter of Lockport.

FALLS HEIR TO FORTUNE.

California Millionaire's Death Will Enrich Long Island Man.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 15.—Thomas B. Albin of this village has been notified by California attorneys that he is one of several heirs to a fortune of $2,000,000, left by a cousin named Louis Albin, who died about a year ago in California in his eighty-eighth year. Thomas B. Albin's share is said to be about $80,000.

Louis Albin, when a lad of fifteen, shipped on a whaling voyage, embarking from Sag Harbor, then the main whaling port on Long Island. Nothing was heard of him up to within a few years ago, when he wrote some relatives here and at Brooklyn saying he was living in California. He never married, and the property, which is said to consist of mining property and shares in a sugar refinery, is to be divided among his cousins.

MILLIONAIRE SETTLES A SUIT.

Pays $900 to Compromise a Physician's Claim of $10,000.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Attorneys for Dr. B. I. Robinson of McLean, who last March brought suit against G. E. Chambers of Cortland for services to the amount of $10,000, settled the claim with the defendant's representatives for $900.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendant's life, which he saved last September after the latter had attempted suicide, was worth $10,000 to the defendant's family and to the community at large, in view of the fact that the defendant was a millionaire. The case has been the most interesting one that has arisen in Tompkins County for several years.

KNIT UNDERWEAR COMBINATION

A Member Says that Prices Will Be Raised at Least 25 Per Cent.

There is to be a radical advance in the price of fleece-lined underwear. Just how great it will be will be decided at a meeting of the American Knit Underwear Association to be held in this city on Jan. 3. One of the members said last night at the Hotel Imperial that it would not be less than 25 per cent.

The American Knit Underwear Association has been formed with a capital of $10,000,000, and its object is to regulate and maintain the prices of the various grades of fleece-lined underwear. The officers chosen are: President—F. B. Harder, Philmont, N. Y.; Vice President—George W. Kavanaugh, Cohoes; Treasurer—W. A. Harder, Hudson; Secretary—A. A. Marvell, New York.

The organization takes in all the mills in this State from Hudson and Catskill on the South to Utica on the West. This includes Cohoes, Little Falls, Amsterdam, Herkimer, and other points in the Mohawk Valley.

MOVEMENT IN BOSTON STOCKS.

Standard Oil People, It Is Asserted, Are Buying Mining Shares.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The Standard Oil people have, it is asserted in financial circles, averted a panic in Boston by buying 12,000 shares of Boston and Montana mining stock from A. S. Bigelow, and by agreeing to purchase 200,000 shares of United States Mining, which were in the hands of brokers. The situation was greatly disturbed by these things, coming right after the Globe Bank's entanglement, and it is now believed that normal conditions will prevail.

The co-operation of Standard Oil people in these matters has enlisted Standard Oil money in the market, as is evidenced by the strength of copper shares to-day. Prices rebounded like steel released from tension. Sellers abstained from selling and bears prudently let the market alone. Cash buyers appeared, and the result was generally pleasing.

FILIPINOS LOSE NEGROS FIGHT.

A Sergeant with 38 Men Defeats 400 Insurgents, Killing 28—Summary Punishment for Bandits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The War Department received a cable message to-day giving the latest developments in the situation in the Philippines. The cablegram was as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 15.

"Negros reports Sergt. Alfred Roeder, Sixth Infantry, 20 soldiers, and 18 native police attacked 400 insurgents at Madrigal, Negros, this morning. No casualties. Enemy's loss, 28 killed and many wounded.

"Batchelor, Twenty-fourth Infantry battalion, reports on 7th inst. had an engagement at the junction of Magal and Rio Grande Rivers, Isabella Province, enemy leaving four dead and five mortally wounded in trenches. Our loss was one drowned and four wounded. Says he is in need of clothing, provisions, and money. Will reach Tuguegaro, Cagayan Province, shortly. Doubtless the navy relieved him yesterday.

"Four hundred and seventy-five Spanish prisoners arrived this morning, among them the sick at Vigan, numbering 120.

"Young, at Banqui, Northwestern Luzon, reports that his troops are still pursuing the remnant of insurgents, who have twenty-three American prisoners in their possession. Country exceedingly rough. Our men without shoes; still persistently pursuing. Few Spanish prisoners now in hands of insurgents, probably 1,000, mostly in south. Expect to effect their relief in a few days."

Isolated bands of bushwacking insurgents who are caught by our forces in the Philippines are likely to be summarily dealt with. At the Cabinet meeting to-day the matter was discussed at some length, and it was the general sentiment that the situation demanded vigorous treatment.

As long as the insurgents keep up a show of an army under a semblance of discipline they will be treated as prisoners of war when captured, but when they degenerate into isolated bands of marauders, harassing our forces by cold-blooded assassinations, it is the judgment of the officers in command in the Philippines and of the President and the members of the Cabinet that the situation demands summary action.

REBELS LEARN WAR SECRETS.

A Naval Officer Asserts that Filipinos Get Copies of Orders Even Before Their Delivery.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—A letter recently received from one of the officers of the United States ship Monterey at Manila, dated Nov. 3, says:

"The Princeton to-day was ordered to coal and go to some unknown destination. Great secrecy is maintained nowadays—even misleading statements are published in the papers. They do not fool the wily natives, however, who get information from the main source of orders.

"It is said, with reason for absolute belief, that spies have been caught with copies of orders which had not yet reached the person to whom they were addressed, and that detachments of soldiers ordered by telegraph to move have been ambushed in places where the insurgents could only have reached by being informed of the intended movements. Secrecy at present is more of a pretense than a reality."

RECRUITS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

War Department Will Send One Thousand to Fill Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The War Department has arranged to send about 1,000 recruits to Manila to fill up the regiments which are running short on account of deaths, diseases, and discharges. The steamer Sumner is being transformed into a troopship at Norfolk, and will be used for transportation of these recruits, who are now being congregated at Fort Slocum, New York.

According to the present plan, the Sumner will sail from New York City on Jan. 15, and will make the trip to Manila by the Mediterranean and Suez route.

IMPRISONMENT FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. Root Recommends Commutation of Condemned Men's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Secretary Root has recommended commutation of the death sentence imposed by court-martial upon Corp. Damhofer and two other soldiers of the Washington volunteer regiment, who were convicted of attacks on Filipino women. The commutation recommended is imprisonment for twenty years. In making this recommendation Secretary Root states specifically that he is satisfied of the legality of the original sentences, although they had been questioned by military lawyers.

The Forty-sixth Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Gen. Otis notified the War Department to-day that the transports City of Sydney and Pathan, with the Forty-sixth Infantry Volunteers, arrived at Manila this morning. No casualties are reported.

Rails for Philippine Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Gen. Ludington has just been notified of the safe arrival at Manila of the last shipment of railroad iron desired by Gen. Otis. The iron will be used in the repair and construction of railroads in Luzon. Twenty miles of rail were sent, being shipped aboard the various transports, in which it was used as ballast.

TO REDUCE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Quartermaster General Is Releasing Chartered Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Quartermaster General Ludington is rapidly reducing the expense for transports, and thus the daily expenditure by the Government of a large sum of money. All the troops intended for use in the Philippines excepting one regiment have been forwarded. When the last regiment was started the War Department was paying for forty transports at the rate of from $500 to $1,000 a day. Many of these vessels were frequently idle while waiting for troops to embark or to disembark, but the pay went right on, whether they were moving or at anchor.

In five weeks five large vessels have been released from charter. They are the Glenogle, Tacoma, Elder, Belgian King, and Zealandia. As it will be necessary, in the judgment of the War Department officials, to have vessels at command for transport service, nine vessels have been bought, and all the others will be released from charter. These purchased vessels are to be fitted up after the manner of the Grant, Logan, Thomas, Sedgwick, and other transports that have elicited the approval of Military Attachés of foreign Governments as being the best transports ever provided for any Government. In constructing these vessels the utmost care has been observed to make them comfortable, and, in the case of vessels to be used expressly for the transportation of animals, the method of fresh-air supply promises to overcome all former danger of suffocation of the animals in consequence of closed hatches during bad weather.

The Resolute Out of Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The supply ship Resolute, now lying at League Island Navy Yard, was to-day placed out of commission. Capt. Kelly, the Resolute's commanding officer, has been ordered to New York for special duty. All the junior officers of the vessel have been ordered to Manila and about one-third of the crew has been assigned to the Dixie, the new training ship. Within a short time the Resolute will be offered for sale.

Wants a New Cruiser Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Elliott of South Carolina to-day introduced a bill for the building of a new cruiser to be named the Charleston, to take the place of the cruiser of that name recently lost in the Philippines.

Cruiser New York to Sail To-day.

The armored cruiser New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Farquhar, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, will leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day and will go direct to San Domingo City. From there she will go to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and will cruise about in West Indian and adjacent waters until March 23, when she will come north to Hampton Roads.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Marietta sailed to-day from Pointe De Galle, Ceylon, for Singapore, en route to Manila.

The Machias has arrived at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.

The Solace has arrived at Cavite.

The Essex has arrived at Port Mahon.

The Scindia is ordered into commission at Mare Island on the 21st instant. She will sail for Manila via Honolulu and Guam on Jan. 6.

KAISER RECALLS ATTACHE

The Military Representative at Paris Is Withdrawn.

DREYFUS CASE THE CAUSE

Attacks by the French Press Were Also Instrumental in Bringing About the Action.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Emperor William's intention to withdraw Major Baron von Suesskind, German Military Attaché at Paris, as cabled some time ago, has just been carried out. The event is considered of prime importance. His Majesty had become thoroughly disgusted with the attacks and insinuations of the Paris press regarding the activity of the German Military Attachés and with the numerous private and official reports which had reached him on the subject, bearing out, partially at least, the newspaper charges.

His keen sense of honor was aroused, especially as he considers that German officers, who are popularly regarded by their countrymen as above reproach in military matters, ought not to be expected to furnish to the home Government information inconsistent with a nice sense of honor.

This view the Emperor wants practically borne out. He met with determined opposition on the part of some of his principal military advisers, Gen. von Hahnke, Count von Schlieffen, and Count von Waldersee, but succeeded in having his own way. It goes without saying that the Dreyfus affair was the immediate cause of the order of withdrawal. A high Government official, when questioned on the subject to-day, did not deny this.

It is understood that the duties of all German Military Attachés are likely to be modified and brought more into consonance with modern ideas of gentlemanly honor, the Emperor hoping, moreover, that the example set by Germany will be imitated by other military powers, especially by France.

PARIS INSURANCE SETTLED.

Steamer Will Be Refitted and Re-enter American Line Service.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The difficulties connected with the insurance of the American Line steamer Paris, which ran on the rocks off the Manacles May 21 last, and was refloated July 11, have been settled. The vessel will be handed over to Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, for a thorough overhauling. When she resumes her place in the transatlantic service, a year hence, she will be rechristened after an American city.

The officials of the American Line here yesterday confirmed the cable report that an adjustment had been effected between the company and the underwriters in the case of the Paris. The vessel would be refitted, they said, but how long it would be before she would re-enter the company's service they could not say. Nor had they determined definitely that the vessel's name would be changed. Asked who her commander would be, they said that point had not been decided. Capt. Watkins would not, however, have the command.

EX-PRESIDENT DROZ DEAD.

The Swiss Statesman Expired Yesterday at Berne.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 15.—M. Numa Droz, the distinguished Swiss statesman and former President of the Confederation, died to-day, in his fifty-sixth year.

M. Droz was born in the Canton of Neufchatel, Jan. 7, 1844, and was less than thirty-seven years old when he became President of the Swiss Confederation. He had been elected Vice President at the same time that Auterwert was elected President. A few days before the time set for his inauguration President-elect Auterwert committed suicide by shooting himself, at Berne, and Numa Droz became President in his place.

In 1864 M. Droz founded Le National Suisse, which he conducted in the interest of Swiss Radicalism. Five years later he was chosen a member of the Grand Council, and in 1871 was appointed Director of the Department of Public Instruction. Later he directed successively the Departments of the Interior, of Agriculture and Commerce, and of Foreign Affairs, ultimately being chosen President of the Federal Council. He secured the enactment of the Swiss law regulating the protection of literary property, and was one of the negotiators of the Franco-Swiss commercial treaty, concluded in 1882.

THE POPE FEELS SLIGHTED.

Says He Was Entitled to a Place in The Hague Conference.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The text of the Pope's allocution at yesterday's Consistory is published to-day.

The Pontiff began by announcing the appointment of the Cardinals deputed to open the sacred door of the Roman Basilica at the commencement of the holy year. He said he could have wished that the Church enjoyed her former liberty in Rome, and that she might thus have been enabled to celebrate publicly the contemplated ceremonies with the solemn usages of bygone years.

The Pope then referred to the fact that the Vatican was not invited to send a representative to the Peace Congress at The Hague an omission which, he said, had been "censured by all impartial judges." The Czar, he continued, invited the representatives of the most powerful nations, with a view of establishing peace. Yet there was none more worthy of an invitation than the Pope, who had ever desired to attain justice, to make peace, and to prevent conflict—an office which, by the Divine will, was within the attributes of the Papacy.

The Holy See had desired a place in that conference, continued the Pontiff. One voice had obstinately opposed itself to this desire and had gained the point. It was the voice of those who, with the conquest of Rome, had deprived the Pope of his powers.

"What hostility," asked the Pontiff, "have we to fear from them when, even in the face of Europe, they do not hesitate to violate the sanctity of the rights and duties which naturally flow from apostolic powers? Nevertheless, whatever the future may bring, we should certainly never, by God's help, be found on the side of those who are afraid."

Peru's New Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 15.—The new Cabinet, succeeding the Ministry which tendered its resignation Dec. 2, owing to the attitude of the Chamber of Deputies, is constituted as follows: President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Rivaguero; Minister of Home Affairs—Col. Parra; Minister of Justice—Dr. S. Romero; Minister of Finance—Dr. Belaunde; Minister of War—Gen. Velarde; Minister of Public Works—Col. Zegarra.

Venezuelans Object to Silver.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 15.—The Chambers of Commerce, banks, and traders have energetically protested against the contract awarded to Upton of Warren, Ohio, for the coinage of 2,000,000 bolivars, the reason for this protest being that Venezuela has a gold standard.

Brazil Settles the Rothschild Loan.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 15.—The Government to-day paid the last installment of the Rothschild loan of 1897—two millions gold. The customs dues heretofore assigned for these payments will henceforth go to guarantee the fund of paper circulation.

Venezuelan States Favor Hernandez.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 15.—Mail advices just received here says the Venezuelan revolution is taking thorough hold, nearly all the States having declared in favor of Hernandez. The best informed claim there is no doubt of his final success.

Germany Loses by Tax Frauds.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Proof that the income tax in Germany operates with some difficulty is furnished by an official report from Hamburg showing that the Tax Collection Department has been defrauded of 2,500,000 marks within five years.

Distress in Famine-Stricken India.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.—The distress in the famine-stricken districts is becoming more acute. About 2,250,000 persons have received relief.

AGAINST ASTORIA GRANT.

Council Opposes Resolution of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen at yesterday's meeting adopted this resolution:

Whereast, The State Land Board has practically decided to convey to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, for a trivial consideration, certain lands under water within the boundaries of Greater New York, and

Whereas, The papers are now in the hands of his Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York, for his signature. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, hereby protest against the conveyance of said lands to the said Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, and respectfully request the Governor to withhold his signature from said conveyance.

When this resolution reached the Council a storm of opposition arose, a sufficient number of Brooklyn and Queens Democrats voting with the Republicans against it to cause its defeat. On reconsideration the measure was made a special order for 3:30 o'clock. Before that hour arrived Councilman Leich, who had led the attack on the resolution, moved an adjournment, and thus action was deferred.

PRESIDENT CRAM'S WARNING.

Says City Should Have All Under-Water Land in Its Limits.

President J. Sergeant Cram of the Board of Docks and Ferries, at the board's meeting yesterday, had something to say about the Astoria under-water land grant by the State Board. Mr. Cram said that it was time that the board asked the State Board to cede to the city all the land within the new city limits lying between high and low water, so that the same conditions shall apply to the newly added sections of the city as applied to the old city's territory.

He said that the State Board was continually ceding tracts to private individuals. In Brooklyn a very large portion of the river front was owned by private persons. All these rights of private persons would eventually have to be acquired by the city, but it would be at an enormous expense, as the grantees would ask many times as much as they had paid, as instanced in the case of the property on the East River, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, owned by the Consolidated Gas Company. The board had offered $150 a running foot for the property rights here, and the company asked $750. This property, President Cram said, the company had acquired at about $10 a running foot.

A representative of the Stuyvesant estate appeared before the board in the matter of the negotiations for the purchase of a bulkhead eighty feet long at the foot of Clinton Street. The Commissioners offered $200 a running foot, and the owners wanted $400. The board decided to ask the Corporation Counsel to institute proceedings to condemn the property.

WIFE MURDERER HANGED.

Offered to Help Erect the Scaffold on Which He Met Death.

ALBANY, Ga., Dec. 15.—W. J. Glazer was hanged here to-day for the murder of his wife in August last. Yesterday Glazer offered to help in the erection of the scaffold upon which he was executed, but his aid was not accepted.

WOMAN DRIVES AND WINS.

Mrs. Prindle's Skill Reverses Result in a Trotting Race.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Jessie Prindle, wife of George Prindle, proprietor of Prindle's Hotel, on French Street, yesterday at the Highland Park track drove John Snedeker's trotter, Pine Knot, two half-mile heats against another trotter driven by a man.

The race was for the best two out of three heats, and Mrs. Prindle landed her horse a winner. The horses were hitched to pneumatic sulkies. The winning horse had been beaten just before by the same rival. The result did not please Mrs. Prindle, who claimed she could drive Pine Knot herself in such a manner as to beat the rival horse, and the match was made.

Mrs. Prindle drove the first heat in 1:10½ and the second a shade better, easily beating her opponent.

Mrs. Prindle formerly lived on a farm in Ohio. She is proud of her ability to drive on the track.

SHANGHAIED A BUSINESS MAN.

While Visiting a German Ship a Cincinnatian Was Carried Away.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Government officials are investigating the facts connected with the reported "shanghaiing" of Arthur Quirk, a business man of Cincinnati, who was brought to this port yesterday on the British steamship Weehawken, from Hull. Quirk claims that while he was in Baltimore he was asked to visit an outward-bound German steamship and that he had been on the ship only a few minutes when she proceeded to Bremen, where he was landed three weeks afterward and told to leave at once. While at sea he was put to work painting the vessel, as he was unable to perform the duties of an able-bodied seaman.

Quirk managed to get to Liverpool and finally to Hull, where the United States Consul took the matter up and induced Capt. Smith, the master of the Weehawken, to bring Quirk to Philadelphia. Commissioner of Immigration Rodgers has investigated the matter and will send a report to Washington. Quirk is said to be well connected in Cincinnati.

INSURANCE MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Jumps from a Window While a Patient at a Baltimore Infirmary.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Henry C. Landis, Secretary of the Baltimore Board of Trade, and one of the most prominent insurance men of the city, committed suicide to-day at the Union Protestant Infirmary. He entered the infirmary two weeks ago as a patient of Dr. J. M. T. Finney and underwent a severe operation for abdominal trouble, from the effects of which, however, he was rapidly recovering.

His room in the infirmary was on the third floor, and he was constantly attended by a special male nurse, not on account of any suspicion that he might attempt to take his life, but because of the seriousness of his illness. He fell into a restful sleep about 4 o'clock this morning, and was apparently sleeping just before 7 o'clock. Then the nurse left the room for a few moments to prepare some medicine. Almost as soon as he was gone, Mr. Landis must have thrown up a window and jumped from it, for he was found immediately afterward on the bricks below. He was carried inside the building, where he was pronounced dead.

Mr. Landis was sixty-two years old, not married, and lived alone at 1,429 Bolton Street. The nearest relatives left by him are one brother and a niece. The latter is Mrs. Howard D. Feast of Washington.

VENEZUELANS SHOOT CAPTORS.

Four Taken at Trinidad Recover Their Arms and Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, B. W. I., Dec. 7.—An extraordinary shooting incident has just occurred here. E. Pashley of the Customs Preventive Service at Trinidad left the station at Gasparillo in a rowboat with four men. At the Island of Patos, in the Gulf of Paria, they found a boat with the name "Atlas" painted on the stern. The crew claimed they were Venezuelans, and said they belonged to the boat Cannon. Being without the necessary clearance papers, Mr. Pashley ordered a search to be made, and four Winchester rifles, (all loaded,) a revolver, and a large quantity of cartridges were found.

Mr. Pashley ordered the seizure of the boat, and ran it upon the shore. The rifles were unloaded and the ammunition taken ashore. The Venezuelans were left on the embankment in charge of three customs boatmen, while Mr. Pashley, accompanied by one boatman, proceeded up the hill. They had not gone far when Mr. Pashley heard cries from the beach. He immediately returned and found that the Venezuelans had turned on their guard, had recaptured their rifles, and attacked the three boatmen, who were beaten off with butt ends. Mr. Pashley discharged his revolver, but without effect. The Venezuelans turned their fire upon Pashley and his assistant, shooting the first through the shoulder and inflicting some slight injuries to the foot of the assistant.

The Venezuelans succeeded in recapturing their boat and escaped. Mr. Pashley was removed to the Colonial Hospital at Port of Spain. The matter is being investigated by the authorities.

College Admission Requirements.—Nicholas Murray Butler, founder and President of the Teachers College, will discuss admission requirements in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Sunday.) Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 3 cents. All the news that's fit to print.—Adv.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

How thoroughly cosmopolitan in character New York City really is was noted by a gentleman who was one of a theatre party that went to see "Barbara Frietchie" the other evening and to supper at an ultra-fashionable resort afterward. "I am never much interested in theatre parties," said he, "but there was one that night that particularly attracted my attention because the hostess was a Japanese lady, and she was the first one I had ever seen, or at least the first one that ever attracted my attention. There were a dozen persons in the party, and, though there were two other men of Japanese birth besides her husband, she was the only woman of Oriental origin. What struck me was that she was as refined as any of her companions and as thoroughly at home as an entertainer as any of her companions could possibly have been. It was so at the restaurant, where her party happened to sit very near the one I was with. Her dress was in perfect taste from the American standpoint, being thoroughly up to date and of a richness and elegance that showed that she had studied American ways of dressing in only the most fastidious school. One could find nothing in her costume to criticise, for my wife said so, and she is a merciless critic. She was ready and witty in conversation and as jolly as if she had never heard or used any other language than English. It was the same with the three Japanese gentlemen of the party, who seemed from their conversation to be Americans to the tips of their fingers. I doubt if it would be very extravagant to say that one-half of the men in the crowded dining room, the greater proportion of whom were of American birth, could have taken lessons advantageously from these Orientals in some of those elegancies of deportment which are so often lacking in the busy American, who devotes so much of his time to business and so little to the graces that serve to make of him the perfect gentleman. I suppose I ought to have known better about our Japanese residents, but the fact is that the Chinaman has been to me the type of the Oriental, and I had never before been led to think of the elegant and polished people of a nation we are so apt to confound with our laundrymen."

***

Yesterday was "fish day" for a lot of people, and it brought with it surprises to many a dinner table when fresh shad was served. Shad at this time of year and in such abundance that they may be purchased at markets that make no pretenses to keeping costly delicacies, are a novelty in even New York markets. The fish come from Florida, and have put in an unusually early appearance in the rivers of the East coast, where they are caught in gill nets set for other varieties of the finny denizens of those waters. Truth is, however, that they are not what an epicure would call good shad, as they are mostly bucks, it being altogether too early for the female shad to have her roe at all developed, and why they have taken to running into the bays thus early in the season is a mystery, therefore. Bones of a very exasperating size are prominent in the make-up of these early shad, and what there is of flesh lacks altogether the quality of even the Savannah River shad, which, as every lover of fish knows, is many removes from the Hudson River or Connecticut River fish as a table delicacy. As a novelty, however, shad in December found a ready market, and people who ordered it at the hotels and restaurants where it was on the bills of fare as a feature smacked their lips and pretended that they liked it.

***

"Speaking about these handwriting experts of which we are hearing so much nowadays," remarked a man who was familiar with both handwriting—at the bottom of checks—and with politicians, as he chewed his toothpick after luncheon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, "I know a man whose handwriting would fool them all. That is the State Historian, Hugh Hastings. There isn't an expert on earth who would go on the witness stand and swear that a letter written by him and the signature attached to it were ever penned by the same person. The general run of Hugh's handwriting is about as rotund as is the body of the popular historian, but his signature is thoroughly different, as angular and picket-fency as any man ever wrote. If a fellow didn't know what that signature was he never in the world would guess that it was 'Hugh Hastings,' or was in any way related to him or his ordinary handwriting."

***

"The funniest experience I've had in the last twenty-four hours was with a woman from the country on the last trip up," remarked a guard on the Sixth Avenue 'L' road yesterday. "I noticed her fidgeting about and in earnest conversation with another female friend, also from the country, as we were swinging around the big curve at One Hundred and Tenth Street. Just before we reached the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street station she came to me and asked as she pointed at the recently finished arch for the cathedral on Morningside Heights, 'I say, conductor, have they really begun building the Dewey Arch over on that hill there?'"

***

Harlem has poolrooms, pawnbrokers, and at least one genius. The combination works together, and in a somewhat unusual fashion. The genius "plays the races" in a small way and carefully, preferring gambling to any more laborious method of making his living. His bets are usually confined to $2 or $3 on a race, and when he clears up $5 or so on a day's betting he is satisfied. He has as a reserve a one-hundred-dollar bill. When in the course of a day's play he loses his small cash capital he reverts to that one-hundred-dollar bill, and here is where the genius and the pawnbroker come in. Rather than break that big bill, and so run the risk of losing it all, he leaves the poolroom, which is on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, goes to a pawnbroker near by, tosses his one-hundred-dollar bill over the counter with a request to "loan me $10 on that, will you?" As the bill is an old visitor, he readily secures the loan desired, returns to the poolroom and resumes his play. When he has won what he deems sufficient for the day he returns to the pawnshop, and by paying $10.20 gets his one-hundred-dollar bill "out of hock" and back into his fob pocket. The broker with whom he does business says the young genius has never yet returned for a second loan on the bill, but in the end he looks for that result, of course. Meanwhile 20 cents interest for the use of $10 for a few hours on such gilt-edged collateral as the young gambler puts up is not bad business, is it?" asks he of the pawnshop.

***

Collectors of Americana in general and of Washingtonia in particular are exercising their wits to get possession of invitations to the Washington memorial services at St. Paul's on Thursday. Only the very few invited guests and members of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Sons of the Revolution received the coveted bits of parchment, which even so soon as yesterday had a market value of $5 from enthusiastic collectors. At least that sum was then offered and refused for at least one of the invitations. These were neatly engraved and embossed. Upon them in colors were the seals of the Cincinnati and Sons of the Revolution. The name of the member or guest to whom they were issued was written under the invitation to the church services. James M. Montgomery, Secretary General of the Sons of the Revolution, has the credit of being the designer.

***

"Once a man gets a name for being charitably inclined, and the door opens for a lot of people with schemes that they believe to be the most meritorious that can possibly be brought to the attention of the philanthropist," remarked a man who has business interests with Andrew Carnegie, and who has a chance to hear something of the claims and demands made upon him since he has shown his fondness for founding free libraries. "Mr. Carnegie's experiences with schemes, visionary and otherwise, have been about as widespread as those of any man in America, in all probability. But the climax has just been reached," went on this friend of the millionaire and philanthropist. "In and around Pittsburg and Allegheny there are quite a number of Russians, and they have a congregation of the Greek Church, with a priest who visits them occasionally. I don't happen to know just how strong they are numerically, but I should say in a general way that weak would be the word rather than strong in speaking of them as a religious body. At all events, they wanted a church, and went ahead and had plans prepared and an oil painting made of the exterior of the structure. At this point their funds gave out. They think it would cost $50,000 to buy land and build and furnish the church or mosque or synagogue, or whatever they may call their house of worship. They see no chance of raising even a fiftieth of the amount among the workmen who would attend the services. But they argue that as the Carnegie works have had a number of orders from the Russian Government, therefore Mr. Carnegie should be willing to give them the funds necessary to carry out their project. That he has now been asked to do in a very formal and polite fashion. Mr. Carnegie may do what they ask, for there is no way to judge as to what direction his philanthropies may take, but it struck me when I heard of the project as one of the cheekiest that have yet been suggested."

EDUCATIONAL UNIFICATION

The State Commission Agrees on a System.

CHIEF POWER IN A CHANCELLOR

Board of Regents Continued, in Reduced Number, with Retirement at Seventy Years of Age.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The commission to unify the educational system of the State, after two protracted sessions held here yesterday and to-day, has agreed upon a plan of unification which provides for the establishment of a department of education, consisting of the university and the Department of Public Instruction as heretofore existing. The executive head of this department is to be called Chancellor of the University, and he is to have all the executive powers now vested in the Superintendent of Public Instruction and in the Regents of the university.

The university is continued as the legislative head of the department, the present Board of Regents remaining undisturbed as to its personnel, with the exception that the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction are no longer to be ex-officio Regents. All Regents above the age of seventy years are hereafter to be honorary Regents, with all the privileges that members of the board possess, but with no vote. No vacancy shall hereafter be filled in the board until the number has been reduced below fifteen. Hereafter vacancies are to be filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Chancellor shall be elected by the Regents.

The functions of the Board of Regents have been increased by the power of passing ordinances governing the administration of the Department of Education, limited by statutory enactments.

The department shall have the following five bureaus:

First—The Bureau of Public Instruction. Second—The Department of Higher Education. Third—The Bureau of Home Education. Fourth—The Bureau of Law. Fifth—The Bureau of Administration and Science. Each bureau is to be presided over by a director, who shall be appointed by the Chancellor, and be removable by him. The bureau directors shall appoint and remove their subordinates, subject to the civil service law.

The first Chancellor is to be appointed by the Governor within twenty days after the passage of the act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall hold office for eight years, at an annual salary of $10,000. The present Superintendent of Public Instruction is continued in office as Director of the Bureau of Public Instruction until the end of his term.

The Chancellor shall have the power to designate two of the directors of bureaus as his deputies. The Regents shall elect their own President, Vice President, and Secretary.

On the much-mooted question of the management of the high schools the commission feels that the plan as adopted will meet every just expectation of both sides. While the fiscal management of all schools supported by public taxation is intrusted to one bureau all advantages accruing to high schools from their present connection with the Regents of the university are preserved intact.

The recommendations of the commission will be put into statutory form by the Statutory Revision Commission and submitted to the commission for final revision at a meeting to be held on Friday, Dec. 29.

Mandamuses for Teachers Signed.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday signed the orders granting the peremptory writs of mandamus against Auditor Cook of the Board of Education and the Controller, directing them to certify and audit the pay rolls of the Brooklyn teachers for September, and the payment of those salaries by the Controller. This is the final legal procedure in the suits on the part of the Brooklyn teachers, and makes effective the schedule adopted by the Borough School Board on July 5 last.

Teachers Appeal to the Mayor.

A delegation of teachers from the Borough of Richmond called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to do something to relieve the condition of the teachers in that borough and enable them to get their salaries for three months. The Mayor said that there would be a meeting of the Board of Estimate next Thursday. If it were then shown that insufficient money had been provided to carry out the mandatory provisions of the Ahearn law, the board would supply the deficiency. If not, he did not know that anything could be done.

HARVARD DEBATERS WIN.

Defeat Men from Princeton in Their Argument at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—Once again Harvard added to her unbroken debating record with Princeton University by defeating that university in Sanders Theatre to-night. Her debaters had what was generally considered the harder side of the question, and accordingly Harvard is wild with delight over the signal triumph of her team. The decision was based upon the merits of the speaking and on the force of the arguments, leaving out entirely the merits of the question.

The question was: "Resolved, That England's claims in the present controversy with the South African Republic are justifiable," Harvard taking the affirmative and Princeton the negative.

Each speaker was allowed twelve minutes for his first speech and five minutes in rebuttal. The judges were Judge Simeon Baldwin of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, Judge Andrew P. Wiswell of the Maine Supreme Court, and Prof. Charles H. Hull of Cornell University, and Samuel J. Elder was presiding officer. The decision was unquestioned and was greeted with wild applause.

Harvard was represented by E. Mayer, '00; R. C. Bruce, '02, and Wilbur F. Morse, '00. Alfred S. Weston, '99; Joseph H. Hill, '00, and Joseph A. Jones, '00, presented Princeton's side of the argument.

New Jersey's Traveling Libraries.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—State Librarian Buchanan this afternoon sent out the first lot of the traveling libraries that have been established under a law passed last Winter. Libraries of fifty books each were sent to Shiloh, Cumberland County; Pensaukin, Camden County; Freehold, Monmouth County; Blairstown, Warren County; Port Oram, Morris County, and Branchville, Sussex County. These libraries are supplied to communities making application, signed by twenty taxpayers, with a guarantee of some property owner to be responsible for all damage other than natural wear and tear.

Princeton Patagonian Expedition.

PRINCETON, Dec. 15.—The Board of Trustees of Princeton University held its regular monthly meeting to-day. President Patton's report for the month included a detailed account of the Patagonian expedition, which was undertaken by the university last Summer under the direction of Prof. Hatcher. President Patton said that a graduate of the university had given $24,000 to insure the publication of the report of the expedition, and that a body of specialists was at work in Princeton and Washington on the document, which when published will consist of six large volumes.

Oyster Output Increases.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 15.—The Connecticut Shell Fish Commission's annual report will show that there has been an increase of 1,000 acres in the amount of oyster grounds under cultivation during the year. The estimated output of oysters in Long Island Sound last year was 2,861,455 bushels, marketed at an average of $1 per bushel. Ten years ago the output was from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels per year, and fifty years ago the amount was about 200,000 bushels a year.

Macy Clerks to Have Commissions.

R. H. Macy & Co. have notified their clerks that they will receive a commission of 1 per cent. on all sales made by them during the period beginning to-day and including Dec. 23 in consideration of the fact that during this time the store will remain open evenings. Clerks who may win prizes, which have been offered heretofore, will receive either the prize or 1 per cent. of their sales, whichever is the more favorable to the clerk.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The plans for Christmas are beginning to take shape. As usual, there will be many house parties, and, as last year, these will be a special feature of the holiday season. Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb will remain at Shelburne Farms over Christmas. At present they are at George Vanderbilt's place, Biltmore, in North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will have a large family party through the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will also entertain a family party at their country place near Hyde Park. Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Morton will be at Ellerslie, Judge and Mrs. Gray will entertain at Albany. One of the largest house parties will be that of Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggatt at Ridgely Manor. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens will have only a small family party at Westbury.

***

Yesterday there were several receptions and "days," and in the evening at Sherry's the class known as Mrs. Church's had its first dance. There was a cotillion, led by Mr. Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Harriet Delafield. The favors were a variety of Japanese trinkets. The patronesses who received last evening were Mrs. Benjamin Schuyler Church, Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, and Mrs. Henry R. Beekman. The Executive Committee selected for the Winter by the patronesses are Mr. James Montgomery Strong, Chairman; Mr. John Van S Oddie, Mr. Ashton de Peyster, Mr. Philip Birckhead, Mr. G. Frederick Bartholomew, Mr. James R. Pierson, Mr. Augustus Ireland, Mr. Arthur Slade, and Mr. Walcott Robbins. Among the dancers were the Misses de Peyster, Miss Maisie Delafield, Miss Bowers, Miss Edith Clarkson Jay, Miss Pell, the Misses Schieffelin, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Walker, Miss Sturgis, Miss Beeckman, Miss Addie Pierson, Miss Ireland, Miss Peabody, and Miss Georgette Kidd.

***

Among the other entertainments last evening was a dinner for Miss Cornelia Helen Merrill, givn by Mrs. George P. Slade, her aunt, at 62 East Sixty-sixth Street, and a large card party by the Misses de Peyster, at 112 East Thirty-sixth Street, and the meeting of Mr. Snedeker's dancing class in the small ballroom at Sherry's.

***

To-day will bring the last of the December débutante teas, and there are still quite a number of young men and women who will be introduced to society through this popular medium. Mrs. Edward Haskin Ripley of 76 Park Avenue brings out Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley; Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler of 39 East Sixty-eighth Stret, Miss Isabel Wilson Fowler; Mr. William Carpender of 16 East Fortieth Street, Miss Edith Carpender; Mrs. Carl Schefer of 40 West Thirty-seventh Street, Miss Elsie Schefer; Mrs. David McClure of 22 West Forty-ninth Street, Miss Catherine McClure; Mr. John D. Crimmins of 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, Miss Mary Crimmins; Mrs. John H. Screven of 40 West Thirty-ninth Street, Miss Ellen W. Turnbull; Mrs. Spencer Aldrich of 271 West Seventy-second Street, Miss Louise Aldrich; Mrs. Laura Riddle Green of 80 Madison Avenue, Miss Laura T. Green, and Mrs. William A. Jenner of 125 East Sixtieth Street, Miss Anna J. Jenner. Also to-morrow evening there will be the first of a series of subscription dances arranged by Mrs. Burnham Brown, at the Metropolitan Club Annex; the second dinner dance at the Country Club at Lakewood, and the first concert of the Women's String Orchestra at the Waldorf.

***

With Miss Elsie Schefer at her coming-out reception to-day there will receive Miss Trowbridge, Miss Edwards, Miss Beatrice Bonner, Miss Marguerite Chapin, Miss Edith Kohlsaat, Miss Charlotte Hegeman, Miss Matilde Van Rensselaer, Miss Amy Ellis, and Miss Schefer.

***

Miss Isabel Wilson Fowler will have receiving with her to-day the Misses Edith Talcott, De La Vergne, Emily Hoagland, Marguerite Quackenbush, Aurelia Roe, and Elsie Todd. Miss Mary Crimmins will receive alone, but her aunt, Mrs. Lalor, and her sister, Mrs. Albert G. Jennings, will be present at the reception. Miss Louise Aldrich will be assisted by Miss Helen C. Merrill, Miss Grace Lee Smidt, Miss Helen Peabody, Miss Eleanor Duffield, Miss Meissner, and Miss Jeffords of Philadelphia.

***

Miss Catherine McClure will have as her assistants in receiving Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss Madge Niles, Miss Edna Loew, Miss Lulu Grace, Miss Grace Hiag, and Miss Daisy McClure. Miss Mary Mortimer, who had the first of her coming-out receptions yesterday, will have the second and last to-day. Miss Dora Chew of Orange and Miss Ballou of Providence assist her in receiving. The reception of to-day will be followed by a small dinner of twelve covers.

***

There will assist Miss Anna Josephine Jenner to-day in receiving, besides her sisters, Miss Jenner and Miss Sara Jenner, the Misses Anne Biddle McIlvaine, Mead, Mildred Dix, Isabel Curtis, Gertrude von Briesen, and Florence Tragin. Miss Laura T. Green will be assisted by the Misses May Field, Eleanor Green, a cousin of the débutante; Lucy Froment, Eleanor Phelps, Daisy Stedman, and Alice Davis.

***

Miss Ellen W. Turnbull will have assisting her the Misses Sarah Fuller, Edith Thompson, Josephine Williams, Miss Penrose of Philadelphia, the Misses Vernam, Miss Alice Colgate of Flushing, and Miss Josephine Ogden. Mrs. Robert J. Turnbull and Mrs. Lorillard will also assist Mrs. Screven in this coming-out reception for their granddaughter.

***

Miss Edith Carpender will be assisted by Miss C. C. Crosby, and the young girls who will also receive with her will be the Misses Ethel Du Bois, Amy Gordon Olyphant, Harriet C. Delafield, Helen Rogers, Mary Wagstaff, Louise Gallatin, Matilde Leverich of Corona, L. I.; Clara R. Bradford, and Anna K. Carpender of New Brunswick.

***

The Lucania, or the Christmas ship, as she is called, for the reason that she is the only boat now sailing which can land her passengers and mails, weather permitting, in London by Christmas Eve, will take out quite a long list of passengers when she leaves her dock this morning. Among those booked to sail on her are R. W. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Denny, J. O. H. Denny, and F. H. Denny of Pittsburg; Sir Charles Forrest of England, R. G. and James F. Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, W. H. Gebhard, Major James R. D. Graham and Mrs. Graham of England, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henderson, formerly Miss Hildegarde Oelrichs; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Higgins, formerly Mrs. William Breese, and born Miss Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Ovide Musin, Russell Perkins, Lawrence Perkins, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Joseph D. Redding, Edward Valpy, Dr. H. W. Wickes and Mrs. Wickes of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Winslow. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are returning to their English home after a short visit here, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Higgins, who came over to visit Mrs. Higgins's mother, Mrs. Parsons, at Columbus, are also returning.

***

The Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sails to-day for Mediterranean ports, has booked, among others, John R. Percy, George Alden, Mrs. R. H. Baker, Miss Pauline Conover, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Knickerbacker, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Lyon and Miss Helen Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moran, the Rev. Dr. J. Tuttle Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus, ex-Surgeon Gen. Rufus Tryon, United States Navy; Miss Lillian Whiting of Boston, and ex-Senator Warner Miller.

NEWPORT MAY SELL BONDS.

The Sale, Residents Fear, Means Withdrawal of the Wickford Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 16.—The City of Newport is discussing the question of disposing of some $50,000 in bonds of the Newport and Wickford Steamboat Company which it holds. The city purchased this stock when the line was organized, for the purpose of adding to the transportation facilities of the place and bettering of the mail service. This stock has never paid the city a dividend, nor does it seem likely to do so. The matter was recently brought before the City Council for action, and a special committee was appointed to see what price these stocks would bring if sold and to use the receipts from such a sale for the improvement of the sidewalks.

The sale of this stock would be distasteful to the people of Newport, who fear that if the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad should purchase the stock it would then become the sole owner of this road, as it holds the remaining portion of the stock. Once this corporation becomes the owner, the people fear that the cottagers would be deprived of the privilege of using this line, as the railroad, which controls all the Sound lines, might withdraw the steamer General from the Newport and Wickford Line, and cottagers and others would be compelled to use the Fall River Line. While the City of Newport maintains its ownership of this stock the officials are bound by law and by their charter to continue its present traffic.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Marie Eichler.

Mrs. Marie Eichler, widow of John Eichler, who established the John Eichler Brewing Company, died yesterday morning at her residence, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Fulton Avenue, after a lingering illness. She had submitted to the operation of laparotomy last Monday. Since the death of her husband in 1892 Mrs. Eichler, who was sixty-eight years old, conducted the business of the John Eichler Brewing Company, with the aid of two nephews. Mrs. Eichler leaves an estate said to be valued at about $2,500,000. She was born in Bavaria and came to this country in 1855.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home, 633½ Leonard Street Brooklyn. He was fifty-seven years old. For many years he was attached to the Controller's office in Brooklyn.

DANIEL G. GOTT, one of the oldest lawyers of Syracuse, N. Y., died there yesterday, aged seventy years. From 1867 until the bankrupt law was repealed he was Register in Bankruptcy for the Northern District of New York.

The Rev. H. B. THOMAS of Rahway, N. J., died at Cincinnati yesterday in the City Hospital from consumption. He arrived there Tuesday on his way south, but was unable to proceed and went to the hospital. Mr. Thomas was born in Jamaica, W. I., and was a highly educated man. He owned property on Bond Street, Rahway, and also in East Rahway. He spoke Spanish and was a believer in the future of the West Indian islands. Mrs. Thomas is at present in Brooklyn.

LAUNDRY BILL CAUSES MURDER.

Dispute Leads to a New Hampshire Man's Death.

FRANKLIN, N. H., Dec. 15.—A dispute over a laundry bill and the display of a revolver led to a murder to-night. L. M. Yeaton, a local insurance agent, was the victim, and his assailant was E. C. Wingate, proprietor of a steam laundry.

Yeaton went to the laundry to talk over with Wingate some insurance matters. While there W

AEOLIAN RECITAL.

To-day, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 3 P.M.
Admission Complimentary to All.
SOLOIST,
Miss Katharine Isabelle Pelton, Soprano

In an article on "The Secret of Musical Expression," published in The Etude, a well-known critic writes:

"I often come home from a symphony concert so starved for expression that I have had to sit down and play a piece on my Aeolian, which can be played with infinitely more expression than one hears at a majority of concerts by professional artists."

In fact, it makes about as much difference who plays the Aeolian as it does who plays the piano. At the same time a child can play it acceptably, especially the simpler things, though not so well as a musician

This proves that the Aeolian is not a mere mechanical instrument, but that it is musically artistic.

The great musical critics recognized this fact as soon as they gave the Aeolian serious thought and investigated its principles and listened to its performances.

It is a significant fact, and one not to be lightly answered, that the musically cultured are to-day the most enthusiastic in their appreciation of the results achieved by the Aeolian, and the enormous possibilities it has revealed.

PROGRAM:

TSCHAIKOWSKY. Andante Cantabile, Fifth Symphony. Aeolian Pipe Organ.
SAINT-SAENS .....Aria, Samson and Delilah Miss Pelton.
GRIEG.....Peer Gynt Suite Aeolian Orchestrelle.
CHOPIN.....Polonaise, Op. 26, No. 1
BRAHMS.....Hungarian Dance No. 10 Pianola.
BIZET.....Aria, Agnus Dei Miss Pelton.
GOLDMARK.....Sakuntala. Overture Aeolian Pipe Organ.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,
18 West Twenty-third Street.

THE SCARCITY OF FRESH FRUITS

in the winter time is often a causee of srious illness, as the salt contained in pure, fresh fruits is beneficial to the system. The basis of Abbey's Effervescent Salt is the salt extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. It keeps you in excellent health the year 'round.

ABBEY'S SALT cures and prevents Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Depression, Rheumatism.

All Druggists.
25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

$3.00 Monarch Pats
The Patent Leather Shoe That Won't Break Thro'
Don't Pay $3.00 for This Shoe.
We Are Selling Them at
$2.45
All Styles. All Widths.
BYCK BROS
DOWNTOWN STORE ONLY,
S. W. Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts.

"Cluett"
25 CENTS EACH
NEOSHO
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
MAKERS

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Necessaries as Gifts.
Our stock is larger than others', and we save you money.
Smoking Jackets, $3.98 to $12.00
All are worth double, being manufacturers' samples.
Gloves, Umbrellas, Silk H'dk'fs, Shirt Jewelry and pretty Neckwear, all the newest, at ½ other stores' prices.

International "Wun Wing"
NEW CREATION
Armor Brand
SAME LOWER. WING-LO

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc., cured by
ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, or POWDER
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

BASEBALL MEN IN SESSION

New York-Brooklyn Club Controversy Settled at Last.

FINE OF $500 FOR BROOKLYN

Must Be Paid to the League for Signing Short Stop Wrigley—Freedman Elected a Director.

The baseball magnates who comprise the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs have at last straightened out the trouble between the New York and Brooklyn Clubs over the latter signing Shortstop Wrigley after the latter signed a New York contract.

The Brooklyn Club will have to pay damages to the amount of $500 for having violated the National agreement, but this fine will go into the League treasury, and not to the New York Club. To even up matters, however, the League remitted the fine of $500 imposed on the New York Club as a result of a forfeited game at the Polo Grounds last June in which the Brooklyn team was a contestant. In addition to this the League has ordered President Young to repay to the New York Club the receipts of this game, amounting to about $500, which was held by the League pending the settlement of the dispute. The Brooklyn Club is to get its share of it.

It was over this matter that the League has been wrangling for nearly four days.

The Board of Directors in its report to the League had asked that the Brooklyn club be fined $2,500 for signing Wrigley. John T. Brush of Cincinnati and A. H. Soden of Boston championed the New York cause, while James Hart of Chicago and Frank De Haas Robinson of St. Louis led the opposition.

It was decided that all of the games played by the Brooklyns in which Wrigley took part should be thrown out in figuring the standing of the club.

The protest of the New Yorks over the New York-Baltimore game of Sept. 9 was not sustained.

As a result of the Wrigley controversy, it was decided that a player may be placed on the reserve list of a minor league club twice, instead of one time, as heretofore. The drafting price to be paid by the big league clubs to minor league clubs was increased from $500 to $1,000.

In the future the Supervisor of Umpires will have supervision of the players as well as the umpires.

When the League proceeded to elect a new Board of Directors and Board of Arbitration there was a row. After two ballots, Mr. Freedman, the New York President, was chosen to succeed J. Earl Wagner of Washington on the Board of Directors.

It was said, however, that Mr. Freedman would refuse to accept the place. The new board, if Mr. Freedman consents to act, will consist of Freedman of New York, Reach of Philadelphia, Hart of Chicago, Brush of Cincinnati, Robison of St. Louis, and Soden of Boston.

The old National Board of Arbitrators was re-elected, and consists of Hart of Chicago, Rogers of Philadelphia, Brush of Cincinnati, Soden of Boston, Robison of St. Louis, and N. E. Young.

J. A. Hart of Chicago tried to have the League adopt a schedule of 132 games instead of 154. This and his motion to have umpires assigned for the entire season before the season begins were tabled.

A resolution offered by Col. Rogers of Philadelphia indorsing the scheme of having all armories equipped with baseball appliances for the benefit of soldiers was adopted. The resolution will be forwarded to the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

GOLF ON NORTHFIELD LINKS.

W. H. Davis and F. S. Douglas to Meet To-day in the Final Round for the Atlantic City Cup.

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 15.—Fine golf was witnessed in the open tournament of the Atlantic City Country Club to-day on the links at Northfield. The weather was again delightful, except that a very strong and chilly wind blew across the course, which made heavy wraps desirable.

To-day's programme consisted in the playing of the first match round and the semi-final match round for the four cups offered by the Atlantic City Club. Interest centred in the contest for the first, or Atlantic City cup. In the first round W. H. Davis, F. H. Bohlen, F. S. Douglas, and C. M. Hamilton won their matches, and in the semi-final round Douglas beat Hamilton after a warm contest, and Davis disposed of Bohlen. Douglas and Davis meet in the final round to-morrow.

The following are the results of to-day's matches:

FIRST ROUND.

Atlantic City Cup.—W. H. Davis, Lakewood, beat F. A. Darby, Atlantic City, 6 up and 4 to play; F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 2 up and 1 to play; F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat Arden Robbins, St. Andrew's, 2 up and 1 to play; C. M. Hamilton, Lakewood, beat H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia, 4 up and 2 to play.

Second Cup.—M. M. Singer, Lawrence Harbor, beat H. C. Villepique, Lawrence Harbor, 2 up; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat H. C. Fownes, Highland, 5 up and 4 to play; R. F. Pfifer, Lakewood, beat C. L. Tappi, West Brook, 1 up in 19 holes; J. N. Lippincott, Atlantic City, beat C. H. Kirk, Aromimink, 3 up and 2 to play.

Third Cup.—H. W. Brown, Philadelphia, beat T. L. Harrison, Philadelphia, 7 up and 5 to play; G. Hersch, Lakewood, beat H. Suydam, Lakewood, 1 up; J. A. Moore, Lawrence Harbor, beat A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia, 5 up and 4 to play; C. B. Fownes, Highland, beat W. P. Fownes, Highland, 5 up and 3 to play.

Fourth Cup.—E. T. Price, Atlantic City, beat W. E. Edge, Atlantic City, 8 up and 6 to play; H. H. Wooton, Atlantic City, beat W. H. Disston, Philadelphia, 2 up; A. H. Chadbourn, Atlantic City, beat F. W. Hemsley, Atlantic City, 6 up and 5 to play; C. A. Murphy, Ardsley, beat F. W. Bennett, Atlantic City, 1 up in 19 holes.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Atlantic City Cup.—F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, beat C. M. Hamilton, Lakewood, 3 up and 2 to play; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, beat F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Cup.—F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat M. M. Singer, Lawrence Harbor, 6 up and 4 to play; J. N. Lippincott, Atlantic City, beat R. F. Pfifer, Lakewood, 1 up.

Third Cup.—H. W. Brown, Philadelphia, beat G. Hersch, Lakewood, 2 up; J. A. Moore, Lawrence Harbor, beat C. B. Fownes, Highland, 3 up and 1 to play.

Fourth Cup.—H. H. Wooton, Atlantic City, beat E. T. Price, Atlantic City, 4 up and 2 to play; A. H. Chadbourn, Atlantic City, beat C. A. Murphy, Ardsley, 3 up and 2 to play.

BROOKLYN CUE EXPERT WINS.

Keeney to Play Poggenburg for Emblem—Class B Tourney.

An interesting and exciting game between Frank A. Keeney of the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn and J. Byron Stark, in which the former by four points won the contest and the second section of the inter-city and interclub handicap tournament, was held at Maurice Daly's Academy last night. Poggenburg, winner of the first section, will play Keeney a 600-point game for the Slosson-Daly emblem on next Monday and Tuesday nights, the first 300 points of which will be contested at Slosson's and the remainder at Daly's.

Keeney last night played 280 to Stark's 300, the final score being 280 to 296. Keeney's average was 5 30-50, his best run being 44. Stark made an average of 5 46-50, and his highest run was 39.

Three more games were played yesterday for the championship of Class B in the amateur billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Smith and Threshie by their victories over Kellogg maintained their lead and will meet in the final game to-night to decide the championship and second prize.

Smith and Kellogg met in the afternoon game, the former winning by 300 to 210. Smith's average was 6 18-47, his best run being 44. Kellogg averaged 4 22-47, and made a break of 28.

Hendrick defeated Cutler in the first evening game by a score of 300 to 199. He made a run of 37, and his average was 6 36-44. Cutler averaged 4 23-44, and his highest run was 22.

The final game between Threshie and Kellogg was won by the former, the score standing 300 to 86. Threshie's average was 10 10-29, his best run being 49. Kellogg averaged 2 9-29, and his highest run was 13.

Connelly Beats Local Pugilist.

"Eddie" Connelly of St. John's, N. B., received the decision on points in a twenty-five-round fight with "Kid" McPartland of this city at the New Broadway Athletic Club last night. Connelly rushed his opponent throughout the fight. McPartland was knocked to the floor repeatedly. In the preliminary twelve-round bout George Jansen defeated "Jim" McKeever.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Imperial Club appeared with only four men in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night and were beaten in two games. The four men rolled good scores, however, particularly in the third game, against the Doolittles of Jersey City. The latter had out their full team, but did not have an easy time of it, the Imperials with four men rolling but fifty-two pins less than their opponents. The Doolittles and Kings County team rolled big scores in the first game. The former had the most luck and won by fifteen pins. Jackson of the Imperials did some effective work, rolling an average of 221 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 217; Barnes, 142; Duke, 180; Wright, 208; Kaufman, 190. Total, 937.
Kings County—Johnson, 180; Voorhees, 182; Beinert, 207; Smith, 171; Allen, 182. Total, 922.

SECOND GAME.

Kings County—Johnson, 175; Voorhees, 222; Beinert, 178; Smith, 151; Allen, 161. Total, 887.
Imperial—Cordes, 194; Meyer, 193; Rothermel, 189; Jackson, 228. Total, 754.

THIRD GAME.

Imperial—Cordes, 160; Meyer, 173; Rothermel, 132; Jackson 214. Total, 779.
Doolittle—Gray, 157; Barnes, 146; Duke, 173; Wright, 188; Kaufman, 167. Total, 881.

Colfax Council won two games in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night, defeating De Vinne Council in the first game, and the Our Council No. 1 team in the third game. In the latter game, the Our team held the lead until the final frame. Then four of the team had split spares to play for and missed them. The first two men on the Colfax team made two strikes. The loss of 40 pins, due to "splits," enabled the Colfax to gain 40 pins and win the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colfax—Dormagen, 143; Hinds, 142; Hodges, 118; Sandford, 162; Meier, 173. Total, 748.
De Vinne—Frankie, 159; Hull, 159; Strack, 127; Hoar, 153, Detlef, 146. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

Our No. 2—Wragge, 134; Wenroth, 129; Meyer, 157; Dent, 158; Schiff, 199. Total, 777.
De Vinne—Frankie, 199; Hull, 112; Strack, 109; Hoar, 164; Detlef, 140. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.

Colfax—Dormagen, 178; Hinds, 167; McMillan, 132; Sandford, 149; Meyer, 177. Total, 793.
Our No. 2—Wragge, 157; Windroth, 139; Meyer, 124; Dent, 193; Schiff, 145. Total, 758.

The Orientals scored another double victory in the Columbia League last night and now have a clear lead for first place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 190; Lehnert, 134; Vogel, 165; Gilhaus, 161; Starr, 177. Total, 827.
Village—Schenck, 179; Seeley, 124; R. Coleman, 139; Faulk, 144; G. Coleman, 165. Total, 752.

SECOND GAME.

Village—Schenck, 188; Seeley, 146; R. Coleman, 180; Faulk, 144; G. Coleman, 182. Total, 835.
Premier—Davison, 165; O. Moses, 178; E. Moses, 103; Ulman, 150; L. Moses, 151. Total, 827.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 173; Lehnert, 167; Vogel, 179; Gilhaus, 213; Starr, 145. Total, 877.
Premier—Davison, 113; O. Moses, 172; E. Moses, 163; Ulman, 184; L. Moses, 171. Total, 803.

The Washingtons lost another game in the Harlem League last night, and are now practically out of the race for first prize. The Standards won two games. There was only four pins difference in the game that they won from the Corinthians. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington—J. Zenn, 167; A. Zenn, 170; A. Shiman, 179; Linden, 198; D. Shiman, 189. Total, 898.
Standard—Koehler, 179; Wells, 169; Holt, 192; Diederick, 187; Wyman, 189. Total, 916.

SECON GAME.

Washington—J. Zenn, 155; A. Zenn, 142; A. Shiman, 179; Linden, 199; D. Shiman, 195. Total, 870.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 165; L. Mulford, 189; T. Walter, 169; W. Mulford, 149; Laudman, 182. Total, 854.

THIRD GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 192; Wells, 190; Holt, 168; Diederick, 168; Wyman, 175. Total, 893.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 211; L. Mulford, 174; T. Walter, 149; W. Mulford, 198; Laudman, 157. Total, 889.

In the American National tournament last night the Monarchs of Brooklyn defeated the Morningside and Rosedale teams. The Monarchs also furnished the best team and individual scores of the night. They rolled 965 against the Morningsides, and in the same game Krominga had a clean sheet, 5 strikes and 5 spares, for a total of 221. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Demmler, 149; Armstrong, 190; Eiche, 177; Clinch, 148; Klingerhoffer, 145. Total, 809.
Rosedale—Bellmer, 193; Mesloh, 142; Tadman, 172; Kessler, 161; A. Sievers, 168. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch—Krominga, 221; Walters, 183; Keppler, 193; Cadien, 202; Maass, 166. Total, 965.
Morningside—Demmler, 165; Armstrong, 188; Eiche, 146; Clinch, 203; Klingerhoffer, 173. Total, 875.

THIRD GAME.

Monarch—Krominga, 158, Walters, 190; Keppler, 192; Cadien, 173; Maass, 181. Total, 894.
Rosedale—Bellmer, 167; Mesloh, 159; Tadman, 166; Kessler, 200; A. Sievers, 142. Total, 834.

The second team of the Belvidere Club made a score of 425 in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night, beating out the club's first team by twenty-five pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bronxdale No. 1—Ferber, 86; Buell, 73; Hierts, 69; Worster, 37; Balz, 80. Total, 345.

SECOND GAME.

Bronxdale No. 2—Hoering, 40; Clark, 69; Demarest, 72; Haab, 59; Mandeville, 52. Total, 292.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere No. 1—Hotaling, 53; Newkirk, 86; Hill, 69; Lockwood, 88; Helles, 102. Total, 398.

FOURTH GAME.

Belvidere No. 2—Botts, 99; Speck, 100; Wagner, 77; Rehbelm, 55; Hunken, 94. Total, 425.

The Gothams, by winning two games in the Arlington National tournament last night, are now within a few points of the Alcos for first place. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 150; Dannefelser, 157; Bachman, 170; Schwach, 150; Schlichte, 176. Total, 803.
M. and M.—Whitney, 140; Blue, 149; Flather, 115; Coomes, 134; Craemer, 192. Total, 730.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 189; Englert, 106; Erb, 135; Schreyer, 142; Schwager, 140. Total, 712.
M. M. and M.—Whitney, 132; Blue, 147; Flather, 127; Coomes, 122; Craemer, 157. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 196; Dannefelser, 173; Bachman, 138; Schwach, 148; Schlichte, 200. Total, 855.
Glendale—Laine, 186; Erb, 127; Englert, 137; Schreyer, 144; Schwager, 132. Total, 726.

The Bushwick, De Witt Clinton, and Fraternity Councils each won a game in the Royal Arcanum sub-tournament at the Elephant Club alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brooklyn Council—Murray, 129; Diares, 143; Wild, 103; Phillips, 126; Broward, 144. Total, 645.
Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 132; Gould, 147; Knapp, 164; Wischman, 147; Miller, 119. Total, 709.

SECOND GAME.

Justin F. Price Council—Lorentz, 147; Traven, 135, Oestreicher, 125; Ehrist, 118; Heubel, 133. Total, 658.
De Witt Clinton Council—Bloom, 121; Robinson, 130; Hautt, 114; Talbot, 159; Esmdel, 173. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.

Fraternity Council—Cottrell, 154; Brill, 127; Bowe, 130; Demerest, 134; Gibson, 130. Total, 675.
Burnside Council—Finster, 108; Corcoran, 112; King, 136; Martin, 104; Brokaw, 121. Total, 591.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys last night the East New York Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

East New York Counsel—A Kiefer, 204; Haase, 143; D. Moore, 158; W. Moore, 162; C. Kiefer, 169. Total, 836.
Burnside Council—Fink, 145; Brown, 126; Powell, 148; Baker, 139; Almstead, 204. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 148; Walker, 169; Reynolds, 166; Dalton, 123; Meht, 166. Total, 772.
Burnside Council—Fink, 170; Brown, 161; Powell, 115; Baker, 204; Almstead, 177. Total, 827.

THIRD GAME.

East New York Council—A. Kiefer, 161; Haase, 181; D. Moore, 179; W. Moore, 232; C. Kiefer, 179. Total, 932.
Brevoort Council—Whitbeck, 174; Walker, 136; Reynolds, 140; Dalton, 151; Meht, 156. Total, 759.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—General Chemical Company, Dodge & Olcott, National Lead Company, Merck & Co., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, R. W. Robinson & Son.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Nassau Wheelmen, Logan Wheelmen, Bushwick Wheelmen.

Dr. Nichols to Coach Harvard Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—W. C. Reid, Captain of the Harvard baseball team for next Spring, has secured the services of Dr. E. H. Nichols as head coach. Dr. Nichols was Captain of the Harvard nine in 1896, and is also the inventor of the catcher's mask. Capt. Reid is making a personal canvass of the university to get more men who can play ball to promise to come out for the first practice in the Spring.

BALL OF "CHUCK" CONNORS.

All the East Side and Some Members of Exclusive Society See the Fun at Tammany Hall.

There was fun galore last night in Tammany Hall, for every one south of Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway who aspired to be a "sport" was in attendance there at the annual ball of "Chuck" Connors. It was not the ball of the Chuck Connors Association, but, as the flaming posters on the Bowery and all through Chinatown announced, just "of Chuck Connors, and don't yer fergit it."

Of course the ball would not have been a success without some Celestial coloring, for "Chuck" is essentially a part of Chinatown, and where he goes queues are bound to be found. The posters announced, "And we'll have noise by Wolf," and Prof. Wolf was there with a full orchestra, but so, too, were Sam Poy and Moy Gow with their quaint Chinese fiddles.

"Chuck" was on deck early with his wife, Nellie, and he was apparently looking for trouble, if the big orange sash he wore counted for anything, for his Celtic friends had warned him not to wear yellow. There were not more than three hundred people at the ball until after midnight, but by that time the fight at the Broadway Athletic Club was over and the crowd from there poured in.

Then the fun began. "Chuck," in all the splendor of his ball suit, went to the centre of the floor, and, taking off his hat, waved it to Prof. Wolf as a signal for the grand march music to begin. It was not a march that the band struck up, but instead a rag-time song, but it was melody, and that was all that was required, for every one fell into line and marched around the room. Some of the couples, more used to cake walks than ballroom marches, went through the cake walk, and two couples got off into a corner of the hall and started to dance. The "main guy" of the ball, as "Chuck" announced himself, soon spied them, and their waltz was cut short with, "Cut that spielin' out. Fergit it! Fergit it! This dance is a march, and the guy that don't know it kin git cut. See?"

The balcony at the Fourteenth Street end of the hall was crowded with "Chinks," as "Chuck" and his friends called the Chinamen, and one of them had with him a little Chinese boy, quaintly clad in flowing Oriental robes. The spectators were not all east siders. They included some of the members of exclusive society who wanted to see the sights.

ATTACKS TYPEWRITER TRUST.

Motion to Compel H. H. Benedict to Answer Questions He Says Might Incriminate Him.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Lacombe, yesterday, there was argued a motion to compel Henry H. Benedict, President of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, a corporation formed to make typewriters, to answer certain questions about the Union Typewriter Company, known as the Typewriter Trust. The reason Mr. Benedict had given for not answering the questions was that to do so might incriminate him. Decision was reserved.

The case came into court for the first time yesterday. The action is brought by Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict against the Wagner Typewriter Company for alleged infringement of a patent, and the testimony has been taken before an examiner. The defense of the Wagner Company is, first, that their machine is not an infringement of the patent in question, and, second, that the real plaintiff is the Union Typewriter Company, which, being an illegal concern, as alleged, has no standing in court. The defendant's memorandum says:

"The defendant's answer set up that the complaint is part and parcel of an illegal combination known as the Union Typewriter Company; that this company was formed to aid in the restraint of trade; that a portion of its capital stock was issued in purchase of the patent in suit, and that said patent is actually the property of said company; that, by reason of this and of other matters set out at length in the defendant's answer, the complainant is not entitled to ask the interposition of a court of equity."

The memorandum goes on to quote testimony taken in the case. Clarence W. Seaman, Director and general manager of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, testified that since 1893 he had been President of the Union Typewriter Company. He also testified that the Union Typewriter Company owned substantially all the stock of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.

Mr. Benedict was put on the stand before the examiner as the result of a subpoena directing him to produce the agreement relating to the sale of his stock in Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict. He did not produce them.

"When did you last have in your possession or under your control any of the papers mentioned in this subpoena?" he was asked.

"The defendant's answer, as I understand," replied Mr. Benedict, "charges me with the commission of a crime. I decline to answer the question on the ground that it might have a tendency to incriminate myself, and I demur to the question, as my answer might subject me to the pains and penalties contained in the Federal Anti-Trust act and the Statutes of the State of New York."

The memorandum went on to argue that Mr. Benedict's reasons were not sufficient to excuse him from answering the questions. "It is evident," it said, "that the real object of the witness is to protect the Union Typewriter Company."

The attorneys for Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict contended in court that the transfer of the stock of that corporation to the Union Typewriter Company did not make the Union Typewriter Company the owner of the patents controlled by the concern it absorbed, and, therefore, that the line of question to which Mr. Benedict was submitted was incompetent.

Arthur von Briesen of Briesen & Knauth, representing the defendant, said yesterday: "I think the stockholders of the Union Typewriter Company will be interested in knowing that Mr. Benedict refused to testify about the way it was formed on the ground that it might incriminate him."

SEVENTH'S MODEL MESS.

Company A's Banquet Illustrates Improvements in Commissary Department.

Should occasion ever require the Seventh Regiment to be kept under arms for a week or more in its armory, at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, its 1,300 members would not go hungry, nor would they have to depend on the restaurants in the neighborhood for food. This was made plain last evening, when Company A, commanded by Capt. John Henry Townsend, feasted at a rich banquet cooked in the armory and by members of the regiment.

The complaints made by the volunteers about the food furnished them in the camps of this country, and also while in Cuba, satisfied those in charge of the Seventh that the Commissary Department of the regiment was an important one, and that it should be brought up to the highest standard of perfection. Investigation proved that there were 100 good cooks in the regiment, and arrangements were made so that they were divided ten men to a company. The field outfit being the best that could be procured, steps were taken to make the cooking department in the armory a model institution. This was done at a cost of over $5,000.

The dinner of Company A, which was served last evening, was cooked under the supervision of Private George W. Lyons, who divided the nine men under him into assistant cooks and waiters. Capt. J. W. Meyer of the Commissary Department saw that everything was served in the proper way, and at the close of the meal he had no complaint to make. The dinner consisted of beef and vegetable soup, broiled sirloin steak, baked potatoes, cauliflower, cabinet pudding, bread, and coffee.

Company G will hold its dinner in the armory on Monday night next.

Contractor Killed at Bayonne.

Dennis County, a contractor, sixty-two years old, was instantly killed yesterday at the Pacific Coast Borax Company's works at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., by being struck on the head with a large beam. The body was removed to his home, 205 Twenty-second Street, Bayonne. He leaves a wife and two children.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RUMORS.

Conference of Heads of the Road and President Bacon Lead to Conjectures.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 15.—Edward R. Bacon, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company and a member of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was in Baltimore to-day. Mr. Bacon went to the Baltimore and Ohio Central building, where he was closeted with President Cowen and Chairman of the Board Salomon the greater part of the day. It was given out in Mr. Cowen's office that the conference was without significance, being devoted exclusively to examining the annual report as far as it has been made up.

The annual meeting of the stockholders, which was to have been held to-day, has again been postponed, this time until Jan. 17. The only reason given for postponing the meeting is that the report is not ready for submission to the stockholders. An official of the company said that it was not certain that it would be ready in time for the meting in January, and in that event it would be postponed again.

The presence of Messrs. Salomon and Bacon in Baltimore excited considerable interest in financial circles and gave rise to several rumors, one of which was that they came here for the purpose of arranging for the operation of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern as part of the Baltimore and Ohio system. Another report was that the conference was for the purpose of arranging to give the Pennsylvania Railroad representation in the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio. Neither report could be confirmed.

In an interview Mr. Salomon admitted that there was some basis for the reports recently printed of an understanding or agreement between the trunk lines, including the Baltimore and Ohio.

"I am at liberty to say," Mr. Salomon stated, "that something has been done which will be of great benefit to the Baltimore and Ohio. When the persons interested are ready to make a statement it will be given out. It may be two or three months before the announcement is made."

Grand Central Station Waiting Rooms

The new waiting room and offices for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, constructed in the main shed of the Grand Central station for temporary use while the south end of the building is being reconstructed, were used for the first time yesterday. The balcony outside of the New Haven offices on the second floor overlooking the train shed was torn down yesterday preparatory to taking down the north wall of the south end to make space for the dome of the new general waiting room, which may be ready for the public in a couple of months.

Lackawanna Brooklyn Terminal.

Work will be begun in a few days on a new freight terminal of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which is to be established on property recently purchased in Brooklyn. A warehouse, probably the largest in Brooklyn, will be constructed there. The property was occupied for many years as a lumber yard.

A CHURCH GYMNASIUM CLOSED.

West Hoboken Episcopal Rector and the Athletic Union at Odds.

The Rev. J. C. Lambert and the Athletic Union of St. John's Episcopal Church of West Hoboken are at loggerheads, and the pastor has closed the doors of the church gymnasium against the members of the union. As to the cause of the trouble there are two statements:

"I was obliged to disband the union," says Pastor Lambert, "because the members refused to recognize the fact that as rector I am the Moderator of all societies connected with the church. There is a dispute still as to the apparatus of the union, but I shall settle that by giving up the property, though I believe the church has as much interest in it as the union."

Charles Bielitz, who was Superintendent of the Sunday school, has left the church in consequence of the trouble, and his associates of the union deny that the union was formally disbanded. They say that they gave public exhibitions and made a little money. This, they say, Mr. Lambert directed them to turn into the church funds, and when they refused he closed the doors of the gymnasium against them. They also say that Mr. Lambert refused to surrender the apparatus of which he spoke until they threatened to institute legal proceedings for its recovery.

FIGURE MOSAICS FOR CORNELL.

Successful Treatment of the Series for the Sage Memorial.

The largest series of figure mosaics ever executed in America is nearing completion at the workrooms of J. & R. Lamb, 25 Sixth Avenue. The mosaics are for the Henry Sage Memorial Apse in the chapel of Cornell University. The largest portion of the work—a series of groups in the dome—is already in place, and the mosaics which will be placed around the base of the dome will all be in position in a few weeks.

The cartoons for the work were on view yesterday at the Messrs. Lambs' studio, and it is evident that the chapel at Cornell will be enriched by work of as high a character as any produced in recent years here or abroad. Modern mosaic workers make no attempt to rival the minuteness in detail of the Renaissance period of the art, their productions resembling more nearly Byzantine mosaics. But in spite of this there is none of the patchy appearance which has marred many recent works in this medium. The colors are brilliant, of course, but they blend harmoniously, and the quasi-primitive rigidity of line—the Wardour Street imitation of antiquity, as it has been termed—is conspicuous by its absence.

Especially successful are the figures of angels in the dome, which were designed by F. S. Lamb. They are symbolic of the Church militant and triumphant and the Holy Communion. Other portions of the work were designed by Charles R. Lamb and Ella Condice Lamb.

Gets a Commission of $113,500.

Archibald C. Gracie yesterday recovered a verdict in the Supreme Court for $113,500 The action was brought against Edwin A Stevens, Robert L. Stevens, Richard Stevens, E. A. S. Lewis, and nine other defendants to recover $225,000 for services and commissions in connection with the sale of the Hoboken Ferry Company's franchises to Roswell Eldridge in June, 1896, for $4,500,000.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS 245 BROADWAY
(Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.)

$15. SALE OF SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

Only a trifle over one week to Christmas and a hasty inventory shows us too many high cost SUITS and OVERCOATS on hand. Notwithstanding the advance in cost of clothing our policy is to sell each season's goods during that season, so here go several hundred of our choicest and most fashionable SUITS and OVERCOATS that should have sold at $28.00, $25.00 and $22.00 at the more popular price of $15.00. $15.

Some Full Dress and Tuxedo Coats, silk lined throughout, and English Worsted Prince Albert Frock Coats and Vests are also now fifteen dollars.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Thompson COMPANY CLOTHIERS 245 BROADWAY
(Opposite City Hall Park, Just Below Murray St.)

Christmas Shopping

is fatiguing to the average woman who takes unusual exercise while gift hunting. Usually she forgets her luncheon and the low, tired state of her system invites colds.

KOTEDSILK

underwear prevents sudden chills, and by its peculiar properties so tones up the system as to ward off colds, rheumatism and neuralgia.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.
76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

NORTH RIVER SHAD IN MARKET.

Two Stray Specimens, Sold for $8, Started a Wild Rumor.

The presence in one of the Fulton Market fish stalls yesterday of a couple of fine shad started a wild rumor among epicures that the fish were running in the North River and could be had at this unusual season in any quantities. Nobody ever heard of a run of shad in the North River before March or April, and as a result of the rumor there were many applicants for the fish in the market.

The two specimens there were sold early, but at prices that indicated that there was not such a big run of shad in the Hudson as was represented. Each of these fish brought $4.

Eugene G. Blackford, a piscatorial expert, said that the two fish were really caught in the North River, but were what are known as "stray shad." Two or three such fish are found every month in the bass nets of Hudson River fishermen, and always bring fancy prices, notwithstanding the fact that they are not so fat as in the Spring.

Some Fulton Market dealers manage to get one or two such shad every day, but the majority are taken in Carolina waters. The fish weigh from three and a half to four pounds, and are never sold for less than $1 a pound. The whole New York market has received only twenty shad from these sources in the past two weeks.

The regular season for "Savannah" shad begins next week. The fish, though shipped from Savannah, and bearing that name, are really taken in Florida waters.

"About the middle of January," said Mr. Blackford, "the fish begin to run in North and South Carolina waters. We begin to receive the Chesapeake fish during the latter part of February, and by the middle of March or the first of April shad begin to run in the Hudson. If they were running regularly there now, the fishermen would be almost millionaires before New Year's Day."

Ten Years for Attempted Arson.

Julius J. Karshay of 1,903 Lexington Avenue, who was convicted of attempted arson three days ago, was sentenced to a ten years' term in State prison yesterday by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court. The tenement which he attempted to burn down contained seventy-eight persons.

Aid for an Old Widow Sought.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $300 wherewith to pay the entrance fee into a home for a widow almost eighty years old, who is now dependent. The society requests that any money for this case be sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Gold Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Eyeglass and Lorgnette, Chains, Gold Lorgnettes Opera and Field Glasses, Pendant Barometers.

Bromide Enlargement FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

From your own negative we can make enlargements and deliver in 24 hours.

E. B. Meyrowitz

TWO STORES
104 EAST 23D ST. One door east of 4th Ave.
125 WEST 42D ST. Bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. A. Webster & Co.,
440 Fulton Street.

The Diamond Ring

that sells as a great "bargain" has a host of imperfections. Its price is the exact worth; oftentimes you pay too much, judging from prices of our perfect stones.

Solitaires, Twists, Clusters, Hoops, Princesse-settings.

Miss Gould to Zoological Society.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Zoological Society, held at the residence of Levi P.

One Fare From Anywhere.

Bloomingdales

3D AV., 59TH TO 60TH

You cannot own too many OIL PAINTINGS. Every additional subject makes the room into which it goes that much brighter and more interesting. The reason for buying

Oil Paintings

here is:—a painting sold in all exclusive art stores at $200 is here at $100—the very same subject and by the same famous artist. These works of art were selected by one of the best judges in the world. SPECIAL SALE—do not miss these rare values:—

W. ROLAND—Eine Liebe.....$15.00
W. ROLAND—Eine Prise.....$15.00
MERKER—Gans Bri Der Sache.....$18.00
OSTERSETZER—Eine Schwerer Fall.....$20.00
STEPHAN—Der Meister.....$20.00
OSTERSETZER—Schwere Arbeit.....$20.00
STEPHAN—Matrose Re.....$20.00
HERNANDEZ RAMIEREZ—A Spanish Street.....$20.00
JOSE AEPA—An Old Mill.....$20.00
STOITZNER—Dio Kostprobe.....$35.00
JONAS MARTIN—Landscape.....$35.00
O. WELLER—The First Prize.$35.00
JOSE AEPA—Figure.....$37.00
RAMON ALDAO—Moorish Peasant Girl.....$38.00
NARBONA—Landscape.....$42.00
WALTER BLACKMAN—Scene in Venice.....$45.00
J. VILLALOA—Landscape.....$50.00
GEO. H. BOGERT—Landscape.....$55.00
ARTHUR HORBER—Moonlight.....$65.00
A. DEFANT—Landscape and Chickens.....$75.00
GEO. INNESS—Lake Albano, Italy.....$500.00

Sale 3d Floor, Front—Store open until 10 P. M.

Dictionaries Compared.

The London Daily Standard hits the nail on the head when it declares that

"Comparisons may be odious, but when a work of reference is concerned they are inevitable. The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, in the wealth of its vocabulary, leaves the Century far behind, and not only in comprehensiveness, but in exactitude of definition, its merits are unquestionable."

That conservative authority, *The Saturday Review*, London, states the same fact in the following words:

"In substantial merit we think the Standard Dictionary decidedly preferable to the much-advertised Century."

Americans recognize this superiority, and *The Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, particularizes thus:

"'A STANDARD DICTIONARY' (Funk & Wagnalls) is, from its fulness and general plan, to be compared rather with the Century than with the International, (Webster's,) and we shall accordingly confine ourselves to this view. . . . It introduces far wider attention to what is, on the whole, the simplest and best method of phonetic representation yet devised, and one distinctly better than that used by the Century, which is more difficult to be understood by the people. As to the spelling of words in general, a subject of far more practical interest than that of strict phonetics, hearty praise may be bestowed upon 'A STANDARD,' which moves farther toward the proper goal than does the Century. Of the definitions themselves, it must be said that they are often clearer and more comprehensive than their correspondents in the Century."

Such comparisons are not ungenerous, they are only fair.

The world-famous American work, the Standard Dictionary, is the ideal Christmas gift. The edition for 1900 is just ready.

Send for prospectus and sample pages. Address "The Illustrated London News," International News Company, 83 Duane St., New York. This paper has exclusive control of the edition for 1900.

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

CAREY & SIDES

56-58 4TH AVE.,

COR. NINTH ST.

MEN'S and BOYS'

CLOTHING

ON

CREDIT.

READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING. The very mention of it gives some people heart "pats," but why should it? If you want clothes and must buy presents and cannot buy both—buy presents. We'll take care of you on the clothes. Our "NO-EXTRA-CHARGE" CREDIT system will help you out.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 to $25. TO ORDER, $10, $20, $25 and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Write for terms and particulars.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Quick Service!

Customers Do Not Have to Wait Who Buy at

LOWNEY'S

Sealed Packages of these Famous

Chocolate Bonbons

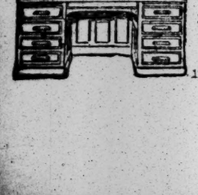
Freshly made, are ready for instant delivery.

Pound, two-pound, three-pound boxes . . . 60 cts. per pound

One hundred varieties.

Our Special "Ribbon package," 50 cts. per pound

1123 BROADWAY. (25th St.)



DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. C. SELLEW

111 Fulton St., N.Y.

POISON IN HIS TEA.

Christian Hitt, Employed in Chemical Works and in a Dangerous Condition, Accuses Fellow-Workman.

Christian Hitt, thirty-three years old, of 40 Mallory Avenue, Jersey City, is lying in a critical condition at the City Hospital from poisoning by sulphate of chromium. Henry Bolzer of 112 Morris Street is in the City Prison without bail, charged with administering the poison with intent to kill.

The two men worked in the Mutual Chemical Works in Fulton Avenue in the West Bergen district. They quarreled on Monday night last, according to Hitt's statement, and the poison was administered on Wednesday night, as Hitt alleges, for revenge. It was placed, he says, in the tea in the top of his dinner can. When Hitt ate his dinner he drank a small quantity of the tea. He was immediately seized with violent pains. Fortunately for Hitt the liquid acted as an emetic, and Dr. Blanchard, who was hastily summoned, said that if Hitt had any chance of recovery it was due to that fact.

Superintendent Kaufmann submitted a portion of the tea to the chemist of the factory, who found, according to his statement, that sulphate of chromium, which is used in the factory, had been put in the tea. August Zalwowski and three other workmen then stated that shortly before noon they saw Bolzer go to Hitt's dinner can and remove the cover. They thought nothing of it because they supposed he had merely made a mistake. Bolzer denied this, but the men were positive in their assertion. Superintendent Kaufmann at once discharged Bolzer and Hitt was removed to his home.

It was not supposed then that Hitt was in any danger and the matter was not reported to the police until yesterday, when Hitt became worse and Dr. Blanchard believed that he was liable to die.

Bolzer was then arrested, and was confronted with Hitt, who fully identified him and made a statement implicating him. He was corroborated by Zalwowski and the other witnesses. Mrs. Hitt also submitted the tea left in her husband's dinner can.

Bolzer denied having attempted to poison Hitt, but would make no further statement. According to Hitt's statement, Bolzer, who was night watchman, charged him with telling Superintendent Kaufmann that he, Bolzer, neglected his duties and was asleep on his post for two hours. He denied that he had done so, but Bolzer reiterated the charge and also threatened to "fix him" for it. Hitt was not removed to the hospital until last night.

BRONX CITIZENS' FIGHT.

Proposed Ordinances to Remedy Alleged Evils in Transit System.

Two ordinances, by which it is sought to remedy the alleged inconveniences to which the residents of the Borough of the Bronx have been subjected by the management of the Union Railway Company, have been prepared by the Citizens' Committee on Street Railway Service and Adequate Waiting Facilities, and have been placed in the hands of Alderman Henry Geiger for presentation to the Municipal Assembly.

The first ordirance provides "that hereafter no franchise or extension of franchise shall be granted to any street railway company unless such company shall provide adequate waiting accommodations at all terminals and points of transfer where passengers are required to wait longer than two minutes for a car."

The other ordinance is intended to prevent passengers from riding on the rear platforms of cars, and reads: "No street or elevated railway company, or any of the employes thereof, shall permit or allow any person or passenger, other than employes in actual service on the car or policeman on actual duty on the car, to ride upon any of the platforms of cars carrying passengers. Any street or elevated railway company, or any employe thereof, violating this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50. Any person persisting to stand upon the platform shall be liable to arrest, and a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $25."

COMPLAIN OF POWER HOUSE.

Third Avenue Company's Reply to Amsterdam Avenue Residents.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company had a representative in the Harlem Police Court yesterday in the case of the residents in the neighborhood of the new power house, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, against that company. There were ten citizens present to present their side of the case before Magistrate Flammer. They wanted a summons for the President of the railroad, as they claim the power house is a public nuisance. They assert that the plans for the building were for a car shed, and that it was built as such, but that since the power of the railroad has been changed ten big dynamos have been put in, which shake the surrounding buildings. They also claim that the steam exhaust pipes have no condensers, and that the steam, mixed with oil, drops at points hundreds of feet from the building, ruining clothes and everything else in the yards. The noise of the dynamos is also kept up all night, making sleep impossible, they allege.

The representative of the railroad said that the company was now putting in condensers for the steam pipes, and that everything was being done that would comply with the requests of the property owners. He said that it was the hope of the company to have the entire power of the road in the new power house at King's Bridge within ten months, and, in the meantime, they would remedy all causes of complaints. He asked for a postponement of one month in order that the railroad could show the property owners the sincerity of the promises. Magistrate Flammer granted the request.

Movement to Improve Brownsville.

The movement for the improvement of the sanitary and other conditions of the Brownsville district of Brooklyn is being actively advanced. Yesterday Dr. Black, head of the Brooklyn Health Department, with Inspectors Metcalfe, Tighe, and Hill, Magistrate Jacob Brenner, and other officials, made a tour of the district. Dr. Black yesterday received a letter from Borough President Grout, in which the latter called attention to the fact that many houses in East New York are not connected with the sewers, and that the local water supply is drawn to some extent from land much lower than that occupied by the houses in question, and is therefore partly drainage.

Coal Exchange Elects Officers.

These officers were elected by the Retail Coal Exchange at the annual meeting last evening: President—Henry Breunich; First Vice President—G. D. Curtis; Second Vice President—George J. Eltz; Secretary—A. F. Ketckeissen; Treasurer—J. Rodenburg, Jr.; Trustees—J. Pangburg, Jr., J. Samuel Smoat, and Thomas F. Farrell.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters at its monthly meeting yesterday only transacted business of a routine character. The full board will meet next Wednesday.

Chicago advices state that the negotiations which have been pending since Tuesday for the reinsurance of the Western business of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York in the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, were closed yesterday.

It was reported yesterday that negotiations are pending in the East for the reinsurance of the business of the Farmers and Merchants' Insurance Company of Lincoln, Neb., which was recently purchased by a syndicate, apparently connected with the persons who wound up the affairs of the Rockford Insurance Company of Illinois this year.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, at its meeting yesterday, took up the subject of the proposed extension of brokerage certificates. The expected recommendation from Exchange Manager Hess, stating the definite length of time for which certificates should be extended, was not received, and after some discussion the matter was laid over until next Tuesday, when a special meeting of the committee will be held to act upon this question.

The Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany, which was refused admission to this State in 1897 because of the difficulties of American Life Insurance companies in Prussia, was licensed yesterday by Superintendent Payn of the State Insurance Department to do business in this State. The company was organized in 1844, and commenced business in this country in 1878, operating only on the Pacific Coast. In 1896 its regular United States branch was established under the prrsent management, and on Jan. 1, 1899, the assets of this branch aggregated $919,090. In 1898 the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of New York was organized, with $200,000 capital, in connection with the German company.

PIGEON AT THE POST OFFICE.

Tired Bird Credited with Seeking to Send Its Message by Mail.

Policeman Brennan of the Oak Street Station and some of the employes in the General Post Office found a carrier pigeon yesterday that they were willing to bet had as great a hypersense as the collie dog Leo that always knew when his master boarded a train fourteen miles away from home. The pigeon alighted about noon in front of the main entrance to the General Post Office, and in spite of the crowd in the vicinity did not seem frightened, but instead hopped toward the entrance to the building.

Policeman Brennan noticed that the bird was apparently puzzled, and that it looked tired. He saw also that it carried an aluminum message cylinder on its right leg, and he concluded that if the bird was too tired to deliver the message he would try to find from the cylinder for whom it was intended, and send the message by mail. But when he attempted to capture the bird it made short flights, and his efforts to snare it under his helmet caused a large crowd to gather. It took him fifteen minutes to capture the pigeon, but when he had it safely under his helmet he was puzzled as to what disposition to make of it. The Post Office people were posted on the Federal postal laws, but could not tell him whether there was a penalty for detaining a carrier pigeon message, so the policeman concluded to let the bird rest until it was ready to resume its flight. The postal clerks and carriers profess to believe that the pigeon wanted to send its message by mail.

Half an hour after its capture the pigeon was released and then it soared skyward, and after circling several times darted off toward the southwest, probably headed for Bordentown, N. J., for the name of that town and the initials "L. F." were scratched on the aluminum cylinder.

Rough Rider Fish's Undertaker Dead.

J. Charles Burton, for many years an undertaker in this city, died on Thursday in the Adirondacks, where he had gone to recover his health. He was for twelve years sexton of the University Place Presbyterian Church, succeeding his father. Mr. Burton went to Cuba to bring back the body of Hamilton Fish, Jr., a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and one of the first to fall in battle. He was selected by Gov. Black as one of the members of the New York State Embalming Board, but was forced by ill-health to resign. He leaves a wife and two children.

For Women and Children's Hospital.

A concert was given at Carnegie Music Hall last evening in aid of the Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children in East Eighty-second Street. One of the most interesting features of the programme was the rendering by Miss Rose McAlarney of an aria from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba" and of two ballads, "Deserted," by MacDowell, and "Spring Song," by Hyde. The other performers were Max Karger, violinist; Franz Listemann, cello; Miss Fredericka Raymond, and William W. Lowitz, pianist.

COLUMBIA ATHLETES UNITE.

The different athletic organizations of Columbia University were united yesterday afternoon into one general association, which will be known as the Columbia University Athletic Association. It will include the football, baseball, lacrosse, cycling, track, and gymnastic associations.

At the head of the new association will be a board composed of Alumni and undergraduates, which will direct its affairs. Under this board will be an Executive Committee, consisting of the Captains, managers, and assistant managers of the different teams, which will arrange all meets and games.

The consolidation plan originated at Princeton, and has since been put into practice at Yale, Harvard, and Cornell.

MORFEY WON LIVE BIRD MATCH.

"Tom" Morfey, the expert wing shot of the Lyndhurst Gun Club, defeated "Chris" Wright of Paterson in an exciting match at the Singac traps, near Greenwood Lake, yesterday afternoon. Each man shot at 50 fast-flying pigeons, and the score at the finish stood 36 to 33. The weather was raw and unpleasant, while the heavy gale that prevailed made the birds unusually fast, and as a result the scores were lower than the average work of either contestant.

The majority of birds, owing to the direction of the wind, were right quarterers, and Morfey had rather the better of the element of luck. Four of Wright's birds carried charges from both barrels beyond the boundary before they dropped, while Morfey lost five dead out of bounds. The match, which was for $50 a side, was witnessed by a score of club members. Several sweepstake events followed the match.

The scores:

Thomas W. Morfey; 30 yards—	K. M.
2 2 2 2 1 2 • 2 2 2 • 1 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 1 2 • 2 — 19 — 6	
2 2 0 1 • 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 1 0 0 2 2 2 — 17 — 8	
Total	36 14
Chris. Wright; 30 yards—	
2 2 2 0 0 2 2 1 • 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 — 18 — 7	
2 0 2 1 • 2 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 — 15 — 10	
Total	33 17

*Signifies dead out of bounds.

JEANNETTE GUN CLUB SHOOT.

The wintry atmosphere and stiff gale of wind developed a lot of screamers in the regular monthly live-bird shoot of the Jeannette Gun Club at its grounds yesterday. About twenty members were present, and the day's sport was thoroughly enjoyed. In addition to the shoot for the diamond medal, a five-bird team race and a miss and out kept the marksmen busy until it became too dark to distinguish the birds against the sombre background. The scores:

Club Shoot for Diamond Medal.—Conditions, ten birds each, 30 yards rise and 50 yards boundary, with a dead line at 31 yards.—C. M. Brume, 9; F. Ehlen, 9; C. Otten, 8; C. F. Peters, 8; A. Intemann, 8; H. Loeble, 8; J. Lott, 7; W. Rohmann, 7; G. Steffens, 7; H. Mohrmann, 6; J. H. Hainhorst, 6; H. Kroeger, 4; L. Feigensow 4, and E. Roff, 4.

Five-Bird Team Race.—Team No. 1—Lott, 4; Brume, 4; Intemann, 4; Connors, 4; Otten, 3; Notman, 3; Mohrmann, 2. Total, 24. Team No. 2—Peterson, 5; Ehlen, 4; Steffens, 4; Kroeger, 4; Loeble, 3; Hainhorst, 2, Whitt, 1. Total, 23.

Miss and Out, Entrance $5; Birds Extra.—Hainhorst, 6; Lott, 6; Loeble, 5; Intemann, 4; Steffens, 0; Otten, 0; Keder, 0.

Report on New Jersey Fish and Game.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The State Fish and Game Commission, in its annual report, criticises the Legislature for failure to appropriate the $5,000 requested for use in stocking the waters of the State with fish and its uplands and meadows with game. The report says that the quail brought from the West multiply, and, unlike Southern birds, have shown no disposition to migrate. It is too early, the report continues, to estimate the success of the production of the ring-neck pheasant, and the pike, perch, white bass, and channel catfish. The condition of the shad and sturgeon industries is treated in detail, and a liberal policy is advocated in that regard.

Hunt Is Princeton's Chess Champion.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15.—In the final round of the university chess tournament the tie between J. B. Hunt, '02, and J. C. Henley, '02, was decided, Hunt winning the match and the university championship. The first, second, and third prizes were awarded to Hunt, Henley, and Scott, '02, respectively. Hunt and Henley will represent Princeton in the intercollegiate tournament in New York, held during the Christmas vacation.

Bicycle Races at the Garden.

Harry Elkes, champion middle-distance cycle rider of America, and Edouard Taylore, champion of Europe, will meet in a one-hour paced race at Madison Square Garden to-night. Taylore holds the world's one-hour record of 36 miles 1,400 yards. There will also be racing at Madison Square Garden this afternoon. The main event will be a one-hour race for the amateur championship between Arthur W. Ross and Ray Duer.

Wesleyan Football Captain Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 15.—The members of the Wesleyan football squad today elected Solon Dodds Captain of the team for 1900.

For Police Bicycle Championship.

An agreement to meet in a series of bicycle races for the police championship was signed yesterday by Roundsman John Schuessler of the Manhattan bicycle squad, who holds the police championship of America, and Charles H. Haussler, a patrolman of the Brooklyn bicycle squad. They agreed to meet in three races to be held at the Summer meets in the vicinity of this city. The first race will be twenty miles with motor pace for middle-distance championship, the second an unlimited pursuit race, and the third one-mile, with pace.

Steam Yacht Alberta Sold.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 15.—A. Edward Tower of this city has sold his steam yacht Alberta to Clarence A. Postley of New York City, who took the vessel away from here to-day. The Alberta, which was launched last Summer, is 180 feet long, and has a record of 19 knots an hour.

John E. Madden Sells Long Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 15.—John E. Madden has sold to Frank B. Harper the bay stallion Long Beach, by Longfellow, dam Semper Idem, by imp. Glen Athol. Long Beach is ten years old, and will be placed in the stud at Nantura Farm. Since the death of Longfellow Mr. Harper has been on the lookout for one of his sons bred in the proper lines.

Renewal of the Trotting Futurity.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 15.—The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has announced the eleventh annual renewal of the Futurity Stake, the entries to close next March. The event is for the usual purse of $20,000.

Tanfaran Racing Results.

SAN FARANCISCO, Dec. 15.—To-day's races at Tanfaran resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse; two-year-olds. Sam Dannenbaum, 108 pounds, (Henry,) 30 to 1, won; Diomed, 115, (H. Shields,) 4 to 5, second; Jolly Briton, 115, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:19½. Gravita, El Arte, Racetto, and Montebank also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; purse; maidens. Alice Dougherty, 97 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 3 to 1, won; Limerick, 97, (Henry,) 3½ to 1, second; March Seven, 97, (T. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Miss Reel, Heartless, Blooming Chance, and Gold Finder also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; purse; two-year-olds. Anjou, 108 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 5, won; The Lady, 105, (Vittatoe,) 5 to 1, second; Sunello, 105, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Bathos also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. King Carnival, 108 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 5, won; El Estro, 85, (T. Walsh,) 3 to 1, second; Potente, 95, (Johnson,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:31. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. First Call, 112 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, won; Grand Sachem, 109, (T. Walsh,) 6 to 1, second; Pongo, 112, (Glover,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:18⅘. Indra, Don Quixote, Inverary, The Offering, and Troker also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; purse. Zoroaster, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 4, won; Decoy, 82, (T. Walsh,) 3½ to 1, second; Wallenstein, 97, (Bonner,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:54¼. Lothian and Bogus Bill also ran.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

53—The United States, appellant, vs. the Tennessee and Coosar Railroad Company et al.—Leave granted to file supplemental brief, on motion of Amos E. Goodhue for the appellees.

21—The United States, appellant, vs. the Bellingham Bay Boom Company.—Submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellant. No counsel appeared for the appellee.

81—The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas, and 82—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas.—Argument concluded by John G. Carlisle for the plaintiffs in error.

79—Peter Lee Atherton, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary G. Atherton.—Argued by Alexander Pope Humphrey for the plaintiff in error and by William Kernan for the defendant in error.

86—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, ex rel. Marie A. Valentine.—Argument commenced by Robert A. Howard for the petitioner.

Day call for Monday, Dec. 18: 86, 83, and 84, and 85, 87, 30, 88, 89, 94, 95, 96, and 97.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—The Court of Appeals has adjourned to Jan. 8.

Appeals from orders entitled to be heard under Rule XI. should be noticed for Jan. 8, 1900. Original motions, that is to say, motions which originate in the Court of Appeals, may be on Jan. 8, and such motions may be either argued orally or submitted on Jan. 8, and motions may be submitted without oral argument on any Monday when the court is in session. Attention of attorneys is called to Rule VII., which will be strictly enforced.

The court to-day handed down the following decisions.

Harvey Joyce, appellant, vs. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, unless printed within twenty days files and serves undertaking required to perfect appeal and pays $10 costs of motion.

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, appellant, vs. Cuthbert.—Motion to resettle remittitur granted as to application of George G. Reynolds, for costs to Respondent V. A. McKensie against Appellant A. L. Schermerhorn, and denied as to the application of R. E. Prime, for a bill of costs against said Appellant Schermerhorn.

Jones vs. De Coursey, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In re estate of Hodgman.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Hazleton, appellant, vs. Webster et al; Lester vs. Mayor of New York City, appellant; Banchan, appellant, vs. Russell—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs.

Noble Adam, respondent, vs. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; in re accounts of Prentice.—Motions for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Howard et al, appellant, vs. City of Rochester.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

George Gennerich et al., appellants, vs. John Voight and another, respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Sarah M. Disbrow, respondent, vs. Griffin B. Disbrow, individually, &c., et al., appellants.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed and final judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Barrett, JJ. (Barrett, J., dissenting.)

Patrick Gallagher, respondent, vs. Jacob Hirsh, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Minnie Hoffman, by guardian, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Patrick Gleason, respondent, vs. Augustus P. Young, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Gussie Stowasser, respondent, vs. Sherman Outfitting Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Sarah G. Watson, as executrix, respondent, vs. Francis H. Stillman, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Thomas McEvoy, appellant, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller, &c., respondent.—Order modified by adding thereto the words "without prejudice to the right of the petitioner to bring any action he may be advised," and as modified affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Rasmus Black vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Kasryel H. Sarasohn vs. Workingmen's Publishing Association.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mary K. Morse vs. Press Publishing Company.—Motion denied.

Horace K. Thurber vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied.

James A. Deering vs. William J. Reilly.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Church of St. Stanislaus vs. The Allgemeine Verein.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs, and, in the case the defendant withdraws its appeal, all costs and disbursements of said appeal to be paid and a consent given to cancel undertaking on appeal.

Lorimer G. Appleby vs. Sophia Sewards.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Matilda E. C. Goodwin vs. Gilbert S. Coddington.—The moving papers must show appearances for the parties to the action, and the order must recite such appearances.

Bernard S. McKean vs. Tradesmen's National Bank.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

George Worcester vs. John W. Fierce and another.—The appellant being in default and no application having been made the court below to extend time, motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Otto H. Georgi.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Meyer Sniffen Company vs. Edgar W. Youmans.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Helen F. Masury vs. John M. Masury.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Emma E. Bielenberg, Margarethe Stolz.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Graham vs. Walsh—David R. Daly, Pomeroy vs. Pomeroy—Roger A. Pryor, Haydon vs. Montgomery—F. W. Dickinson, Siedenberg vs. Blumenthal—Eugene H. Pomeroy, Weekes vs. Lee—Thomas F. Donnelly, Matter of Redfield—M. Cleiland Milnor, Tinsley vs. Leary—John M. Rogan, Harris vs. Riley—J. P. Solomon

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—American Baptist Home Mission Society vs. Stockinger—Sidney J. Cowen, Matter of Ittner—Sylvester L. H. Ward, Hatch vs. Hatch—Francis P. Lowry.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Vivian vs. Crow—Clifford W. Hartridge.

TO-MORROW

SUNDAY 3 CENTS.

The New York Times

"A Newspaper for Intelligent and Thoughtful People."

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES:

SUNDAY DEC. 17.

Women Wage Earners.

MISS KATE SANBORN, author of "The Wit of Women," etc., will have an article entitled "Some Wage-Earners and a Smith," telling of women who have made their own way in life and have supported others without loss of feminine charm.

College Admission Requirements.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Founder and President of the Teachers College, will discuss admission requirements.

The Boy Beloved of Washington.

EDWARD CARY, author of "Life of George William Curtis," in a contribution entitled "Lafayette, the Boy Beloved of Washington," will give a review of episodes in the relations of the young Marquis Lafayett and Gen. Washington, from Brandywine t Yorktown.

Women's Common Sense Attire.

H. K. BUSH-BROWN, the sculptor, will give the text of his recent address to the Rainy Day Club, in which he urges the abolitio of the fashion plate and argues for greater simplicity in women's dress.

Order in advance from your newsdealer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Daily 1 Cent. Sunday 3 Cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Swede, age 29; understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober and trustworthy; excellent references from last and former employer. C. A. Anderson, 244 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By Swede; age 29; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober and trustworthy; careful driver; excellent references, both written and personal. C. A. Anderson, 244 East 35th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, age thirty, with some business house, where there is a chance to advance; not afraid of work. W., Box 163, Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—The New York Infirmary for Women and Children wishes to obtain position as janitor for a colored man, who has been in the service of the institution fifteen years. 321 East 15th St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) good address, intelligent, educated; has business experience; where he can advance; highest references. D., Box 180 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SALESMEN—For Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs, New York City; general acquaintance with the building and plumbing trade; also architecture is necessary. Address, stating previous experience, M., Box 140 Times.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.
Office of the Manhattan State Hospital.
No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats and butter for a period of three months from Jany. 1, 1900, and condensed and cow's milk for a period of six months from Jany. 1, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained on application at Room 318, will be received at this office until 4:30 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1899, at which time and place the Board of Managers will open all bids.

No bid for meat supply shall be considered except from persons, firms, or corporations who are actually engaged in the packing, slaughtering, and shipping of beef, pursuant to the provisions of Chap. 460, Laws of 1897, and for other supplies no bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of good faith.

A bond of some approved surety company for one-third the gross amount of the contract will be required after award for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next. Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor.
WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
n11-law6mSa

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix.
d16-law6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THE JOHN F. PHILLIES ADVERTISING COMPANY send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at the Special Term thereof, Part I., at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George W. Elkins substituted assignee of above-named The John F. Phillips Advertising Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 1st day of December, 1899.
[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
JAMES M. HUNT, Attorney for Assignee, 31-33 Pine St., New York City.
d2-law6wS&Ja13.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on December 14th, 1899, notice is hereby given that the CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY, a domestic corporation, will apply to the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Noshim Rachmonfath, to Aid Poor Women in Confinement," (Chaye Harris, Organizer.)

Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.
THE CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY.
By SARAH SCHARLIN, President.
SHAFER & LEVIN, Atty's for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d16-law6wSa

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR Unique Holiday Novelties in Parisian Jewelry of our own exclusive importation; Sterling Silver Articles at very attractive prices; Violet Exquisia Extracts or Sachet Powders, delicious, incomparable. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ADVERTISING MAN, OWNING SUCCESSful trade paper, desires partner to assist in editorial or office work. Unusual opportunity for man or woman of limited capital. Address SECURITY, Box 341 Times Up-town Office, 1,263 Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; Judson S. Todd, William Saunderson and Calvin E. Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George H. Hawkins, Franklin A. Errington, Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the firm of L. H. Mace & Co.; Barstow Stove Company, Watson D. Woodward, Cabinet Work and Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Backus, Francis C. Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Rothschild, Frederick Keppler, Henry H. Tyson, Henry Steers, John F. Menke, George B. Hurd, Frank B. Hurd, John W. Foster, Martha J. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas E. Crimmins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, and Albert G. Hetherington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company; Charles I. Seiter and Robert Wright and

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)

First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1900, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105½, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

76	140	290	331	354	477
77	145	293	332	355	556
83	185	316	353	475	559

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 71-94 and 95, three of $1,000 each, and No. 106, one of $500.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1900.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1, 1899.

Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company,
Toledo, Ohio, December 12th, 1899.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held 11th inst., the transfer books were ordered to be closed on the 14th inst., and be reopened December 21st, 1899. STEVENSON BURKE, President.

The White Knob Copper Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the White Knob Copper Company, the stock transfer books of said company will be closed from Dec. 16, 1899, 12 o'clock noon, to and including Jan. 2, 1900.
C. G. PUNK, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

OF JOPLIN, MO.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $1,000,000

Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each, Full-Paid and Non-Assessable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President, A. C. FOSTER, Joplin, Mo.; Director Union Stock Yards Co. and Vice Pres. So. Omaha Savings Bank.

Vice President, D. K. WENRICH, Joplin, Mo.; Postmaster of Joplin.

Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. CARMICHAEL, Joplin, Mo.; Manager Benson Electric Railroad of So. Omaha, Neb.

Hon. CHARLES P. BENNETT, Providence, R. I.; Secretary of State of Rhode Island.

Dr. IRA B. CUSHING, Boston, Mass.; President of the Cushing Process Co., Boston.

Consulting Engineer, GEORGE E. QUINBY, Joplin, Mo.; State Inspector of Mines of the State of Missouri.

Registrars and Transfer Agents, KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., of New York City.

300,000 SHARES Are Now Offered for Public Subscription at **75c. PER SHARE**

To complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the four new mills to be erected.

EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD NOTE CAREFULLY the following exceptional features in the policy of the International Zinc Co., Ltd.:

FIRST—The net profits of the company are certified as correct by the well-known Chartered Accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., of New York, Boston, London, and Manchester, England.

SECOND—The books of the company are kept under their supervision, and quarterly statements of the earnings of the company will be issued, certified by them, thus enabling every shareholder to verify from independent sources the enormous profits of the company.

THIRD—This is **the only mining company in the United States** to adopt this most important safeguard of its shareholders' interests.

The International Zinc Company, Ltd., is now earning over **22 per cent.** on its entire capital stock, out of which it is paying dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and carrying forward a surplus of 10 per cent.

When the improvements now under way are completed, the company will earn **42 per cent.** per annum, with ore at $30.00 per ton. A careful consideration of the certified statement of profits as set forth in the prospectus shows that this estimate is based on actually less than is now being accomplished.

EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD READ the company's prospectus, which gives in detail full information as to the company's properties and earnings, with the complete statement in which these details are certified by the Accountants.

Beginning Jan. 1st, 1900, this company will pay regular monthly dividends of one per cent., with such extra dividends from time to time as the condition of the company shall warrant.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Largest Fire Insurance Company in Germany.

MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF MAGDEBURG, GERMANY.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

United States Branch, Magdeburg Building, 71 William St., N. Y.

PAUL E. RASOR, Manager. AD. DOHMEYER, Ass't Manager.

TRUSTEES IN THE UNITED STATES:

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, President Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
ERNST THALMANN, of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynders, Counsellors at Law, N. Y.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice-Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark, Percival Knauth,
George Coppell, Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick, Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden, William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke, Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely, William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart, John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould, Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey, Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business

OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace. Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen, Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt, Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt, Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly, Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon, Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs, Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield, James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre, Hosmer B. Parsons,
Jas. Ross Curran.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies
Assurance in force.... $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders.... $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

The Woman's Hotel Company
of New York City
Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.
Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.
Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.
Herbert B. Turner. J. Kennedy Tod.
Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox,
Charles D. Kellogg, Sec'y Committee.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20TH, 1899.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
1 share Associated Manf's Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
173 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
20 shs. City Trust Co.
70 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Washington Trust Co.
25 shs. Ffts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
200 shs. Mahoning Coal Co. common.
100 shs. Mahoning Coal Co. Prefd.
50 shs. National City Bank.
17 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
10 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
25 shs. Ffts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
25 shs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. do. do. do.
2 Memberships N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. Pfd., (Hypd.)
5 shs. State Trust Co.
8 shs. Winona & So. Western Ry. Co. & $40 scrip.
7 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
8 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
7 shs. National Bank of North America.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
91 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
10 shs. Rider & Driver Publishing Co.
5 shs. Liberty Natl. Bank.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.

STANDARD GAS LIGHT CO.
Stock Rights Dealt In.
MALCOM & COOMBE.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
NO. 6 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey,
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., December 11, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon December 16, 1899.

For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon December 16, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Federal Steel Company,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway,
N. Y., December 12th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Company has this day declared a dividend of 3% on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1899. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. December 20th, 1899, and reopen January 6th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treasurer.

Western Union Telegraph Company,
NEW YORK, December 13th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 125.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of January next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December, inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of January 2d next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Colonial Trust Company,
222 Broadway, New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company, held December 12th, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, was declared, payable January 2d, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20th, 1899.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

The Union Bag & Paper Company,
New York, Dec. 6th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after January 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 14th, 1899. Transfer books will close on December 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on January 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M. FRANK WASHBURN, Sec.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Commercial Cable Company,
NEW YORK, December 9, 1899.

DIVIDEND NO. 42.—The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. and a bonus of one per cent., payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on December 22, 1899. The transfer books will be closed December 22, 1899, to January 2, 1900, inclusive. E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 22, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 Fifth Ave.,
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, December 12, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of th's Company, payable Jan'y 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20, 1899. Transfer books will close December 20, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen Jan'y 2, 1900.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.,
New York, December 14th, 1899.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2) PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after January 2, 1900, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business December 21, 1899.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will close for this dividend at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, December 21, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3, 1900.
ALEX. MILLAR, Asst. Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Co.
Boston, Dec. 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend was declared of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock, and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock, payable Jan. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 19, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed from 2 P. M. Dec. 19 to 10 A. M. Jan. 2d.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Electric Vehicle Company,
100 BROADWAY,
New York, December 15th, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable December 20th, 1899, was declared, payable to stockholders of record at the close of business upon December 20th, 1899.

For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Common Stock of the Company will be closed upon December 20th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened January 2d, 1900.
ARTHUR PHILLIPS, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 1st, 1900, and also a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record of December 18th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on December 18th, and remain closed until January 2d, 1900. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York. WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
New York, December 15, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 279.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for November, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 20th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 280) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Empire Steel & Iron Co.,
No. 71 Broadway, New York, Dec. 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Preferred Stock outstanding Dec. 23d, 1899, out of the net earnings of the Company, and payable Jan. 2d, 1900, when checks will be mailed to all preferred stockholders.

That for this purpose the transfer books will close Dec. 23d, 1899, and reopen Jan. 3d, 1900.
GLEN WRIGHT, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Jan. 1, 1900, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1899.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 20, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the Semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1900, and will reopen January 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1899.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Hide and Leather National Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at their banking room, No. 190 William Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 9, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Seventh National Bank of New York,
New York, December 9, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 182 and 184 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. BARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.

The annual election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 190 5th Av., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The polls will be opened from 10 to 11 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 14th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Automatic Smoke Preventer Company for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 70 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. PAUL HALPIN, Secretary.

The Liberty National Bank, New York,
New York, Dec. 9th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New York, December 7th, 1899.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 15	594,937
To date this year	163,363,332
Corresponding date last year	108,481,782

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 15	$1,864,100
To date this year	$808,158,640
Corresponding date last year	$874,443,090

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	⅞	Den. & Rio G. pf	½
Am. C. & F. pf	2½	Erie 1st pf	⅝
Am. Linseed	⅝	Federal Steel pf	⅞
Am. Linseed pf	¾	Glucose Sugar	¾
Am. S. & R.	¾	Great North. pf	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf	1⅜	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	2	Int. Paper	1½
Am. S. & W.	2⅜	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. S. & W. pf	3¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref	3⅞	Manhattan Con	1⅞
Am. Tin Plate	1⅝	Met. St. Railway	2½
Am. Tin P. pf	1⅝	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	M. & St. L. 2d pf	1½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	National Lead	1
Anaconda Copper	1¼	National Steel	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	N. J. Central	2
B'klyn Rapid Transit	1⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1	Northern Pac. pf	½
Chi. G. W. deb	1	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1¾
C., R. I. & P.	⅞	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½
Chi. Term. T. pf	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	10⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	2
C., L. & W. pf	⅞	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	1½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Col. Mid. pf	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1¼
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	Union Pacific pf	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf	1½	Wabash pf	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	West. Un. Tel.	½
Del., Lack. & West.	1	Wis. Cent. pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & East. Ill.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½
Chi. Term. Trans.	¾	Nat. Steel pf	½
Gen. Electric	1½	Pacific Coast	1
Hock. Val. pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1½
Int. Silver	½	Third Avenue	4½

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Hous. & Texas 4s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 1st	3
Mo. Pac. con	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	2½

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	2	Pacific Coast 1st	1½
Erie 1st con. 7s	2½	Pac. of Mo. 1st	1⅞

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Gold exports started yesterday. But instead of showing any disturbance over the development the security market actually advanced. About $2,000,000 constituted the first shipment, various banking houses joining in the engagements. The warrant for the movement was found in foreign advances in the price of every form of gold, whether in bullion or coinage; and incidental bearing appeared in sharp advances in money market rates abroad.

The extent to which this gold export movement may go can be only a matter of wild guesswork. Few conservative bankers are willing to make an estimate. Too many and too complex interests are involved for anything like reasonable calculation.

The theory upon which Wall Street proceeded in the rally which attended yesterday's gold export announcement was virtually that the transaction was chiefly an attestation of the financial strength and independence of this country. We have gold to spare, Wall Street urges, and in helping England we are but increasing the consequence of our position as the creditor nation of the world. Under some prevailing circumstances this sentimental view makes a curious Wall Street exhibit. Yesterday's market showed with some vigor, however, that speculators who attempt to assail the quality of such sentiment undertake tasks that are not easy.

In yesterday's rally one attending feature was that while for more than a week past the fashion in Wall Street offices has been to hunt for weak spots in the market, to seek to make money by selling short, the disposition yesterday was so changed that with almost unanimity the traders of the Stock Exchange appeared alert only for chances to make money by buying.

***

Much speculation is expended upon what may be the showing of to-day's bank statement. The Treasury Department has made heavy drafts upon the banks, and large sums of money have been transferred from New York to Boston to afford relief in banking circles there, while upon the other hand the movement of currency from the West is becoming more consequential; but the important fluctuations have been in the deposit and loan accounts, where the extraordinary liquidation of the week is directly reflected. Generally Wall Street calculators count upon what is called a "good" statement—though gains in surplus reserves through the course of this week's stock market might seem suggestive of something else than unmixed satisfaction. Wall Street pays dearly for any comfort that such surplus figures may provide.

***

There is renewed and very confident expectation that some means of "relief" is being devised at Washington, but Wall Street's Washington forecasts have not recently been materializing.

SUGAR DEVELOPMENTS.

There were no new developments in the Sugar situation yesterday, though the buying of the stocks continued very active. All kinds of talk was heard in respect to developments, probable or possible, but there was nothing tangible. One report had it that a strong bull pool had been formed in order to put up the quotation, while another report had it that a pool was being formed further to depress the stock. Havemeyer interests, several days ago credited as sellers, were yesterday said to be buyers.

In their Weekly Sugar Trade Journal Willet & Gray say of the formation of the Colonial Sugar Company and of the situation generally:

"Something new is announced from Delaware, viz., the proposed organization of the Colonial Sugar Company, with $160,000,000 capital, to do almost everything in the sugar line at home and in our new possessions. In the absence of any names being mentioned as promoters, much greater weight appears to be given to this matter in Wall Street than it is entitled to. It is hard to see where such an amount of money can come from for such a purpose. Certainly people are not expecting very brilliant results at present in Cuba, for instance, under the extremely slow development of that island, as already pointed out by us. Conditions in our new tropical possessions are not considered favorable for the production of refined sugars, and there are more than enough refineries already established here to supply the demand. Independent refiners state that they are not interested in the proposed company. The development of the raw sugar industry in those islands should make steady progress, but it will be some time yet before $100,000,000 is used for this purpose.

"Nevertheless, the foregoing incidents circulated in Wall Street appear to have brought about a most extraordinary liquidation among holders of the American Sugar Refining Company's stock. From being extremely strong at $160 and on the high road to $200, as claimed by Wall Street at the time, it has suddenly become apparently valueless, and in the rush to get out has declined to $125 already as a first installment of its decline. Of the capital stock of 375,000 shares, 252,020 shares were sold on Wednesday of this week. How much of this was actual stock held for investment it is impossible to know; also whether the stock is any less valuable for investment now than when selling at $160, less than a month ago. The annual meeting comes due Jan. 10, and will be awaited with much interest. Certainly nothing that has occurred during the month is sufficient to account for the present stampede."

EXTRAORDINARY EARNINGS.

In striking contrast with the recent marked decline in the quotations on the Stock Exchange of the railroad stocks, not even the standard roads excepted, and as proof of Wall Street's disregard at times for the best kind of news in the form of greatly increased earnings and continuing prosperity, comes the weekly statement of railroad earnings, to be published to-day by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle. The figures are as follows:

1st week of December.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$44,863	$9,491	.....
Ann Arbor	28,558	2,408	.....
B. & O. Southwestern	139,139	15,034	.....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	85,477	20,252	.....
Balt. & Ohio	160,048	.....	$16,334
Canadian Pacific	689,000	98,000	.....
Central of Georgia	136,313	1,848	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	247,343	.....	22,293
Chicago & East. Ill.	129,033	10,317	.....
Chicago Gt. Western	125,497	12,323	.....
Chicago, Indian. & L.	74,122	13,013	.....
Chicago, M. & St. P.	852,947	50,124	.....
Chicago Term. Trans.	23,514	.....	673
Chicago & W. Mich.	42,469	7,513	.....
Cin., N. O. & Texas P.	94,488	18,785	.....
C., C., C. & St. Louis	324,184	12,091	.....
C. Lorain & Wheeling	34,970	5,254	.....
Col., S. & Hocking	19,220	4,114	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	204,000	18,800	.....
D., G. Rapids & West	26,185	.....	1,106
Duluth S. Shore & At.	44,952	18,253	.....
Evansville & Indian	6,687	6	.....
Evans. & Terre Haute	27,154	226	.....
Flint & P. Marquette	61,887	3,244	.....
Ft. Worth & Denver C.	36,159	.....	5,821
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	8,576

ment then was abnormal. Exports of breadstuffs in November decreased $3,500,000, which, with losses of $900,000 in provisions and $13,000,000 in cotton, lowered the value of staple exports $15,387,567, in spite of an increase of $2,000,000 in oil. But enormous shipments of manufactured products made the excess of exports over imports more than $49,000,000 for the month.

***

In industrial lines Bradstreet's says that the features of the week are the numerous advances in wages of textile mill employes, from which it is estimated that 195,000 operatives North and South have had, or will have, their earnings increased.

***

Dun's reports that failures for the first week of December have been $2,766,496, manufacturing $513,328, and trading $1,574,-. Failures for the week were 218 in the United States against 261 last year, and 26 in Canada against 31 last year.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Advance of ½d, to 76s 6d, in the Bank of England's buying price of American gold eagles.

Shipment of 544,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of $31,360 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $266,221, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Stockholders of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois to meet on Dec. 27 to confirm the purchase of the Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago and the Indiana Block Coal Railroads.

Increase in freight rates by the Central Freight Association averaging 5 to 50 per cent., to go into effect Jan. 1.

Adoption by the stockholders of the Erie Telephonoe and Telegraph Company of the recommendation of the Directors to increase the capital stock of the corporation from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000, the new stock to be issued as funds may be required for acquiring new property and making additions to the plant.

GAS DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

The Executive Committee of the Standard Gas Light Company met yesterday in the Bank of Commerce Building. After adjournment President Russell Sage said: "Yes, we met and transacted ordinary routine business. We didn't pass and didn't declare a dividend. I won't discuss what we may do in this way before the year's out. Nothing new in the gas situation has developed. Our meeting was a regular one, and we just discussed the business of our company, which at this time of year is at its busiest stage."

After a meeting of the Directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company yesterday Frank S. Hastings announced that they had made arrangements for the payment of the coupons on the January interest. This action, he said, he considered as fully refuting the reports that the company would default on the interest of its bonds due Jan. 5.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports the wheat crop of the United States for 1899 at 547,300,000 bushels, or 12.3 bushels per acre. The production of Winter wheat is placed at 291,700,000 bushels, and that of Spring wheat at 255,600,000 bushels.

Every important wheat-growing State has been visited by special agents of the department, and the changes in acreage are the result of their investigations. The newly scheduled area of Winter wheat is estimated at 30,150,000 acres, which is about 200,000 acres greater than that sown in the Fall of 1898. The sowing of wheat is still going on in California and some of the Southern States, and the foregoing estimate is subject to correction. The average of condition is 97.1.

The acreage sown with Winter rye is estimated at .7 per cent. less than that sown last year. The average condition is 98.2 per cent.

The compilation of the annual returns from individual farmers is approaching completion. Any slight changes that may be called for in the average yield per acre of corn, oats, barley, and other crops, as published Oct. 10, will be made at an early date, when the final figures are available.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 5@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $254,285,781; balances, $9,123,816; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $280,353.

Money on call in London, 5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 6⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Nominal rates were $4.82¾ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾@$4.81⅞; demand, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅝. Commercial bills, $4.80¾@$4.81.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 @5.23 and 5.19⅜; reichsmarks 94 and 95; guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@25c discount. Chicago—50c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—8 cents, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—Par@25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Stock Exchange was intensely nervous all day long and the tone of the market bounced "from the heavens to the depths" as the rumors in regard to the relief of Ladysmith were supported or discredited. Although the quotations were lower at the opening, consequent upon lack of confirmation of yesterday's favorable reports, the reiteration of the statement that several firms had received private confirmation of the reported relief of Ladysmith led to a rapid improvement in Rand Mines, which opened at 36⅞ and jumped to 38. Gold Fields rose from 6 15-16 to 7 5-16 and Chartereds from 3 7-16 to 3⅝. Kafirs closed firm, Rand Mines at 38⅜, Gold Fields at 7 5-16, and Chartereds at 3 9-16.

Two additional failures were announced on the Stock Exchange to-day, but they were of little importance.

The market for American securities opened steady in sympathy with the improvement in Wall Street yesterday, and on good buying prices advanced all around. Outsiders are becoming more interested in the market. At the close the tone was steady.

Consols for money, 101⅛; consols for the account, 102 1-16; Canadian, 90¾; Erie, 12¾; Erie first preferred, 36⅜; Illinois Central, 115¼; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅝; St. Paul, 123; New York Central, 133½ ex-rights; Pennsylvania, 67⅜; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 76⅜; Atchison, 21; Louisville, 83⅛; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 8¾.

Money 5 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills is 6⅛ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Spanish fours, 66⅞.

Specie amount of $1,500,000 taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £165,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.10; Madrid, 26.55; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.95.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm in all departments owing to the revival of the rumor regarding the relief of Ladysmith, and a recovery in Kafirs improved the whole list. Later there was some reaction, stiff contangos causing speculators to realize. Rio Tintos were particularly affected owing to the weakness in copper. On the street, after the official hours of business, there was a fresh advance in Kafirs on large London buying orders. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 57½c. For the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 32½. for checks. Spanish fours, 67.70.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm. The activity in iron and coal shares created a good impression. International securities, Spanish fours, Americans, and Canadian Pacifics were well maintained. Exchange on London, 20 marks 53 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day on encouraging reports from Berlin and elsewhere. Spanish fours were very strong. In other internationals there was a fractional advance. American securities were harder.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Most of the changes in yesterday's market for outside securities were on the side of advances. For the time being liquidation seemed to be over, and yesterday the pressure to sell that characterized the market on the two or three preceding days was absent. Transactions were in smaller amount, and the only stock that was very active was Amalgamated Copper. The market opened very quietly, and in several quarters showed strength throughout the day. In the absence of urgent sellers it was found that relatively little stock was offered, and the purchase of a few hundred shares in several cases brought about advances of a point or more. Strength in the outside market was to a large extent the result of the better conditions prevailing in the Stock Exchange market, relatively few issues being affected by special influences. Among the news developments of the day was the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend on Electric Vehicle common, which very much benefited that stock.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, by far the most active issue, was late in the day one of the strongest. It opened at 79, and on the first sales went off to 78⅝, but very quickly recovered from this figure, and during the afternoon sold up to 81¼. A good deal of stock was taken in the neighborhood of 81, and, although the price fluctuated a good deal above 80, the market for the stock remained firmly above that figure. It seemed to be partly the result of manipulation that the stock reacted so sharply from the low figure recorded in the early trading. Contracts in Amalgamated on the short side are said to be large, and attempts have many times been made to force the shorts to cover. Success in this direction yesterday seemed to be small.

ELECTRIC AXLE was the most active of the Lake stocks, and continued irregular. At one time it got up to 7 bid, and some stock changed hands at this figure; later the price fell back about half a point, and it closed unchanged for the day at 6⅝ bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION showed notable strength. On transactions amounting to less than 1,000 shares it sold up to 11. It closed with a net gain of 1 point at 10¼ bid, but no stock was offered under 12.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION was also in good demand, and advanced fractionally to 2½. At the figure at which this stock is now selling, which is only 50 per cent. of its paid in value, relatively little stock is offered, and there seems to be no very good reason for the heavy decline which has occurred in the stock. It has probably been due to the throwing of stock on the market by holders who became dissatisfied with the apparent lack of enterprise on the part of the management of the company. Friends of the stock say that it has been found impossible to have a sufficient number of vehicles manufactured quickly, and that the business of the company has been advanced as rapidly as possible. It is said that the number of vehicles operated by the several transportation companies subsidiary to the Electric Vehicle Company will be very considerably increased early next year.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE advanced sharply on the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock. No transactions in the stock were reported, but from being offered at 60 it advanced to 65 bid, with no stock to be had within two or three points of that price. The last sale was made at 59.

STORAGE POWER was strong on light transactions. It sold up to 11½, and closed at 11 bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold up to 8¾, and ended the day at 8½ bid, a half point advance, and the preferred stock sold at 25⅛, and closed at 28½ bid, a net gain of 1 point.

RUBBER GOODS preferred was in demand. It sold up to 80, where several hundred shares changed hands.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	⅞	1½
New Amsterdam	21¼	22
New Amsterdam pf	44	46
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	91½	92
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	28	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	79
American Bicycle	17¾	20
American Bicycle pf	52	60
American Bicycle bonds	89	91
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	20	20½
American Woolen Goods pf	76¼	77½
American Writing Paper 5s	57	75
Beet Sugar	24	28
Beet Sugar pf	77	80
Distilling Company of America	8½	9
Distilling Company of America pf	28½	29¾
Electric Axle Light & Power	6⅜	7
Electric Boat	26	28
Electric Boat pf	35	45
Havana Commercial	17	19
Havana Commercial pf	60½	62
International Pump	14	15
International Pump pf	61	63
National Gramophone, ex div	67	72
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	77	79
National Tube	44	44¾
National Tube pf., ex div	93	94
Otis Elevator	..	23½
Otis Elevator pf	..	90
Pittsburg Coal subs	90	..
Royal Baking Powder pf	94½	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	23	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div	79	81
Sloss-Sheffield	30	32
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	457	461
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	½
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	81	81¼
American Air Power	35	45
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	..	9⅞
Asphalt Company of America	12	13
British Columbia Copper	10	11
Chicago & Alton subs	105	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	55	68
Electric Vehicle pf	..	90
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	..	1⅝
Fleming-Can Coal & Coke	24	..
Illinois Transportation	..	2½
*Markeen Copper	..	7⅝
Mexican 5s	..	98½
New England Transportation	6	7
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90	90½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102⅜	103
New York Transportation	10¼	12
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20¼	21½
St. Louis subs	..	127
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	93	96
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	11	12
Tennessee Copper	10⅝	12
Truet Company of America	220	225
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	31
Whipsaw Copper	12⅞	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	82
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	72½	75
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 6s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	20	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 5s	90	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	33
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	75	76½
Central Union Gas, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas 5s	83	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	53	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	48
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	91
Standard Gas, New York	105	110
Standard Gas, New York, pf	120	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	105	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	68	69½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	40	40½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102½
Industrials.		
American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	52⅜	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	37	41
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	107	109
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Boston had a good recovery to-day. The mining shares led in interest; indeed, they almost made the market. United States Oil, which showed great activity, opened off 2, at 25½, rose to 28½, fell back to 26½, and hardened again, to 27⅜; the close was at 27¼.

United States Mining sold to the extent of 1,100 shares in the morning and less than 100 afterward. The price was 5¼ lower, at 25.

Montana rose 25, to 285, closing at 285; Butte, 12, to 52. Dominion Coal lost ⅞, to 43¼, there rising to 45. Osceola was up 4, at 69, later 68; Tamarack, 10, at 195, later 188. Utah lost 1¼, to 67, rose to 70, and sold later at 29½. Amalgamated rose 1⅛, to 80⅞, later 80¾. Parrot gained 2¾, to 37, and Arcadian, 2½, to 24.

Call loans, 5½@7; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@6 per cent. At the Clearing House, balances between the banks loaned at 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Advenutre	8	10	Old Colony	4½	..
Allouez	3⅛	3½	Old Dominion	21½	22
Arcadian	24½	25½	Osceola	67¼	68½
Arnold	5	5½	Parrot	36¾	37½
Ash Bed	1	2	Pioneer	2¼	2½
Atlantic	22	25	Quincy	122	..
Baltic	20	21	Rhode Island	5	5½
Bos. & Cr. C.	20	..	Santa Fé	5½	5¾
Bos. & Mon.	278	280	Santa Ysabel	7½	8
Butte & Bos.	52	..	Shoe	29	..
Cal. & Hecla.	730	..	Tamarack	288	298
Centennial	18½	19	Utah Cons.	29	29½
Franklin	13½	14½	Washington	..	1⅛
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	24½	..	Winona	4¾	5
Mohawk	15	16	Wolverine	37	37½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242	..	Cent. Mass.	..	16
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	117	119
Bost & Me.	198	..	N.Y.&N.E. 6s.	111	112
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	N.Y.&N.E. 7s.	115	116
Bost. Elev.	..	97	West End	..	90
Bost. Gas 5s	..	88			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	331	..	Mex. Tel.	3⅜	3¾
Chi. Stk. Yd.	134	138	Pac. Eng. Tel.	140	..
Dominion Coal	45	46	U. S. Oil	27½	28
Dom. Coal pf.	118	..	Westh. Elec.	40	..
Erie Tel.	102⅛	..	Westh. El. pf	..	65

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Linseed preferred today opened at 53, and, after dropping ¼ point, advanced to and closed at 54. Biscuit common, after advancing to 34¼ from the opening at 34, declined to 33¾, but subsequently sold to 34½, and closed at 34¼. Metropolitan preferred touched 78, having opened at 77½, and closed at 77¾. The certificates gained a point on the opening by selling to 27, but closed at 26¾.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close
1,500	Linseed	12¾	12¾
1,987	Linseed pf	54	53
450	Tin Plate	27	26
200	Tin Plate pf	77	77
100	Central Union	52	52
20	Chicago Brewing	2½	2½
80	Chi. Union Traction	20	20¼
100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	78¼	78¼
162	Diamond Match	124½	123½
75	Lake St. El. pfs	14	14
100	Metropolitan El	27	26½
1,001	Met. El. pf	78	77
2,578	National Biscuit	34½	33¾
36	Nat. Biscuit pf	90½	90
100	National Carbon	16	16
150	National Carbon pf	80¼	80½
500	National Steel	38	37⅞
50	National Steel pf	91⅝	91¾
100	South Side El	102	102
400	West Chicago	114½	113½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close
$10,000	Chicago Gas 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅜

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The market to-day displayed considerable strength. Trading was fairly active and well distributed. New York bought the Readings. Pennsylvania spurted sharply. Choctaw rose 2 points to 33. Union Traction was marked up a point to 40 on the rumor that dividends would be commenced within three months. Substantial fractions were gained by American Railways, Asphalt, Marsden, and Electric Company of America, while United Gas rose 3 to 158½. The feeling was generally buoyant, and the market closed firm.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¼	20½	Union Trac.	39¾	39⅞
Choctaw	33½	35	Un. G. Imp.	158	159
E. Co. of A.	13	13¾	Welsbach L't	42½	43½
Lehigh Val.	24¾	25	W. N. Y. & Penn.	5½	5¾
Marsden	12¾	12½			
Phila. Trac.	95¼	95¾			

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

	Bid.	Asked
Amalgamated Copper		$81
American Biscuit bonds		109½
American Hide		32½
American Hide pf.		78
Arizona Lead		10¼
Bay State Gas		1⅛
Binghamton Gas 5s		96
British Columbia Copper		10¾
Empire Copper		16.75
Flemington Coal & Coke		27¾
Ferm. Coal Co.		15. 15
Journeay & Burnham		..
Journeay & Burnham pf		15
Marshall Mill		.80
New York Biscuit bonds		111
National Tube		.40
New Amsterdam Gas		21½
Retsof bonds		75
Retsof stock		20½
Tennessee Copper		10
Whipsaw Copper		13

*Per cent.

BIDS FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

John C. Sheehan's Firm Yet Undecided —The Statement of Engineer Parsons.

A report was circulated yesterday to the effect that the contracting firm of O'Brien & Sheehan, of which John C. Sheehan is a member, had decided not to bid for the contract to construct the rapid transit tunnel. When the matter was brought to Mr. Sheehan's attention, however, he denied that any decision in the matter had been reached.

"We have been looking it over," he said, "and you can say that we are all ready if we conclude to bid." He added that the conclusion might not be reached until the morning of Jan. 15, the day set for receiving bids.

William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, said that no bids probably would be received before the day set, for the reason that every bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $150,000, and that no one would want to lose the interest on such a sum for any time when there was no advantage to be gained. He said checks would no doubt be certified at the opening of the banks at 10 o'clock on the morning of that day, and then the bids would be presented.

Mr. Sheehan yesterday declined to discuss a story that his firm had an advantage of about $5,000,000 over all other bidders, in having made a contract with the Carnegie Steel Company two years ago for the structural work that will be needed, and which has since greatly increased in price.

Indorses Underground System.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association at a meeting held Thursday evening at its headquarters, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, adopted resolutions indorsing the underground system of rapid transit, and urging that the building of the road be commenced at the upper end of Manhattan Island. A committee was appointed to present the resolutions to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 15, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¾	14	710	Am. Car & Foundry	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
50½	50¾	410	Am. Car & Found. pf.	59	59⅜	59	59⅜	+ 2⅜
74	80	50	American Ice pf	76	76	76	76	.....
33⅞	34	960	American Cotton Oil	34	34½	34	34	.....
12½	12¾	425	American Linseed	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅝
53¾	54	1,810	Am. Linseed pf	53	54¼	52	53⅞	+ 1
142	148	112	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
7½	8	410	American Malting Co.	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
36½	38	500	Am. Malting Co. pf.	36⅜	36¾	36⅜	36¾	+ ⅛
35½	36	1,615	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	34⅝	35⅞	34½	35½	+ 1⅝
86	86½	1,271	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86	86¾	86½	86½	.....
38¾	39	12,935	American Steel & Wire	36	38⅝	35½	38¾	+ 2⅜
90½	91	2,500	Am. S. & W. pf., ex d.	88¼	91¾	88¼	91	+ 3¾
134½	134¾	104,410	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	130¼	135	129	134½	+ 3⅞
27⅜	27½	3,120	American Tin Plate	25½	27½	25½	27½	+ 1⅝
77	78	380	Am. Tin Plate pf	77	78	77	78	+ 1
101½	101¾	46,100	American Tobacco	99¼	101¾	96¾	101¾	+ 1⅝
42½	43	1,100	Am. Steel Hoop	40	42½	40	42½	+ 2
80	82	350	Am. Steel Hoop pf	80	80	79	80	.....
17	19	50	Ann Arbor	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
20⅜	21	3,750	At., T. & S. F.	20⅝	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ½
62½	62⅝	24,545	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61⅞	62½	61¼	62½	+ ½
40½	40⅞	1,085	Anaconda Copper	39½	40⅜	39½	40¼	+ 1¼
54⅛	54¼	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio	54	54⅜	53¾	54¼	+ ⅛
77	77⅜	2,920	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77	77⅜	76⅝	77¼	+ ⅛
80⅝	80¾	51,280	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79½	80⅞	78⅝	80⅝	+ 1⅛
135	137	205	Brooklyn Union Gas	135	135	135	135	+ 1
13½	14½	100	Brunswick City	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
51½	52½	300	Canada Southern	51	51¼	51	51¼	+ ¼
30½	30⅝	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
127¼	127⅜	29,494	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126⅜	127⅜	125⅞	127¼	+ ⅞
88	90	500	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	90	90	88	88	−3
13	13¼	7,300	Chicago Great West.	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
78¼	79½	450	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	79½	80½	79	79	.....
38	39⅞	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ 1
87	88½	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	88½	89	88½	89	+ 1
120⅜	120⅞	23,580	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	119½	121	119¼	120⅞	+ ¾
169½	171	375	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169½	170	169¼	170	.....
160	160¾	1,190	Chicago & Northw.	159½	160¾	159½	160	+ 1
110	110¼	7,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	108¾	110¼	108¾	110	+ ⅞
11½	13	300	Chicago Term. Trans.	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¾
39	40	425	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¼	40	38¼	40	+ ½
53½	54¾	17,280	Chi. & Western Ind.	53½	54¼	53½	54¼	+ ⅝
76¾	77	4,275	Federal Steel pf	76¼	76¾	75	76¾	+ 1⅝
121	122	4,400	General Electric	121	121¾	118½	121	− 1½
46¾	47	1,484	Glucose Sugar Ref.	46¾	47	46½	47	+ ⅝
169⅝	170	1,265	Great Northern pf.	170	170	168½	169⅞	+ ⅝
32	32	40	Hocking Valley	32	32	32	32	.....
62½	62¾	100	Hocking Valley pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	− ½
111¾	112	1,870	Illinois Central	111¾	112¼	111½	112¼	+ 1⅛
20	20¼	410	International Paper	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ 1¼
67	67	467	Inter. Paper pf.	66½	67	66½	67	+ 1⅛
11	11	200	International Silver	11	11	10½	10½	− ½
9	9	9	Iowa Central	9	9	8	8⅛	− ⅝
78	78¼	800	Laclede Gas	78	78¼	78	78	− ⅛
79¼	79¼	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
81	81¾	8,240	Louisville & Nashville	81	81¾	80½	81½	+ ⅝
97½	98	18,165	Manhattan Con., ex d.	97½	99⅞	97⅜	99⅞	+ 1⅞
77	77	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	77	77	77	77	.....
170	171	6,830	Met. Street Railway	172½	175	170⅜	175	+ 2½
11	11½	1,820	Mexican Central	11	11½	11	11½	+ ⅝
4	4	270	Mexican National ctfs.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	.....
93	94½	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Canal Street Building Sold—An Active Day in Many Classes of Property—Auction Dealings.

Holdridge & Ward and J. N. Kalley & Son have sold for a client the six-story business building 198 and 200 Canal Street, 50 by 100.

The dwelling 3 Fifth Avenue, 27 by 100, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, owned by John W. Sterling, has been traded for a plot 75 by 100 on Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets.

The J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company has bought from Henry M. Denton the two five-story flats, with stores, 148 and 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons, in connection with P. D. Benson, has sold for the Misses Beach the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 18 West Thirty-ninth Street, 22 by 65 by 100.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Strauss & Rothschild the three new five-story flats on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, each 25 by 100, and the four new five-story flats on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue. All these properties go to one purchaser, and the deal involves about $235,000. Out of sixteen houses recently erected in this neighborhood by Strauss & Rothschild only five remain unsold—four on One Hundred and Fortieth Street and one on Eighth Avenue.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Elmer W. Brown, for about $35,000, the five-story brick tenement 108 Macdougal Street, 25 by 100.

W. J. & C. H. Smith have sold 601 Walton Avenue, three-story and basement brick private dwelling, for $6,500; also, for Mrs. Kirchner, 668 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 70 by 100, for $16,000; also, for John Tolberg, 2,250 Bathgate Avenue, three-story, three-family, frame flat, 17 by 40 by 96, for $9,000.

Loewenthal & Co. have sold for Thomas Allen the five-story double flat, 31.6 by 89 by 100, 142 West Ninety-sixth Street; also, for Charles Haines, 237 East Eighty-fifth Street, a four-story brownstone double flat, 27 by 85 by 102, for $24,000; also, to Henry McCracken, 77 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, three-story two-family house, 19 by 100, for $4,500.

Hall J. How & Co have sold for Johanne Fontham two lots on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street; also, for Charles Cashman, two lots, 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street; also, for Thomas McManus, the lot at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street. The purchasers of these lots will improve them at an early date.

Otto Pullich has sold for James A. Frame & Son, for $28,500, the four-story American basement dwelling 260 West Ninety-first Street, 17 by 60 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Theron G. Strong to Edward G. Zoellner, the dwelling 28 East Thirteenth Street, 23 by 56 and irregular.

Frank R. Sharrott has sold to H. G. Peters the five-story double flat 248 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 37.6 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the Sisters of the Good Shepherd the dwellings 417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, 42.10 by 80, and have sold to Adolph Schlesinger the old building 46 East Third Street, 20 by 50.

John Crawford has sold to Annie Levy the old building 223 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. The purchaser has also acquired the adjoining parcels, Nos. 221 and 225, and will erect modern tenements on the entire plot.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Strong & Ireland.

115 West Sixty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Katharine R. Fierz.$12,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

312 West Fourth Street, 17.10 by 53.4 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; together with 310 West Fourth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 18.3 by 56.9, four-story brick dwelling, with stores; all title and interest of the Middlesex County Bank on July 20, 1899; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Henry W. Mittag.. 12,680

147 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to John Moriarty..... 23,750

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, for an eight-story brick and limestone apartment house, with stores, 133.6 by 159.4; William V. Astor, London, England, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $400,000.

Washington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for one-story frame dwelling, 18 by 23; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $1,000.

Broadway, west side, 188.7 feet south of Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for four two-story frame tenements, with stores, 25 by 60.6; John P. Walther, agent for owner; B. & J. P. Walther of 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for four three-story frame flats, 18.9 by 60; A. C. Hencken of 30 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $20,000.

Ninetieth Street, northeast corner of West End Avenue, for two five-story brick dwellings, 20 by 42.6 by 57.6; Realty Improvement Company, owner; Hugh Lamb, architect; cost, $50,000.

Ninety-first Street, southeast corner of West End Avenue, for two five-story brick dwellings, 25 by 57.6; Realty Improvement Company, owner; Hugh Lamb, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 279 and 281 Monroe Street, for two six-story and basement brick tenements, 25 by 81.9; Leon and Jacob Pizer of 123 East Sixty-fifth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $48,000.

Fifth Street, north side, 138.2 feet east of Avenue A, for three six-story and basement brick flats, 26.8 by 85; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $78,000.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Home Street, for a three-story frame tenement, with store, 25 by 59; Charles Klug of 1,151 Intervale Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 81.3 feet north of Crotona Park North, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 56; Charles V. Halley of 1,014 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,500.

Crotona Avenue, northeast corner of Crotona Park North, for a three-story frame tenement, 21.6 by 60; Charles V. Halley, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,500.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, for a ten-story brick and limestone store and lofts, 49 by 141.10 by 46.10; Leo Wise of 338 East Fifty-ninth Street, owner; Louis Korn, architect; cost, $300,000.

Bryant Street, west side, 125 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame shop, 18 by 16; John Toelberg of 1,256 Brook Avenue, owner; Neils Toelberg, architect; cost, $400.

Freeman Street, south side, 82.1 feet east of Vyse Street, for a two-story frame shop, 18 by 16; Marie Toelberg, owner; Neils Toelberg, architect; cost, $300.

Bayard Street, southeast corner of Mott Street, for two six-story brick flats, 46.10 by 46.5 and 24.6 by 84.5; Rachel Aronson of 73 Bayard Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $60,000.

Jackson Street, southwest corner of Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores 35.2 by 95.1; Bernhard Galewski of 26 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $35,000.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 370.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for two three-story frame flats, 20 by 54; John O'Leary of 1,319 Bristow Street, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 126 Riverside Drive, for a seven-story brick apartment house, 25 by 66.6; John L. Miller of 128 Riverside Drive, owner; Julius Munckwitz, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 2,207 Second Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25.2 by 86.6; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 283 to 287 Grand Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86.6; Benedict A. Klein, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 196 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a two-story frame storage shed, 50 by 30; John W. Decker, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 290.6 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 28.6 by 65; Frank A. Fichtler of 887 Jackson Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsledel, architects; cost, $16,000.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Jennings Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 50; Martin Neahn of 232 East Ninety-ninth Street, owner; Robert Glenn of 877 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 536 West Forty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick stable and office; William Bradley, premises, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $5,000.

Boston Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; Thomas B. Clark, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 437 and 439 West Forty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick factory; W. H. Jordan of 119 West Eighty-third Street, owner; John A. Sinclair, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 128 Riverside Drive, to a five-story brick apartment house; John L. Miller, premises, owner; Julius Munckwitz, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 105 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick clubhouse, (Printers' Club;) J. M. Burke, owner; Sylvester S. McGrath, architect; cost, $2,250.

No. 45 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; George M. D. Kelly, owner; Schoonmaker & Co., architects; cost, $50.

Nos. 59 and 61 Broadway, to a five-story brick express office; Adams Express Company, owner; Chambers & Walker, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 231 Bond Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Leon Tannenbaum, owner; Buchman & Fox of 9 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 194 feet north of Jennings Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; William Birrell, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $200.

No. 231 to 245 Sixth Avenue, to an eight-story brick store and lofts; S. Baumann & Co., owners; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $200.

No. 178 Clinton Street, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; Meyer Landsberger, owner; F. Eberling, architect; cost, $300.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Tremont Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Agnes K. Mulligan, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $200.

No. 38 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; John T. H. Demarest, owner; Westervelt & McIntyre, architects; cost, $150.

No. 132 Nassau Street, to an eight-story brick store and office building; C. and W. K. Vanderbilt, owners; Jonas V. Spero, lessee; J. B. Franklin, architect; cost, $500.

No. 114 to 118 East Twenty-third Street, rear, to a five-story brick studio and shop; F. C. Beach of 361 Broadway, owner; E. W. Greis, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1,991 Seventh Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Frederick Beck, owner; McBrien & Peckworth, architects; cost, $500.

Another Astor Apartment House.

Plans were filed yesterday for the eight-story apartment house which William Waldorf Astor will build at the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-fifth Street. The structure, which has been planned to accommodate forty-two families, will have an exterior of brick and limestone, and will occupy a plot fronting 133.6 feet on Broadway and 164.9 feet on the street. The cost of the building has been estimated by Architects Clinton & Russell at $400,000.

New Building on Fifth Avenue.

On his recent purchase at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, a plot 49 by 141, Leo Wise will put up a ten-story store and loft building at a cost of $300,000. Plans, prepared by Louis Korn, were filed yesterday.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, 522 to 530, and 201 West 85th St, 70x102.2; George G. Duy to Louise Schwegler.... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 85th St, 102.2x10; Eugene Van Smaick to Louise Schwegler.... 1

ARTHUR AV, w s, 269 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 50x125; Frank J. Butler and another to Pasquale Mallillo and others.... 2,800

AVENUE A, n w corner of 76th St, 25x100; Delia Shannon to Jacob Van Brink.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 7th St, 105x105, Unionport; Isaac R. B. Arnow to James H. Maloney and another.... 2,200

AVENUE C, w s, 150 ft n of Cedar Place, 50x100; Benjamin Adams to Daisy B. Brady and another.... 1

BATHGATE AV, 2,250, e s, 175.5x100; John Toelberg to Susannah Kirchner.... Omitted

BEACH AV, e s, 100 ft s of Beck, or proposed 151st St, 20x100; Charles Schneider to Friedericke Wilschek.... 100

BEAVER ST, n s, 183.5 ft e of Broad St, 16x99.4x13.9x98.11; Rosalie M. Steele, widow, to Frederic B. Jennings and another, 1-3 part.... 13,333

BEAVER ST, n s, 183.5 ft e of Broad St, 16x99.4x13.9x98.11; Edwin C. Sturges and another, executors, to Frederic B. Jennings and another, 1-3 part.... 13,333

BEAVER ST, n s, 183.5 ft e of Broad St, 16x99.4x13.9x98.11; Henrietta Hutton to Frederic B. Jennings and another, 1-3 part.... 13,333

BRADHURST AV, e s, 27.9 ft n of 142d St, 27.4x59.2x26.10x61.11; Reuben H. Underhill, referee, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society.... 17,000

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; George R. Carrington, referee, to Selma Veit.... 5,925

BROOK AV, 553 and 555, w s, 53.11x82.9x irregular; Jacob Van Brink to Delia Shannon.

BROOK AV, e s, 167.3 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; George R. Carrington, referee, to Joseph C. Schrader.... 5,900

BROOK AV, e s, 202.7 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; George R. Carrington, referee, to Joseph C. Schrader.... 5,875

BROOK AV, e s, 184.11 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x95; George R. Carrington, referee, to Joseph C. Schrader.... 5,850

CANNON ST, 135, w s, 25.2x60.2x25.1x60; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Morris Kronovet.... 16,500

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 143d St, 25x100; Albert Rothermel to Philippine Ratz.

FORDHAM AV, w s, 82.9 ft s of Bathgate Place, 27.7x82.8; Conrad Helle to Heinrich Roth.... 100

HEWITT PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of Legget Av, 136.6x irregular; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another, individually and as executrix, to Samuel Cowen.... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 50th St, 20.8x100; Mary R. Bennett to Mary E. Wright.... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 197 ft n of 183d St, widened, 250x100; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.... 17,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 300 ft n of 3d St, 25x100; Philip Dufley to Edward P. Schell and others, executors, &c., Q. C.... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 300 ft n of 3d St, 25x100; Oldrin Salm, executor, to Edward P. Schell and others, executors, &c., Q. C.... 1

LUDLOW ST, w s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 20x87.6; Harris Marsh and another to Caroline M. Boyce.... 1

LOT 305, Block H, amended map of Mapes estate; Ernst W. Nachtigall to Antoh Berkowitz.... 750

LOTS A and T, map of 70 lots, Cedar Hill plot, at the Powell Farm; Maria T. Tighe to Elizabeth Nash.... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 240.9 ft s of 179th St, 18x93; Fannie Wiltuger to Louis V. Boorasen.... 300

MAIN POST ROAD leading from New York to Boston, adjoining lands of John Cornell, runs s e 61.7x s e 6.1 to land of Lawrence G. Fowle; x irregular to road x w 25 to beginning; Lillian M. and Richard D. Williams to G. DeW. and T. Emory Clocke.... 1

PLOT in private St, e s, extending n and s w of Boulevard Lafayette and 501 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 125x108.11; William A Martin to Frederick W. Edelsten.... 3,800

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 55, n s, 25x93.11; Edward N. Ponsell to Abraham Cohen.... 46,000

TIFFANY ST, e s, Lot 1, Block 467, map of subdivision of property of Lyman Tiffany, 100x18.7x98.5x25.6; John Bussing, Jr., to John Toelberg.... 100

UNION AV, 607, 29x100; William Wainwright to Fredericke Wilschek.... 6,850

UNION AV, e s, 378 ft n of 165th St, 51x175; Philip Rhinelander to Howard Menn.

1ST AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; Charles A. Jackson to Vincent Garofalo.... 10,500

1ST AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; Gilbert M. Spier, referee, to Charles A. Jackson.... 9,600

8TH AV, 2,441, w s, 25.6x100; James Hughes to Augusta C. Hovet.... 25,000

8TH AV, 2,083, w s, 25x103; David Richey and another to Martha B. Mosher.... 1

3D St, 50 and 52, s s, 43x75; John K. Kernan, referee, to Edwin W. Coggeshall and another.... 79,000

5TH ST, 729 East, 16.9x83x16.8x83; Solomon Wallach to Julius Miller.... 1,000

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Margaret Houlihan to William Schneider.... 1

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; William Schneider to Timothy Houlihan and wife.... 1

43D St, 216 West, 19x1½ block; Eugene B. Gray to Charlotte P. Starbuck.... 1

61ST ST, s s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 30x100.5; Robert Olyphant to Henry C. Eno.... 1

69TH ST, 311 West, 25x100.5; 69th St, 313 West, 25x100.5; Frieda Hart to Esther A. Wheaton.... 1

77TH ST, n s, 69 ft e of Madison Av, 56x102.2; Charles Gulden to Paul L. Ford.. 50,000

81ST ST, 518 East, 25x102.2; Andrew Hrose to Bertha Ullmann.... 1

87TH ST, 18 West, 20x100.8; Albert D. Oppenheim to Mary Oppenheim.... Gift

89TH ST, 446 East, 25x100.8; Caecilie Sternglanz to Richard Schinck.... 1

117TH ST, 340 East, 25x100.11; Aniello Papa to Lucia Papa.... 1

119TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Charles Rley to Lida A. Brown.... 100

119TH ST, 220 East, 15x100.10; Charles W. Manchester to John H. Henshaw.... 500

127TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x100.4; Fidella L. Truax to Alice E. H. Thornton.... 11,750

129TH ST, n s, 443.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Elizabeth J. Wilder to Daniel Myers.... 15,000

137TH ST, 668 East, 25x100; Susannah Kerchner to John Toelberg.... 1

140TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 154.11x—x154.10x95; also 139th St, s s, 252.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 225x100; Emanuel Heilner to Joseph Morgenthau.... 1

150TH ST, n s, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Nicholas Schloeder, referee, to Leo M. Mosauer.... 1,600

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Avery T., and another, trustees, and others to Jacob Sweetman; Orchard St, 26, 10 years.... $1,100

CONNELLY, Mary J., to Ravitch Brothers; Mangin St, 79 to 85, w s, 120x100, 10 years.... 2,500

CUNEO, Lorenzo A., to Gotthif F. Wilhelm; University Place, 18 and 26 East 8th St, 4 years.... 960

MAY, Leopold, to Jacob Hiller; Ludlow St, 28, 5 years.... 2,800

STILLWELL, Lydia A., widow, to B. W. Gibson and another; 92d St, 60 West, 4 years, 9 months, and 20 days.... 5,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, Lida A., to Charles Riley; 119th St, n s, 200 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year.. 8,250

BROWN, Lida A., to Charles Riley; 119th St, n s, 200 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year.. 11,000

CARHART, Helen, and others to New York Security and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 88, 1 year.... 19,000

CLELAND, Henry and James, to Elba A. Maring; 1,587 Washington Av, 2 years.. 2,500

COGGESHALL, Edwin W., and another, joint tenants, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company; 50 and 52 West 3d St, 3 years. 80,000

CONNOR, Mary A., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 81st St, s s, 256 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years.... 15,000

COWEN, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; Hewitt Place, e s, 225 ft n of Legget Av, 1 year.... 1,500

EDELSTEN, Frederick W., to William A. Martin; plot begins e s of private st, extending n and s w of Boulevard Lafayette, and 501 ft s of Fort Washington Park, &c., 2 years.... 2,800

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Sylvester Pope and others, executors; Lexington Av, e s, 322 ft n of 183d St, widened, 3 years.... 6,125

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Sylvester Pope and others, executors; Lexington Av, e s, 197 ft n of 183d St, widened, 3 years.... 6,125

FERRIER, John R., to Farriebelle D. Landsman; 112th St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.... 3,000

FERRIER, John R., to John B. Squier; 112th St, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.. 3,000

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to Moritz L. Ernst; Brook Av, s e corner of 171st St, 3 years. 18,000

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to Moritz L. Ernst; Brook Av, e s, 25, 50, and 75 ft s of 171st St, 3 years, (three mortgages,) each 11,000

FIDUCIA, Leopoldo, to Moritz L. Ernst; Brook Av, s e corner of 171st St, demand.... 7,000

FISCHER, Sebastian, and wife to Harriet H. Smith; 149th St, s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years.... 8,000

FLEMING, John, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 113th St, s s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.... 24,000

FORD, Paul L., to Charles Guiden; 77th St, n s, 99 ft e of Madison Av, with strip 7x102.2 adjoining on w s, 1 year.... 25,000

GAROFALO, Vincent, to Simon Epstein; 2,125 1st Av, installments.... 1,500

GAROFALO, Vincent, to Frances P. Field; 2,125 1st Av, 2 years.... 8,000

GLICKMAN, William H. and Mary E., to William H. Macy, Jr.; 108th St, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, recorded.... 22,000

GLUCKMAN, Morris, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 211 East 60th St, 2 years.... 10,000

GOLDBERT, Philip, to Charles L. Fitzmann; 8th Av, w s, 77.2 ft n of 15th St, household, installments.... 1,250

GOLDBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; 57 Allen St, demand.... 3,000

GOLL, Frederick, to Lucia O. Schupp; 707 East 136th St, 2 years.... 1,500

GREENBLATT, Ely, to John H. Storer; Lewis St, e s, 68 ft n of Houston St, demand.... 3,000

GRUNEWALD, Christian F., to Bertha Losere; 2d Av, w s, 83 ft s of 12th St, leasehold, 3 years.... 5,000

GRUNEWALD, Christian F., to John Halk; 3d Av, w s, 83 ft s of 12th St, leasehold, 1 year.... 1,000

HOVEY, Augusta C., to James Hughes; 2,441 8th Av, 5 years.... 15,500

HUNCHBERGER, Louise E., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 441 and 442, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year.... 344

HUTTER, Leopold, to Louise Backhaus; Lots 9 and 10, map of lands of Julia Hard at Mount Hope, Tremont, 3 years.. 3,000

ISAACS, Barney, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, n w corner of 112th St, 3 years.... 35,000

KERVAN, Elizabeth M., to Margaretha Forschner; Mott Av, e s, 73.6 ft n of 144th St, 3 years.... 16,500

KIRCHNER, Jacob, to J. C. Julius Lambein; Bathgate Av, e s, 880.9 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 1 year.... 800

MALILLO, Pasquale, and Joseph Falella, to John J. Brady; Arthur Av, w s, 200 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 1 year.... 1,200

MENN, Howard, to Philip Rhinelander; Union Av, e s, 378 ft n of 165th St, 1 year.... 4,700

MOSHER, Martha B., to David Richey and another; 1,263 8th Av, 1 year.... 3,000

MOLONEY, James H., and Joseph Liebertz to Isaac Butler; Lot 497, map of Unionport, 1 year.... 1,200

MULLIGAN, James I. and Catherine, to Susan T. Martin, Cogan's Alley, n s, 104.4 ft e of Riverdale Av, 5 years.... 900

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 76 Franklin St, 1 year.... 10,000

PARLATO, Vincenzo, and another to Rose T. Mosher; Main St, Lots 712 and 713, map of estate of Elizabeth B. King, City Island, 3 years.... 3,500

PHILLIPS, Thomas, to Harlem Savings Bank; Southern Boulevard, w s, 200 ft n of 187th St, 1 year.... 2,000

REISS, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; 599 Morris Av, 1 year.... 8,000

ROBERTS, John M., and Helen C. Brush; 1824 St, s s, 268 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years. 9,000

ROTH, Heinrich, to Conrad Helle; Fordham Av, w s, 82.9 ft s of Bathgate Av, 1 year.... 2,250

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of Westchester Av; also 148th St, n s, 109.10 E of Bergen Av, 1 year.... 12,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Eagle Av, s w corner of Westchester Av; also Westchester Av, e s, new line, 32.5 ft w of Eagle Av, 2 years.

SCHEPPERT, Lizzie M., to William C. E. Bergmann; 89th St, s s, 231.3 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years.... 500

SCHIMEK, Richard, to Caecilie Sternglanz; 89th St, s s, 107 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years.... 1,500

SCHMIDT, August W., to United States Trust Company; 203 West 80th St, 3 years.... 12,500

SHANNON, Delia, to Jacob Van Brint; 553 and 555 Brook Av, 2 years.... 4,100

STACK, Patrick J., to Ashbel P. Fitch; 132d St, s s, 672.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.... 2,000

STANDISH, Joseph V., and wife to Cornelia P., and Martha E. Brogan; 126 East 31st St, 5 years.... 8,000

STERN, Joseph and Henry, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 218 and 220 Crystle St, 5 years.... 27,000

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Yorkville, now known as Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to William J. Willett; 85th St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.... 5,000

THORNTON, Alice E. H., to Frederick W. Loew; 17 East 127th St, 3 years.... 4,000

TOELBERG, John, to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing, joint tenants; Lot 407, map of subdivision of property of Lyman Tiffany, part of Fox estate, 3 years.... 2,500

VEIT, Selma and Karl, to Joseph C. Schrader; Brook Av, e s, 149.7 ft n of 168th St, 1 year.... 1,000

WEISS, Joseph, to Dora Scheer; 74th St, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year.... 8,000

WEISS, Joseph, to Dora Scheer; 74th St, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year.... 5,000

WEISS, Joseph, to Lambert Lorillard; 4th St, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, secures advances.... 20,000

WILSCHEK, Friedericke, to Paul M. Herzog; 607 Union Av, installments.

WILSCHEK, Friedericke, to Paul M. Herzog; Beach Av, 100 ft s of Beck, or proposed 151st St, installments.... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and another to Michael H. Eisman and another.... 4,500

CAMPBELL, Cora N., to Adolphe J. Green.... 500

CORSA, James F., to Daniel Ryer.... 1,500

EMERSON, Sarah H., and George Pierce, executors, &c., to Mary E. Merritt.... 4,500

EMERSON, Sarah H., and George Pierce, executors, &c., to Sarah H. Emerson, trustee.... 4,000

EMERSON, Sarah H., and George Pierce, executors &c., to Sarah H. Emerson, trustee.... 14,000

EMERSON, Sarah H., and George Pierce, executors &c., to Sarah H. Emerson, trustee.... 14,000

FOSTER, Frederic De P., to the American Bible Society.... 50,000

HOYT, Henry R., and another, executors, &c., to Louis Ettlinger.... 7,000

KAISER, John F., to Edward J. Krug, Jr.... 250

KECK, Henry, to Laura F. Van Riper.... 2,000

KEMPTON, Jane T., to Henry De F. Weeks, trustee.... 15,000

KEMPTON, Jane T., to Laura A. Delano. 18,000

KRONVET, Morris, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.... 1,537

MALONE, Patrick, and wife to Mary I. Hill.... 1,000

PANCOAST, Archer V., trustee, &c., to Archer V. Pancoast, trustee.... 20,049

POWELL, Sarah H., to Noah C. Chapman, executor.... 3,770

PURDY, Oscar and Robert S., executors, &c., to Robert S. Purdy.... 6,018

PURDY, Oscar and Robert S., executors, &c., to Annie Z. Purdy.... 3,055

ROBITZEK, Benjamin, to George Ehret.. 8,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Bernard Adler.. Nom.

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Philippine Ratz. Nom.

SCHMUCK, Bertha, to John G. Borgstede.... 1,850

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward T. Hunt, executor, &c.. 80,000

VEDDER, Maus R., to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall.... 1,000

WEISMAN, Rosa, to Frances Marx.... Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to H. Ward Ford.... 100

YOUNG, Willis, and another to Henry W. Post.... 8,580

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 20.10x95; Amanda Busse against Samuel McCracken, owner and contractor.... 1,765

AVENUE B, 258; Schwab Brothers against Thomas Cunningham, owner; Henry Schuhmacher & Sons, contractors.... 75

BLEECKER ST, 105; Louis Bossert & Son against the National Express Company, owners; B. D. Chandler & Co., contractor.... 310

BROADWAY, n e corner of 96th St, 100.11 x86.8x irregular; Henry R. Worthington against Armstrong & Bolton Company, contractor; Charles J. La Grassa, owner. 117

COLUMBUS AV, 35; Andrew H. Brown against Katharine R. Chenoweth, or Chenowith, owner; A. C. Chenoweth, &c., and others, contractors.... 117

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; Overbaugh & Camp against Abraham Voletsky and Harris Hellman, owners and contractors.... 1,411

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 140x100; Balaban & Glober against Frederick Bailey, owner and contractor.... 140

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 140x100; Raffaele Luongo against Frederick and Mary Bailey, owners.... 875

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 150x100; John J. Tuohey against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor.... 2,500

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, s e corner of Crotona Av, 140x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor.... 153

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100x100; the Staines, Peck & Taber Company against Frederick Bailey, owner and contractor.... $140

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100x100; Jacob and Henry Caro against Frederick Bailey, owner and contractor.. 415

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100x99; Raffaele Luongo against Mary Bailey, owner; Frederick Bailey, owner and contractor.... 575

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100 x100; John J. Tuohey against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor.... 500

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100 x100; Balaban & Glover against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor.... 370

EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Fred Bailey, owner and contractor.... 90

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 75x75; the Garden City Company against F. W. Steele, owner; L. G. Leyrer, contractor.... 132

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 75x75; Charles Farrell against F. W. Steele, owner; L. G. Leyrer, contractor.... 43

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 75x87.6; Henry O. Kirchner against Charles E. Miller and others, owners and contractors.... 4,500

32D ST, 208 East; Franklin S. Bailey, assignee, &c., against Benjamin F. Hayward, executor, &c., owner and contractor. 34TH ST, 254 West; Henderson Brothers against Mary Phillipe and Kate M. Foster, lessees and contractors; E. B. H. Meyers, contractor.... 54

54TH ST, 145 to 153 East; Fanning & Travers against Rosamond Herter, owner; Frank W. Herter, contractor.... 2,105

61ST ST, 50 East; Charles G. Halliday against Mrs. Benjamin Wright, owner; P. H. Kennedy, contractor.... 83

100TH ST, 209 West; Tom W. Hartley against Alfred Waldron, owner and contractor.... 1,000

111TH ST, n e corner of 8th Av, 200x100; Potenhaer & Newton against James H. Cassidy, owner and contractor.... 135

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Robert A. Keasby against John Robertson and William Gammle, owners; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, contractor.... 120

141ST ST, 309 and 311 West; Joseph Selvaggi against George H. Groth, owner and contractor.... 105

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Dora Scheer, with Joseph Weiss, 12 payments.... $25,000

119TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100; Charles Riley, with Lida A. Brown, 8 payments.... 11,000

Will Bond the Lien.

George H. Groth, owner and contractor of 309 and 311 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, against whom a lien of $105 was filed yesterday by Joseph Selvaggi, states that he holds receipts for all of the amount except a balance of $9.27 and will bond the lien at once.

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 230 and 236, 4 actions; John T. Willets, as guardian, &c., against Pepi Wertheim and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

DEY ST, 63; Richard C. Washburn, trustee, &c., against Edward H. Apgar and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Callaller.

FULTON ST, 122, also Canal St, n e corner of South St, Av. 21.11x75.6x36.9x69.1, 1-5 part; Christiana F. Wallace against Annie K. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 75x87.6; Henry O. Kirchner against Charles E. Miller and others, foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

LOTS 427 AND 428, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Marie Tashjian against Bridget Sullivan, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Black & Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge.

5TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, 49.11x110; Henry W. Post against Nicholas D. Kendall and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Thornall.

19TH ST, 253 West; Rose Frank against Emma Tanhauser, individually and as administratrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Wiener.

78TH ST, 236 East; William P. Dickson against John Delaney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. O'Byrne.

98TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; 99th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x99.11; John

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AN ORDINANCE granting to the Kingsbridge Railway Company the right or franchise to construct and operate a street surface railroad in, upon, and along certain streets, avenues, parkways, and highways in The City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, as follows:

WHEREAS, THE KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY Company has duly presented to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, by presenting and filing with each house thereof, its application, in writing, for a grant of the franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways in the City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in or upon the surface of the same; and

Whereas, The said Municipal Assembly, by resolution adopted November 22, 1898, approved by the Mayor on the 5th day of December, 1898, gave public notice of such application, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said Railway Company would be first considered and a public hearing had thereon, which notice was published daily for at least fourteen days prior to the hearing in two daily newspapers published in The City of New York, viz.: In the "New York World" and in the "New York Journal and Advertiser," which papers were first designated, in writing, by the Mayor of said city on the said 5th day of December, 1898; and,

Whereas, After public notice given as aforesaid, and at a public hearing duly held in pursuance of such notice, whereat all persons so desiring were given an opportunity to be heard, and were heard, such application was first considered by the Railroad Committees of both houses of said Municipal Assembly:

Section 1. The Municipal Assembly of The City of New York hereby grants to the Kingsbridge Railway Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and franchise to use the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways of the city, and to construct, maintain, and operate a double track street surface railroad in and upon the following streets, avenues, parkways, and highways, viz.:

Commencing at the intersection of the southerly side of Manhattan Street and the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, and running thence with double tracks through, along and upon said Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, to the Kingsbridge Road at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, including that portion of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, which is situated between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, which was also known as the Boulevard Lafayette, and connecting with the proposed tracks on the Kingsbridge Road and Broadway.

Also commencing at the junction of the Kingsbridge Road and the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue at or near One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and extending thence with double tracks through, along, and upon the Kingsbridge Road to its intersection with Broadway at or near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and extending thence with double tracks through, along and upon said Broadway upon the bridge over the Harlem Ship Canal and upon the proposed bridge when constructed over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northernmost point of Manhattan Island, West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with Broadway; thence westerly from the junction of Broadway with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue), Riverdale Avenue, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue), to Riverdale Avenue; thence northerly through, along, and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly boundary line of the City of New York, together with the necessary connections, switches, sidings, and turnouts required for the accommodation and operation of said railway.

Sec. 2. The grant of said franchise or right to use said streets, avenues, parkways, and highways is made subject to the following conditions:

First—That the said right, privilege, and franchise to construct and operate its said railway shall be held and enjoyed by said railway company, its lessee or successors, for the term of twenty-five years, with the privilege of a renewal of said grant for the further period of twenty-five years upon a fair revaluation of the right, privilege, and franchise to maintain and operate said railroad by itself, and not to include any value derived from the ownership, control, or operation of any other railroad, line, or tracks by the grantee, its successors or assigns; provided, however, that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on such streets, avenues, parkways, and highways shall be first obtained, or in lieu thereof, the favorable determination of three Commissioners, approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that such railroad should be constructed and operated.

Second—Upon the termination of the said franchise or right, whether original or renewed, there shall be a fair valuation of the plant and property of the grantee in the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways aforesaid, with its appurtenances, and the said plant and property shall be and become the property of the city on the termination of the grant on paying the grantee such valuation. Such payment shall be at a fair valuation of the said plant and property as property, excluding any value derived from the franchise.

Third—The mode of determining the valuations and revaluations herein provided for shall be as follows: One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the railroad company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder; the three so chosen shall act as appraisers, and shall make the valuations and revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the grant, or of the renewal thereof, and their report shall be filed with the Controller of the City not more than thirty days thereafter. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators; they may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigation without the presence of either party; they shall have the right to examine the books of the railway company. The valuations so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties.

Fourth—The said Kingsbridge Railway Company shall for and during the first five years after the commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad annually, on November 1st, pay into the treasury of the City to the credit of the sinking fund thereof, three per cent. of its gross receipts for and during the year ending September 30th next preceding; and after the expiration of such five years make a like annual payment into the treasury of the City to the credit of the same fund, of five per cent. of its gross receipts, as required by Section 95 of the Railroad Law.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment having, among other things, made inquiry and determined said above-mentioned percentage to be adequate, and on December 5th, 1899, fixed and adopted as the money value of said privileges or franchises as follows:

Four per centum of the gross receipts during the first five years of operation;

Six per centum of the gross receipts during the second five years of operation;

Eight per centum of the gross receipts during the third five years of operation;

Ten per centum of the gross receipts during the remaining years of operation.

The said Kingsbridge Railway Company, in addition to the percentages first herein set forth, as required to be paid by the Railroad Law, after commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad, shall pay into the treasury of the City to the credit of the Sinking Fund, percentages of its gross receipts, as follows:

For and during the first five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the second five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the third five years three per cent. of such gross receipts, and thereafter five per cent. of such gross receipts.

More than one fare shall be exacted for passage over the railroad constructed under this grant, and over the lines of any railroad system operated in connection therewith, and that the gross receipts from joint business shall be divided in the proportion that the length of said railroad operated hereunder shall bear to the entire length of the railroad system which shall be operated in connection therewith, and of the railroad to be constructed hereunder.

Fifth—The said railroad may be operated by underground electrical power substantially similar to the system of underground electrical traction now in use on the railroads in Second, Sixth, Eighth, Lenox, and Madison Avenues, in this city, and by any other motive power except locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property, in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad Law. Provided, however, that the portion of said railway which lies between the south side of the bridge over the ship canal and the city line, upon Kingsbridge road (now known as Broadway, Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Riverdale Avenue, may be operated by the overhead trolley electric system, upon double tracks or upon single tracks, with turnouts, only until the grade of said streets now undetermined shall have been finally determined and the roadbeds thereof shall have been regulated, graded and paved according to such determination; the reconstruction of said railroad to be simultaneous with such grading and paving, which reconstructed system shall conform to the system in operation south of the said ship canal.

Sixth—The said railroad shall be constructed and maintained subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Highways and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of The City of New York, in all matters with respect to which said Commissioners are respectively vested with the power of regulation and control by the Charter of said city.

Sec. 3. The said grant is also upon the further conditions, namely:

First—The said railroad shall be constructed and operated in the latest improved manner of street railway construction, and the railroad and property of said company shall be maintained in good condition throughout the full term of this grant.

Second—The rate of fare for any passenger upon said railroad shall be five cents, and said company shall not charge any passenger more than said sum for one continuous ride from any point on its road, or on any road, line or branch operated by it or under its control, to any point thereon or any connecting branch thereof within the limits of The City of New York. The cars on said railroad shall be run as often as the public convenience may require.

Third—The said railway company shall apply to each car a proper fender and wheel-guard conformably to such laws and ordinances as may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities.

Fourth—All cars of said railway company shall be heated during cold weather conformably to such laws and ordinances as are now in force or may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, and each car shall be well lighted either by the Pintsch gas system or by electricity, or by some system of lighting equally efficient.

Fifth—In case of any violation or breach of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section, this grant may be forfeited by suit brought by the Corporation Counsel, on notice of ten days to the said railway company.

Sec. 4. This grant is also upon the further and expressed condition that the provisions of Article IV. of the Railroad Law applicable thereto be complied with.

Sec. 5. The said company shall at all times keep the street between its tracks, and for a distance of two feet beyond the rails upon either side thereof, free and clear from ice and snow.

Sec. 6. The said railway company, so long as it shall continue to use any of its tracks upon said streets, avenues, or public places, shall have and keep in permanent repair that portion of such streets, avenues, and public places between its tracks, the rails of its tracks, and two feet in width outside of its tracks under the supervision of the proper local authorities and whenever required by them to do so and in such manner as they may prescribe.

Sec. 7. This grant is also upon the further condition that if the right to construct and operate a railway on the Boulevard, now known as Broadway, between Manhattan Street and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, shall also be acquired by any other railway company under a grant for which application was pending on the 22d day of November, 1898, such other company shall have an equal right in and to the railway tracks constructed thereon and to the structure appurtenant to the tracks upon paying one-half of the cost of construction; the said companies to adjust and arrange their respective rights and interests in said property and the ownership thereof as they may deem most beneficial to their interests and convenient for the operation of their respective railways, it being the intent and purpose of this provision to restrict the number of tracks on said portion of the Boulevard now known as Broadway to two, allowing, however, to each company its separate slot and conduit construction, with necessary switches and connections.

Sec. 8. This grant shall not become operative unless within ten days after the passage thereof the said railway company shall duly execute under its corporate seal an instrument in writing, wherein said company shall promise, covenant, and agree on its part and behalf to pay the compensation and to conform to, abide by, and perform all the conditions and requirements in this ordinance fixed and contained, and file the same in the office of the Comptroller of The City of New York.

Sec. 9. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Published in accordance with resolution adopted by the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York on the 5th day of December, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor on the same day.

New York, December 6, 1899.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE granting to the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company the right or franchise to construct and operate a street surface railroad in, upon, and along certain streets, avenues, parkways, and highways in the City of New York.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, as follows:

WHEREAS, THE FORT GEORGE AND Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company has duly presented to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, by presenting and filing with each house thereof its application in writing, for a grant of the franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways in the City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in or upon the surface of the same; and

Whereas, The said Municipal Assembly, by resolution adopted November 22, 1898, approved by the Mayor on the 5th day of December, 1898, gave public notice of such application, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber, in the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railroad company would be first considered and a public hearing had thereon, which notice was published daily for at least fourteen days prior to the hearing in two daily newspapers published in the City of New York, viz., in the "New York World" and in the "New York Journal and Advertiser," which papers were first designated in writing by the Mayor of said city, on the said 5th day of December, 1898; and

Whereas, After public notice given as aforesaid and at a public hearing duly held in pursuance of such notice, whereat all persons so desiring were given an opportunity to be heard, and were heard, such application was first considered by the Railroad Committees of both houses of said Municipal Assembly:

Section 1. The Municipal Assembly of The City of New York hereby grants to the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter set forth, the right and franchise to use the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways of the city, and to construct, maintain, and operate a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the following streets, avenues, parkways, and highways, viz.:

Commencing at the intersection of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, and connecting there with the railroad of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company at present constructed on the Boulevard, running thence northerly along said Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, to the intersection of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue, including that portion of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, which is situated between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, which was also known as the Boulevard Lafayette; and also from the junction of said Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, now known as Broadway, with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thence easterly through, upon, and along One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Harlem River; all in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, together with the necessary connections, switches, sidings, and turnouts required for the accommodation and operation of said railroad.

Sec. 2. The grant of said franchise or right to use said streets, avenues, parkways, and highways is made subject to the following conditions:

First—That the said right, privilege, and franchise to construct and operate its said railway shall be held and enjoyed by said railroad company, its lessee or successors for the term of twenty-five years, with the privilege of a renewal of said grant for the further period of twenty-five years upon a fair revaluation of the right, privilege, and franchise to maintain and operate said railroad by itself, and not to include any value derived from the ownership, control or operation of any other railroad line or tracks by the grantee, its successors or assigns; provided, however, that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on such streets, avenues, parkways, and highways shall be first obtained, or in lieu thereof, the favorable determination of three Commissioners, approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that such railroad should be constructed and operated.

Second—Upon the termination of the said franchise or right, whether original or renewed, there shall be a fair valuation of the plant and property of the grantee in the streets, avenues, parkways, and highways aforesaid, with its appurtenances, and the said plant and property shall be and become the property of the city on the termination of the grant on paying the grantee such valuation. Such payment shall be at a fair valuation of the said plant and property as property, excluding any value derived from the franchise.

Third—The mode of determining the valuations and revaluations herein provided for shall be as follows: One disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; one disinterested freeholder shall be chosen by the railroad company; these two shall choose a third disinterested freeholder; the three so chosen shall act as appraisers, and shall make the valuations and revaluations aforesaid. Such appraisers shall be chosen at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the grant, or of the renewal thereof, and their report shall be filed with the Controller of the City not more than thirty days thereafter. They shall act as appraisers and not as arbitrators; they may base their judgment upon their own experience and upon such information as they may obtain by inquiries and investigation without the presence of either party; they shall have the right to examine the books of the railway company. The valuations so ascertained, fixed and determined shall be conclusive upon both parties.

Fourth—The said Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company shall for and during the first five years after the commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad annually, on November 1st, pay into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the Sinking Fund thereof, three per cent. of its gross receipts for and during the year ending September 30th next preceding; and after the expiration of such five years make a like annual payment into the treasury of the city to the credit of the same fund, of five per cent. of its gross receipts, as required by Section 95 of the Railroad Law.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment having among other things made inquiry and determined said above-mentioned percentage to be inadequate, and on December 5th, 1899, fixed and adopted as the money value of said privileges or franchises, as follows:

Four percentum of the gross receipts during the first five years of operation;

Six percentum of the gross receipts during the second five years of operation;

Eight percentum of the gross receipts during the third five years of operation, and

Ten per centum of the gross receipts during the remaining years of operation.

The said Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, in addition to the percentages first herein set forth, as required to be paid by the Railroad Law, after commencement of the operation of any portion of its railroad, shall pay into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, percentages of its gross receipts as follows:

For and during the first five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the second five years one per cent. of such gross receipts.

For and during the third five years three per cent. of such gross receipts, and thereafter five per cent. of such gross receipts.

More than one fare shall be exacted for passage over the railroad constructed under this grant, and over the lines of any railroad system operated in connection therewith; and that the gross receipts from joint business shall be divided in the proportion that the length of said railroad operated hereunder shall bear to the entire length of the railroad system which shall be operated in connection therewith, and of the railroad to be constructed hereunder.

Fifth—The said railroad may be operated by underground electrical power substantially similar to the system of underground electrical traction now in use on the railroads in Second, Sixth, Eighth, Lenox, and Madison Avenues, in this city, and by any other motive power except locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property, in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad Law.

Sixth—The said railroad shall be constructed and maintained subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of Highways and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of the City of New York, in all matters with respect to which said Commissioners are respectively invested with the power of regulation and control by the charter of said city.

Sec. 3. The said grant is also upon the further conditions, namely:

First—The said railroad shall be constructed and operated in the latest improved manner of street railway construction, and the railroad and property of said company shall be maintained in good condition throughout the full term of this grant.

Second—The rate of fare for any passenger upon said railroad shall be five cents, and said company shall not charge any passenger more than said sum for one continuous ride from any point on its road, or on any road, line or branch operated by it or under its control, to any point thereon or any connecting branch thereof within the limits of The City of New York. The cars on said railroad shall be run as often as the public convenience may require.

Third—The said railway company shall apply to each car a proper fender and wheel-guard conformably to such laws and ordinances as may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities.

Fourth—All cars of said railway company shall be heated during cold weather conformably to such laws and ordinances as are now in force or may hereafter be enacted or adopted by the State or City authorities, and each car shall be well lighted either by the Pintsch gas system or by electricity, or by some system of lighting equally efficient.

Fifth—In case of any violation or breach of or failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section, this grant may be forfeited by suit brought by the Corporation Counsel, on notice of ten days to the said railway company.

Sec. 4. This grant is also upon the further and expressed condition that the provisions of Article IV. of the Railroad Law applicable thereto be complied with.

Sec. 5. The said company shall at all times keep the street between its tracks and for a distance of two feet beyond the rails upon either side thereof free and clear from ice and snow.

Sec. 6. The said railroad company, so long as it shall continue to use any of its tracks upon said streets, avenues, or public places, shall have and keep in permanent repair that portion of such streets, avenues, and public places between its tracks, the rails of its tracks, and two feet in width outside of its tracks, under the supervision of the proper local authorities and whenever required by them to do so and in such manner as they may prescribe.

Sec. 7. This grant is also upon the further condition that if the right to construct and operate a railway on the Boulevard, now known as Broadway, between Manhattan Street and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, shall also be acquired by any other railroad company under a grant for which application was pending on the 22d day of November, 1898, such other company shall have an equal right in and to the railway tracks constructed thereon and to the structure appurtenant to the tracks, upon paying one-half of the cost of construction, the said companies to adjust and arrange their respective rights and interests in said property thereof as they may deem most beneficial to their interests and convenient for the operation of their respective railroads, it being the intent and purpose of this provision to restrict the number of tracks on said portion of the Boulevard now known as Broadway to two, allowing, however, to each company its separate slot and conduit construction with necessary switches and connections.

Sec. 8. This grant shall not become operative unless, within ten days after the passage thereof, the said railroad company shall duly execute under its corporate seal an instrument in writing, wherein said company shall promise, covenant, and agree on its part and behalf to pay the compensation and to conform to, abide by, and perform all the conditions and requirements in this ordinance fixed and contained, and file the same in the office of the Comptroller of the City of New York.

Sec. 9. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Published in accordance with resolution adopted by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York on the 5th day of December, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor on the same day.

New York, December 6, 1899.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BRADLEY L. EATON, Plaintiff, against ERNEST WETTERER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,986, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same one hundred feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and partly through a party wall, standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed, and partly on the lot adjoining on the west, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second Street aforesaid; and thence easterly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1899.

E. H. MOERAN, Piff's. Atty., 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

132d Street.

	100	225	N
Party wall	99.11	99.11	Amsterdam Ave.
	100		

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,308, with interest thereon from December 8th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $312.62.

The premises will be sold in one parcel, and subject to a mortgage to secure the sum of $22,000, on which $14,666 66-100 and interest thereon from April 3, 1899, only remains unpaid.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.

d13-2aw3wW&S&ja3

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor. HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

o14-1aw6mSa

DE FOREST, JULIA D.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to Mme. Jeanne Ceulemans, Mme. Bathe Beynet, Mme. Prudence Denis, Mme. Therese Kessel, Mme. Catherine Huylebrouk, Mme. Marie Wauters Schoeder, Mr. "Johann" Van Hamme (the name "Johann" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Cure of Notre Dame de la Chapelle; Mrs. Mary Virginia Tiffany, Mrs. Julia de Fontanilliat, Mr. "Charles" Farad's, (the name "Charles" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) rector of the Ste. Marguerite's Church; Don Michele Rua, Superior General of the Salesiens; Reverend Father "Julian" Etienne, (the name "Julian" being fictitious, because real Christian name unknown,) Prior of the Carmes Avenue de la Toison d'Or; Miss Julia B. de Forest, Mr. Frederick L. de Forest, Most Reverend Michael A. Corrigan, Archbishop of the Diocese of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIA D. DE FOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry W. de Forest, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited and required to appear by reason of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our county, at the County of New York, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d9-1aw6wS

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy8-1aw6mSa

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6mSat

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au12-1aw6m9

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, distant two hundred and eighty-nine feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue; running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, eighteen feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence eastwardly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

119th Street.

		289	
	100.11		Lenox Avenue.
18			

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,712.50, with interest thereon from 13th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.66, with interest from the 24th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $345.50 and interest.

Dated New York, November 29th, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.

n29-2aw3wW&S&d20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as guardian, &c., plaintiff, against JOSEPH K. E. POYNTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, distant three hundred and seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence southwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence eastwardly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

119th Street.

		207	
	100.11		Lenox Avenue.
18			

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,712.50 with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $327.08 with interest from the 24th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $370.30 and interest.

Dated New York, November 29, 1899.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Referee.

n29-2aw3wW&S&d20

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE RAUCHFUSS, plaintiff, against LOTTIE M. FOWLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter B. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and located in Section four, on Block 1,214, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third Street distant three hundred (300) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Eighty-third Street and Columbus Avenue (late Ninth Avenue,) and thence running northerly and parallel to Columbus Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly parallel to Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet (102) two (2) inches to the northerly line of Eighty-third Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Eighty-third Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, and which mortgage was given to secure part of the purchase money for said property which was conveyed by said plaintiff to said defendant, Lottie M. Fowler, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

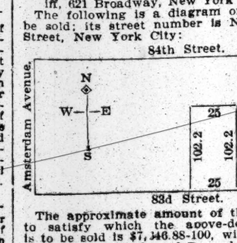
Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 621 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is No. 138 West 83d Street, New York City:

84th Street.



83d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,146.88-100, with interest thereon from the 6th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $404.17-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,650.00 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $22,000.00, with accrued interest.

Dated New York, 13th day of December, 1899.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.

de14-2aw3wTh&Sa&ja5

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Place of Trial.—ERNEST EHRMANN, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. MURPHY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smith, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet six (6) inches, more or less, to land late of Bogardus, deceased; thence westerly along said land one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the point of beginning; said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Daniel J. Murphy by the said Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The

GRANTS CONVICT'S PRAYER

Judge Newburger Shows Mercy to a Repentant Man.

WANTED FREEDOM CHRISTMAS

Reno's Letter Saves Him After Twenty-two Years in Stripes—Learned an Art in Prison.

For William Reno, who was arraigned before Judge Newburger in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday next Christmas will be the first Christmas spent out of jail in twenty-two years. He owes this privilege to the eloquence of his pleadings and the clemency of Justice Newburger, who suspended a sentence for grand larceny and let him go on his own recognizance.

Reno had been arrested on an old charge of grand larceny on Nov. 9, just as he was leaving Clinton Prison, after having served a term of four years for the same offense. While in the Tombs awaiting trial he wrote a letter to Judge Newburger, and when arraigned in court yesterday pleaded guilty, and presented the letter to the Judge with a plea for mercy. Judge Newburger read the letter to the jurors, several of whom were visibly affected by its pathos and by the evident sincerity of the prisoner. The letter was as follows:

"The Hon. Judge Newburger:

"Dear Sir: I hope your Honor will please excuse me of taking the liberty of addressing this letter to you. I am to go before you for sentence on Friday, Dec. 15. I beg your Honor to show me some mercy. I have served many years of imprisonment, and think I have been punished and suffered much for my crimes.

"I cannot complain, because I know I deserve it. I know, your Honor, that there are few people will believe that a man who has been in prison so many times will repent and lead an honest life. For the last four years in prison I worked and studied hard, night and day, to learn a good trade so to earn a good, honest living, and on the morning of the 9th of last November I woke up a happy man, expecting to be free to go out in the world and earn an honest living. I was dressed, taken to the office, handed my few dollars that were due me, and signed my discharge papers; turned around to leave, when an officer who stood behind me rearrested me on this charge.

"I hope to God no man will ever feel as I felt then. I do not know what to say to your Honor so you will believe me. I know I deserve my punishment, but the great God, who can look in all our hearts, knows that I am a different man now when I left that prison from what I was when I went in. There are people willing to help me to lead a better life and get employment for me if your Honor sees fit to give me a chance. I beg you, Sir, give me a chance in any conditions your Honor see fit to make, and I assure you I shall never get into trouble again. If I should get into trouble again, then let the severest penalty the law calls for be dealt out to me. Any questions you will ask me when I am called before your Honor I shall answer with nothing but the truth. So I beg of you, Sir, to have mercy upon me and give me a chance to redeem myself and live and die an honest man.

"I have not seen a free Christmas day in twenty-two years, or seen my people in that time. When I get work and can prove to them that I have turned away from crime and crooked life I would like to see them once more. I will close, hoping your Honor will excuse me for addressing this letter to you, and have mercy on me. I am your most humble servant,

"WILLIAM RENO.

"Tombs City Prison."

After Judge Newburger had concluded, D. G. Kimball, a representative of the Prison Association, came forward and said that he had interested himself in the case, and that the prisoner was deserving of mercy. He said that Reno had perfected himself as a designer of embroidery in Clinton Prison, and was considered by the prison authorities one of the best designers in America. Mr. Kimball told the Judge that Reno could easily make from $4,000 to $5,000 a year.

Judge Newburger, after a few words of advice to the prisoner, who wept bitterly, told him that he was released. Reno promised to report to the Judge every month as to his progress, and then walked out of court. His long years of imprisonment had made free movements unnatural to him, and he fell into the lockstep behind a visitor, who was also going out. His newly acquired freedom was so strange to him that it was necessary for Mr. Kimball to lead him out of the building.

Reno's record shows that he began his prison life in 1878. He was convicted on five different indictments for grand larceny.

JERSEY TRAMP PHILOSOPHER.

Had Plenty of Clothes and Studied the Science of Cheap Living.

A tramp who was arrested in Jersey City early yesterday morning, and who refused to give his name, was found to be well fortified against cold weather, so far as clothing was concerned. When searched at the Ocean Avenue Police Station he had on seven coats, one vest, and five pairs of trousers.

The only thing found in any of the pockets of the garments was a newspaper clipping, telling "How to Live On Ten Cents a Day." It had the appearance of having been well studied, though the owner admitted that he had not had 10 cents in as many weeks. He said a man who had his wits about him could live a week on 10 cents and still have the dime.

C. PERCIVAL STEWART ARRESTED

Five Indictments Found Against Him Charging Grand Larceny.

C. Percival Stewart, formerly of the Granite State Provident Association, the American Investors' Trust, and the Financial Agency Company, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night, five indictments having been found against him by the Grand Jury. The prisoner is accused of grand larceny in the second degree, by taking money under false pretenses and feloniously converting to his own use money belonging to the American Investors' Company. Indictments were also found against four of the prisoner's colleagues.

Stewart is alleged to have represented the American Investors' Company, of which he was the promoter, to be a wealthy concern, in good business standing. It occupied large offices in the Potter Building, and claimed property and assets aggregating more than $125,000. Diedrich Behrens of Brooklyn and Karl Priess, who lives on Long Island, are the principal complainants.

FOUR ELECTION CONVICTIONS.

A Tammany Captain Found Guilty of Colonizing Voters.

The case of Samuel Goldberger, Tammany Captain in the First Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, charged with colonizing voters at 17 Forsyth Street, came up yesterday before Justice Werner in the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court. Herman Schroeder, the chief witness for the State, testified that there were eight mattresses on the floors of two rooms, and between eight and ten men were there off and on, sleeping. He said that he received a slip of paper, and was told that he could live at 17 Forsyth Street without paying rent. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded until Monday for sentence.

William E. Vokes pleaded guilty to illegal registration and to attempting to vote in the thirteenth election district of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. He was committed to the Elmira Reformatory. James Morrissey, who tried to vote in the first election district of the Sixth Assembly District, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to confinement in the same institution. Thomas Smith, who pleaded guilty of attempting to vote in the fourteenth election district of the Eighth Assembly District, was sentenced to one year in State prison.

To all intents and purposes, you have the doctor's advice, and his best prescription for Lung and Throat diseases is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

Makes hot breakfast-breads wholesome—no yeast germs, no alum. Makes cake, biscuit and pastry of superior fineness, flavor and delicacy. Makes food that will keep moist and sweet. Is most economical, because it is the purest and greatest in leavening strength. In the easy, expeditious preparation of the finer cakes and pastries appropriate to the season, Royal is indispensable.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Not only will they spoil the cake, but alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE COMMISSIONER, NOT THE CITY, LIABLE FOR BACK PAY.—Justice Bischoff yesterday granted the applications of George S. Gilfillan and two others for reinstatement by Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, as bath attendants; but he refused to direct the Commissioner to audit their claims for the amount of their per diem during the period of their removal, as had been done upon a similar application, in which Commissioner Dalton was respondent. Justice Bischoff said that were it not for the allegations contained in the respondent's affidavits, he should conclude that the relators were entitled to such direction. It was alleged, however, that the positions from which the relators had been removed had been filled by other appointees who had received the salary and performed the services incidental to these positions. As these allegations were not placed in issue, the Court said a complete defense to a demand against the city for back pay was disclosed. All that appeared, therefore, was an existing right of action against Mr. Kearny for the wrongful removal, and if the petitions were framed as upon a demand for damages against him personally, an assessment of damages might possibly have been had, under Section 2,088 of the Code, notwithstanding the absence of a return. No notice, however, was given Mr. Kearny that a personal liability was to be asserted and enforced in the proceeding, and relief could not be granted which would be inconsistent with the averments of the petition. No demand having been shown against the city, there was no claim which should be audited as an incident to the relators' reinstatement. "The respondent may, indeed," Justice Bischoff added, "have invited the release of the city at his own expense, but this is a matter for subsequent litigation, and cannot be determined here."

***

REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES UPHELD.—Griffin B. and George A. Disbrow, who were trustees of the property left by their father, were removed by the Supreme Court at Special Term, which decided that the trust had been improperly administered, because of the "feeling of hostility between the two trustees." The Court held that for that reason, if no other, they should be removed, and that conclusion was yesterday sustained by the First Appellate Division. Benjamin D. Disbrow, at his death in 1893, left a wife and four sons, his only heirs at law and next of kin. By his will he gave all his property to his son Robert N., and just before his death he executed a deed conveying to him all his real estate. Probate of the will, after a contest, was refused, and pending an action then brought to set aside the deed the son Robert, and his wife, by a compromise, executed a trust deed, under which the sons Griffin B. and George A. Disbrow became trustees of the real estate, to pay the income to their mother during her life, and then to sell it and divide the proceeds between the four sons, Griffin, George, Robert, and Charles Disbrow. Ill feeling, which soon sprang up between the trustees, and between Griffin and his mother, finally culminated in an action by the mother, Sarah M. Disbrow, to remove both trustees. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, said in part: "The defendant Griffin, in the discharge of his duties as trustee, acted in not only an arbitrary and offensive manner with his co-trustees, but he failed to treat his mother, the plaintiff, with the respect due her, not only as his mother, but as one having the principal interest in the trust property. He took the entire management of the property into his own hands, and treated with contempt reasonable requests made by his co-trustees, and the plaintiff, in reference to what he was doing. His acts were such that it is not at all surprising that the plaintiff became suspicious of him, doubted his integrity, and finally asked for his removal." The Court held, however, that the accounts of Griffin were erroneously surcharged with certain items, aggregating $1,782.16. Justice Barrett dissented from the latter conclusion, holding that the expenditures distinctly covered betterments, as distinguished from repairs, and, at any rate, there was not a particle of evidence tending to show the actual necessity of the work for which this sum was charged.

***

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER SYSTEMS BY MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—An important decision in reference to the right of a municipality to construct a system of water supply, as against a franchise previously granted to a private water company, was decided last week by the Court of Appeals. The case affects a very large amount of invested capital in various places throughout the State. The action was brought by the Skaneateles Water Works Company, to restrain the village of Skaneateles and its officers from constructing and operating in the village an independent system of water works for the purpose of supplying it and its inhabitants with water. The village had in 1887 granted to this water company, which was organized under Chapter 737 of the laws of 1873, a franchise to maintain and operate within its corporate limits a system of water works for furnishing the village with pure and wholesome water. From December, 1890, the company, which had established for the municipality, at great expense, a complete and sufficient water supply, furnished such supply for five years, when its contract with the village expired, and it was not renewed. After the company, claiming it was losing money, asked for $10 more a year than its contract price of $40 for each hydrant, the residents at a special election voted to construct an independent system of water works for the village. The present action, which was then brought, resulted in a judgment, entered upon the report of a referee, dismissing the complaint, and this decision was unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department in October, 1898. The Court of Appeals now holds, affirming the judgment below, Chief Judge Parker giving the opinion, that the municipality might under the circumstances, under the act of 1875, construct its own water works, and that, although it had the power to acquire by purchase or condemnation proceedings the plant of the private company, it was not bound to do so, but might duplicate it with its own plant, and thus practically destroy the value of the property of the old company. Rights not expressly granted by the terms of the franchise were, the Court held, to be deemed reserved. The Court decided, however, that the provisions of the act of 1875, embodied in the amendments of 1893 and 1894, permitting the municipality to tax the old company for the purpose of constructing the new municipal plant, and permitting a discriminating tax to be imposed against the patrons of the old company, were unconstitutional, being in violation of Section 10 of the Federal Constitution. The unconstitutional provisions being, however, separable from the main provisions of the law, did not, it was held, invalidate the entire act. Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the property of the old company should be purchased by private contract or condemned under the statute before the municipal water company was permitted to begin work on its plant.

Veterans of Troop A at a Feast.

The veterans of Troop A, New York's Volunteer Cavalry, which served under Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles in Puerto Rico during the Spanish war, dined last night at the Hotel Manhattan. Flags captured from the Spanish, and some guns, swords, and other trophies from the same source were part of the decorations.

Colored Preacher Accused by Wife.

The Rev. Austin Chapman, colored, was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with assault by his wife. He was held for examination next Monday. Mr. Chapman conducts a mission at Jamaica, L. I., and also works as a longshoreman in Brooklyn.

Haunted by the Christmas phantom?

What's the sex?

If it's mannish you can have it exorcised here.

The small as well as the large things for big men and "little men."

HOUSE COATS	NECKWEAR
SMOKING JACKETS	HANDKERCHIEFS
GLOVES	UMBRELLAS
GOLF BAGS	JEWELRY
DRESS SUIT CASES	CANES
RIDING CROPS	SILK SUSPENDERS
DRESSING GOWNS	PAJAMAS

Everything men and boys wear anywhere.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CATS.

Some fine Angora, long hair, cats very affectionate, handsome and large.

CANARIES

Are now in best song; clear yellow, clear green crested varieties, each one warranted to sing to suit you.

PARROTS

In great variety. Young birds at low prices and talkers. One great talker and singer, he's a prize for $250.00. Christmas birds selected now sent when desired. Holden's new Book on Birds, 136 pages, how to keep bird singing all the time, by mail, for 25 cents, stamps.

G. P. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts.

OPPOSE COPPER COMPANY SALE.

Minority Against the Plan of Senator Clark and His Associates.

Attorneys for the United Verde Copper Company and for United States Senator William A. Clark and the other Directors appeared before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday in opposition to the continuance of a temporary injunction restraining the sale of the mining properties of the company on Dec. 19. The company has its mines and plant at Jerome, Arizona, and is capitalized at $3,000,000, of which $9,000 is held by the minority stockholders. The sale is opposed by George A. Treadwell, as it is designed to be a formal sale for the purpose of reorganization. The proposed action involves the dissolution of the company under its New York charter and the substitution of a West Virginia charter.

Charges of mismanagement were denied by the attorney for the defense, who asserted that the stock, which had been worth only 75 cents a share, was now worth $300 a share. Justice Gildersleeve took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mrs. Glennon Indicted for Murder.

Mrs. Anna Glennon, who cut the throat of her six-year-old daughter Mary at her home in Douglass Street, Brooklyn, on Dec. 5 last, was yesterday indicted for murder by the Kings County Grand Jury. The commission appointed to inquire into the question of the sanity of the woman examined Mrs. Glennon yesterday. Dr. George F. Maddock of the commission said that Mrs. Glennon was undoubtedly insane, and that the commission would recommend that she be placed in an asylum.

Steamship Irrawaddy Sold.

The steamship Irrawaddy has been sold by the Trinidad Trading Company to Pacific Coast parties. The vessel arrived here yesterday from her last West Indian trip, and when she again sails it will be for San Francisco, coal laden. She is to be used in the San Francisco-Alaskan trade. The Trinidad Trading Company has chartered the steamship Tjomo to take her place in the Trinidad trade.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Oxfords.

Looking for Oxford Mixtures?

Here you are—any number of them, from the lightest gray to dark ones with a mere suspicion of white.

Cut in any and all styles, and priced at any and all figures.

Overcoats, $18 to $50.

Raglan,
Paddock,
Surtout,
English Box,
Half Box,
Inverness.

Suits, $14 to $32.

Single-breasted Sack,
Double-breasted Sack,
Winchester Frock,
Double-breasted Frocks and
Waistcoats.

Special—Broken Lines of $25, $22 and $20 Business Suits are now $15. An unusual opportunity to procure an excellent suit at little cost.

Special attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST.

If You are Tired.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Affords immediate relief in mental and physical exhaustion and insomnia. Quiets and strengthens the nerves.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

LAWYER HELD BABY IN COURT.

Warren Dixon Thus Let Mother Show How Accident Happened.

Mrs. Annie Ames of 170 Bay Street, Jersey City, yesterday brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $5,000 damages from the North Jersey Street Railway Company for injuries as the result of being thrown from one of the company's cars on June 19, 1898.

Mrs. Ames came to court carrying in her arms her baby boy. While she was showing the jury how the accident occurred it became necessary for some one to hold the baby. As no one else was available, Warren Dixon, her counsel, who is also Assistant United States District Attorney, volunteered his services. His friends in court declare that he performed the duty in a highly creditable manner. The baby was well behaved, but Mr. Dixon seemed gratified when Mrs. Ames relieved him of his charge. The trial was not finished.

SHOT IN A BOWERY HOTEL.

James Russell Likely to Die and His Assailant Not Arrested.

James Russell, twenty-four years old, a watchman, living at 19 Main Street, Brooklyn, was shot in the right eye in a fight in a rear room on the main floor of the Oregon Hotel, at 85 Bowery, last night. Russell was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and is in a serious condition. The police of the Eldridge Street Police Station arrested five men and two women who were in the hotel at the time of the shooting.

The police were unable to learn much about the shooting at the hotel, or from the prisoners, but it was ascertained that a man known as "Buck" probably did the shooting. A detective learned that Russell and "Buck" had quarreled Thursday night in Essex Street, and that "Buck" had promised to "do up" Russell last night. "Buck" and ten other men entered the hotel last night and saw Russell sitting at a table." It is said that "Buck" walked up to where Russell was sitting and said, "Now I am going to do you." He then, it is alleged, pulled the revolver from his hip pocket and fired the shot. A Coroner was sent for last night to take Russell's antemortem statement.

"Buck" is twenty-three years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and when last seen wore a black cheviot suit. An alarm has been sent out for him.

Overcoats of Fine Kerseys,

silk lined,

$24, $30 & $40,

made up full of style and warranted to have the very best wearing qualities.

Carr's Melton Overcoats, silk lined, $40.

Overcoats too, of all kinds, $12 to $45.

GLOVES—harness sewn, for street wear, English made, $1.50.

Special value in SCARFS—large English square shapes, in rich Roman effects, $1.00.

Stores open this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"How happy could I be with either, Were t'other dear charmer away."

One has this feeling here when gift choosing—so many are the beautiful things clamoring for attention in our gathering of gift beauty; suitable for any recipient's appreciation and for any donor's pocketbook. Novelties in small and large pieces of furniture, magnificent rugs from the Empires of the East; Lamps, Palms, and Jardinieres to hold them; cushions and pillows for couch and divan and many other holiday inspirations. Every article is marked in plain figures for your immediate information and at the low factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LEATHER GOODS.

Finger Purses, — made of real seal, pig-skin, or morocco,—mounted with brass initial, 65 cents each.

Finger Purses, — made of real seal, alligator, pig-skin, or morocco, lined with calf, — mounted with sterling silver initial, $1.45

Chatelaine Bags,—real seal, alligator or morocco,— lined with chamois. With or without outside pocket, $1.00 and $1.45 each.

Men's Suit Cases,—sole leather, — steel frame,— brass trimmings, — lined with linen. Russet or olive,

22 inch	24 inch	26 inch
$4.25	$4.50	$4.75

Men's Suit Cases, — sole leather,—steel frame, brass trimmings, — lined with leather. Russet or olive.

22 inch	24 inch	26 inch
$5.25	$5.55	$5.85

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

N. B.—Special attention is directed to our New Basement, filled with a Grand Assortment of

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Holiday Gifts for Men.

House Coats & Gowns.

Jackets.

All wool tricot, with quilted satin facings, colors: navy, seal and wine,
$4.75. value $6.00.

Imported kersey cloth, satin lined, sizes 40, 42 & 44,
$6.75, reduced from $9.75.

Tuxedo House Coats, plaid backs, trimmed with military braid,
$7.95, value $9.50.

Imported Velveteen Jackets, satin lined, and bound with silk cord,
$14.75, value $18.00.

Blanket Robes,
$3.95, 6.75, 8.50, 9.75

Wool Dressing Gowns, made in England,
$12.50 to $25.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Opening Night, Monday, Dec. 18, at 8.
Gounod's Opera,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mmes. Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, (début,) Plançon, Bars, Illy, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, and Ed. de Reszke.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec 20, at 8, Bizet's opera, CARMEN, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Eames; MM. Saleza, H. Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Friday Evening, Dec. 22, at 8, Wagner's opera, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, (début,) Bars, Queyla, Muhlmann, Meux, and Plançon, Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, FAUST, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, Meux, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. evg., Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Prices for Saturday Nights: $2.50, $1.50, 75c., and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
SEVENTH SEASON.
First Concert, Thursday evg., Dec. 21, at 8:30, at Carnegie Hall.
FRANK DAMROSCH .....Director
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
Soloist . . DAVID BISPHAM
Subscription & single tickets now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 UNION SQUARE.

PADEREWSKI
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Piano used.
Direction HUGO GORLITZ, JOHN C. FRYER.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Sunday Night, Dec. 17, SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT. KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA, HAMBOURG, Miss Grace Preston, Contralto.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert Tuesday Ev'g, Dec. 19, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Mr. Mark Hambourg, Piano.
Res. Seats $1.50 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. BIG COMEDY BILL! Cont. Perf. Mov'g Pict'res (new) 15, 25, 50c. Mansfield & Wilbur, &c
PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. The Perfect Woman Cont. Perf. Alcide Capitaine, Fox 15, 25, 50c. & Allen, Moving Pic.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CRAGGS, GUITANOS, MARZELLA'S COCKATOOS, THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR. Falke & Semon. Duncan. Biograph.

Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) B'y & 29th St. Mat. Every Day. Orch., 25c & 50c. Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. & Chorus of 40, in Hoddy Dotty AND THE TOBASCOSCOPE Sensational Moving Pictures.

14th ST. THEATRE, cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS of the Quaint Rural Drama, THE DAIRY FARM NEXT WEEK—FAREWELL PERFORMANCES SOUVENIRS. Monday & Friday Nights, Wed. & Sat. Matinées.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. Matinee To-Day. HARRY WILLIAMS'S OWN CO. Ezra Kendall, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny.

MANHATTAN Theatre. 33d & B'y Ev's. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 5th Week & Still Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10.

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Only Mat. t'day, 2:15. Great London Success A GREEK SLAVE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SPORTING LIFE Mat. To-day. Nxt. wk—Jas. A. Herne's Shore Acres.

MURRAY HILL THEA, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. This Week—The Girl I Left Behind Me.

KOSTER & BIALS'. ROUND NEW YORK. Mat. To-day 50c. all over house. Great Bill Sunday Night.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Mat. & Eve The great success, DIE HAUBENLERCHE.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St.....At 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2. THE MANEUVERS OF JANE. Henry Arthur Jones Comedy.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. FOURTH MONTH. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Ev'gs 8:20. Mats. To-day and Wednesday, 2:15. JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATS. TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY. Wheels Within Wheels By R. C. Carton. Author Lord & Lady Algy.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8. Mat. To-day, 2:15. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play. SHERLOCK HOLMES

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD LAST TWO PERFORMANCES, BEAU BRUMMEL Monday, Dec. 18, for 3 nights, "The Devil's Disciple." Dec. 21, "Prince Karl." Dec. 22, "A Parisian Romance." Mat. Dec. 23, "Prince Karl." Ngt. Dec. 23, "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde." Dec. 25, "The First Violin." Seats sold 2 weeks in advance.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OP. CO. LAST TIMES THIS SEASON OF To-day at 2:15, To-night, 8:15. Aida. Ev's, 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15; adm. 25c. Week Dec. 18, Theatre closed in preparation for Great Christmas Production, THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST 3 WEEKS VICTORIA Evgs. 8:20. Mat. to-day, 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. 50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c. Mon., Jan. 1—"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp."

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. LAST TWO WEEKS. MR. KENDAL Special Wed. Mat. Dec. 20 MRS. KENDAL Regular Mat. To-day. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées 2. The Elder Miss Blossom

THE NEW YORK, EVE'GS AT 8:15. LAST DAY. LAST MAT. TO-DAY. at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURES. JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST

CASINO! Last 19 Nghts! Last Mat. t'day but 3. Souv. Ngt. Dec. 22. 100th Performance 3D MNTH. & ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY Last 4 Wks. In The Singing Girl

5th Ave Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2. LAST TWO WEEKS OF Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. ONLY COMIC OPERA HIT THIS YEAR. FRANK DANIELS .... THE AMEER.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & to-day, 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION. At AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Nos. 19 and 21 West 44th St, America, England, France and Germany Represented. Open Daily, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Dec. 4th to Dec. 24th.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY Biggest hit of all.

HARLEM Op. House. DENMAN THOMPSON & Co. 8:15 To-day The Old Homestead. Mat., 2:15. Next Week—Daly's production, The Great Ruby.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1899.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1899. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

CONTENTS.

200 Books for Gifts. Page.
A List Not Restricted to the Publications of 1899 872-874

Goldwin Smith's New Work.
His "United Kingdom, A Political History," in Two Volumes. Reviewed by Prof. H. MORSE STEPHENS 865

Rubens.
Emile Michel's Work on the First Great Modern Artist. Reviewed by RUSSELL STURGIS 882

Bishop Whipple.
His Recollections of a Long and Beneficent Episcopate 884

Washington.
Sermons and Obituary Notices at the Time of His Death—Buried Before His Death Was Generally Known 884

Good Will from Authors as Publishers' Assets.
Recent Improvement in the Relation Between Those Who Write Books and Those Who Manufacture Them—Interesting Suggestions from Stevenson's Letters 876

Holiday Books.
Tennyson's Poems and the Memoir 868
"Famous Homes of Great Britain" 868
"Pompeii, Its Life and Art" 868
Howells's "Their Silver Wedding Journey" .. 868
Miss Cary's "Browning, Poet and Man" 870
"Among English Hedgerows" 870
"Poussin, His Life and Work" 871
"The Art Life of William M. Hunt" 872
Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" 872
"British Contemporary Artists" 872
"The Troubadours" 870
Moore's "Lalla Rookh" 872

Poe and Mrs. Whitman.
Her Own Version of His Visit to Providence .. 877

Books on Music.
Reviews of Four Recent Works Dealing with the Piano, the Opera, Beethoven, and Mediaeval Music 878-879

Some Recent Books: Comments by Readers.
Hapgood's "Lincoln" 880
Crawford's "Via Crucis" 880
"The Degeneration of Dorothy" 880
The Browning Letters 880
"In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim" 881
"Letitia Berkley, A. M." 881
"Children of the Ghetto" 881

Notes and News.
Items Gathered in New York and Boston in a Tour of the Publishers 886

Readers Have Their Say.
One He Likes Best of All, 876—Coleridge's Albatross, 882—"Cleanliness Next to Godliness," 866—Coincidences in Fiction, 885—Two Baxters in Neglected Graves, 885—Relief from the Regular Staff, 885—May Mutilate but Cannot Cast Down Idols 885

A Public Print Collection 876
Authors and Red Herrings: with Rules 876
The Week in Art 875
Questions and Answers 886
Topics of the Week 865
Books Received 883

The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

An important book of biography is in preparation by Harper & Brothers, to be published some time before Spring. It is "Letters and Reminiscences of Robert E. Lee," by the son of the late commander of the Confederate forces, Capt. R. E. Lee. Capt. Lee has worked upon the volume for several years. An enormous mass of material has been examined—private journals, letters, family and Government records—and the result, it is said, will be the production of an ideal work of memoirs, authoritative and valuable as it will be graphic and picturesque. New light, it is believed, will be thrown upon the causes which governed the manœuvres of the Confederate Army during the closing days of the war.

"Paolo and Francesca," a dramatic tragedy in four acts, by Mr. Stephen Phillips, was published this week by John Lane. The story is based upon that well-known Italian tragedy of the Italian noblesse which has, since its occurrence, figured several time in literature and drama, but which is most beautifully and dramatically related in the fifth canto of Dante's "Inferno," through sixty lines beginning:

Quali colombe dal disio chiamate,

and ending:

E caddi come corpo morto cade.

Mr. Phillips was comparatively unknown prior to his receiving the first prize in poetry offered by the Academy of London. His "Paolo and Francesca," which some time in the Spring will be presented on the stage of the St. James's Theatre, has already aroused extensive criticism of approval in London. Mr. Sidney Colvin, for example, in the December number of The Nineteenth Century, devotes several pages to an elaborate review of the tragedy. It is rumored in literary circles over there that "Paolo and Francesca" will be crowned by the Academy this year. Certainly no publication so far this season has been received with so much respect and enthusiasm by British reviewers.

At the time that Stevenson's letters are being so generally read, attention should be called to the death of Dr. Charles M. Hyde of Honolulu, which has just occurred. It will be recalled that the doctor, for his attacks upon Father Damien, who sacrificed his life in behalf of the lepers of Molokai, was remorselessly arraigned by Robert Louis Stevenson in a letter, which first appeared in The National Observer, entitled "Father Damien." Stevenson in his usual quiet way began by saying that if nature had blessed him with a certain power to use words in the most scathing and denunciatory sequence, Dr. Hyde had furnished him with a most inspiring topic. A short time after the death of the writer it was rumored that Stevenson had recanted. We are able to state in the most positive manner possible that Robert Louis Stevenson never wished to modify in any way his utterances concerning the maligner of the martyr Damien.

At the urgent request of the heirs and publishers of the late Grant Allen, Mr. Edward Clodd has undertaken to write a memoir of the dead author. Persons who may have in their possession letters or other material which will be useful in the preparation of the work are requested to send them to the publisher, Grant Richards, 9 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, where, we are told, every care will be taken of them, assuring their prompt return. Mr. Allen was a very prolific writer. The overflow of his work is now coming before the public. A new book of his, "Hilda Wade," will presently be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The theme concerns a beautiful, intellectual young woman, who takes a position as nurse in a hospital in order to thwart the inhuman experiments of a great scientist, whom she believes to be an actual murderer.

Mr. Eliot Gregory, who recently returned to New York, his native city, after a long stay abroad, has written an article on the "Poetic Cabarets of Montmartre," which he has illustrated with his own sketches. It will appear in the January number of Scribner's Magazine. Mr. Gregory's volume of charming essays, entitled "Worldly Ways and By-Ways," although published about a year ago, has sold to the extent of over 4,000 copies, which must be taken as an excellent indication that the reading public is not entirely absorbed in the four or five novels of the year which have passed the 100,000 or the 200,000 mark. All readers of "Worldly Ways and By-Ways" perhaps do not know that Mr. Gregory had rank as an artist before he became an author. For these his Scribner sketches should have particular interest. With this article he makes his first attempt to illustrate his own work. We understand that Mr. Gregory in a drawer of his desk, in his studio up town near the Worth Monument, is secreting material that might make another volume of essays. Will he not please let some one publish it?

"The Story of Donald Kestral" has just appeared from the press of D. Appleton & Co. This is by A. J. Dawson, whose tale, "God's Foundling," excited comments of all sorts some time back. The action of the new novel passes in London society, in Morocco, and in the Australian bush. It is the story of a writer's life, in which the stages of his career are graphically depicted—the novitiate, the success, and the despair of genius. The spirit of the novel is intensely modern and abounds in active life and human interest. The characters are sharply drawn, and there is a successful attempt at mental analysis.

A unique volume is being prepared for the series of "Histories of Literature," which Mr. Gosse is editing for the Messrs. Heinemann of London. It will be entitled "Chinese Literature," by Dr. H. A. Giles, Professor of Chinese at the University of Cambridge. The next volume of the series will appear shortly after the Christmas holidays; it will be Prof. Macdonell's "Sanskrit Literature."

Mr. Eden Phillpotts is at work on a new novel, the publication of which has been secured by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It will be called "The Last of Her Line." Mr. Phillpotts's "Children of the Mist," already presented by this house, continues to grow in popularity. It is now selling in its fourteenth edition. It is believed that the book will go to press for its fifteenth impression before Christmas.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S NEW WORK.

His "United Kingdom: A Political History," in Two Volumes.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

H. Morse Stephens, M. A., Oxford,
Professor of English and Modern European History at Cornell University.

Since Goldwin Smith during the first four years of the existence of Cornell University lectured in that institution upon English history, there seems to be a certain fitness in intrusting the consideration of his latest historical work, "A Political History of the United Kingdom," to one who is, like himself, an Englishman and a graduate of Oxford, and who has in a certain sense succeeded him at Cornell. The vigor and eloquence of Mr. Goldwin Smith's teaching left its mark deep upon the students of Cornell between 1868 and 1872; he was one of the distinguished band of teachers, men of science and men of letters, gathered by Andrew D. White to give an impulse to his new experiment in education; he has left traditions which have become a part of the university, and his generous gift of his own historical library was the forerunner of the still more splendid benefaction of President White. By frequent visits to Ithaca, Goldwin Smith has kept alive the recollection of his former connection with the university; he honored its Faculty by accepting the title of Emeritus Professor in 1894, and he has always generously encouraged the efforts made to maintain a high standard of history teaching there. It may be worth while to recall in this article some of the main facts in the long and noteworthy career of the Nestor of English historical writers, and to deal rather with the life and writings of Goldwin Smith, including an examination of his historical method and an estimate of his work as a historian, than to attempt a detailed review of his latest work. A thorough criticism would fill too many pages; a partial criticism of certain chapters or statements would be unfair to the author; a commentary upon his point of view would require at least as much space as his own volumes, and the reader is more likely to decide whether he wishes to read Mr. Smith's book or not from a knowledge of Mr. Smith's personality than from a summary of his form of arrangement of the well-known facts of English history.

"The friends who urged the writer to undertake this task know that it has been performed by the hand of extreme old age." With these words Mr. Goldwin Smith concludes the brief preface to his latest and most important historical work. It is true that some few historians have, like Ranke, continued their labors until long past the allotted years of a busy life, but it would be difficult to mention among them any writer who has at the age of seventy-six completed a book so remarkable for vigor of thought and vivacity of style as "The United Kingdom: A Political History." It is difficult to think of Mr. Goldwin Smith as a man in extreme old age, for his fighting qualities and the epigrammatic brilliancy of his language are as characteristically youthful as ever in his newly published volumes. Yet seventy-six is certainly a ripe old age, and writers are few, even in this age of "grand old men," who have the strength of mind and body to produce an elaborate historical work fifty-four years after their graduation from the university. Mr. Goldwin Smith was born at Reading, in Berkshire, England, in 1823, and received his school education at Eton, where he made many schoolboy acquaintances among men now known to fame in English political life. As a member first of Christ Church, and afterward of Magdalen College, Oxford, he had a successful academic career, winning the Hertford and Ireland Scholarships for classics, open to the whole university, as well as the university prizes for Latin verse, for the Latin essay and the English essay. He took his B. A. degree after obtaining a first class in classical honors in 1845, and was elected a Fellow of University College in 1846. As a successful Oxford tutor and a particularly brilliant Oxford scholar, he was well known throughout the university, when he was named Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the existing condition of things in Oxford University in 1850. From the work of this commission has grown the new Oxford. The abuses of the old foundations were manifest and the result of the commission's work was the passing of the Oxford University Act in 1854. Under this act was appointed the celebrated Oxford Commission, which sat until 1858, with Goldwin Smith as Secretary, and reorganized both the university and the colleges to meet modern requirements. Though forty years have passed since the reorganization of Oxford, the echoes of the great controversy between the reformers, with their radical ideas for bringing Oxford down to date, and the conservatives, who hoped to maintain studies, methods, and habits of life as old

*THE UNITED KINGDOM: A POLITICAL HISTORY. By Goldwin Smith, D. C. L. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1899. $4.

and mediæval as the college buildings themselves, have not yet died away. The vigorous young Secretary of the commission was held responsible for the changes that were effected, and the obloquy heaped upon him by his colleagues in the university first showed Goldwin Smith the personal and social disadvantage of being the spokesman of a minority with ideas in advance of its age. But if the Tories in the university resented the changes brought about, the statesmen employed upon the commission recognized the ability and clear sightedness of their Secretary, and in 1858, at the age of thirty-five, Goldwin Smith was nominated by the Government to be Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

This chair had been founded by George I. in 1724, with the idea of teaching Whig principles to the students at the Jacobite university, and the professorship as a royal foundation has since been a piece of Government patronage. In this chair Goldwin Smith succeeded H. H. Vaughan, the successor to Thomas Arnold, and he tried to make its work a real force in the university. His eloquence and fascination as a lecturer are now only a tradition at Oxford, but the ideas he held as to the aims of the study of history at that time can be seen in his little volume, published in 1861, entitled, "Lectures on Modern History, Delivered in Oxford." Goldwin Smith, however, both as a professor and as a college tutor, refused to be a "mere don," and his keen interest in practical politics appeared in the work that he did as a member of the Popular Education Commission in 1858. He had already adopted the unpopular side in advocating the separation of England's colonies from the mother country in a series of letters to The London Daily News, which he published in 1863 in a volume with the title of "The Empire." But still more unpopular among the governing classes in England, and above all in Tory Oxford, was the position which Prof. Goldwin Smith took upon the great question of the civil war in America. With voice and pen he advocated the cause of the North, and he was, perhaps, next to John Bright, the most vigorous, consistent, and thorough-going exponent of the Northern idea on the English platform and in the English press. It was his sympathy with the North that led him to visit the United States in 1864, when he came into personal contact with President Lincoln and the great leaders of Northern thought. On his return to England he published a series of pamphlets, "England and America," "The Civil War in America," and "Experience of the American Commonwealth," and eventually in 1868 he resigned his professorship at Oxford and came to make his home on the American side of the Atlantic Ocean.

Though but forty-five when he abandoned Oxford and England, Goldwin Smith had already made a great reputation; his work at Oxford, for it was known that he was the stimulating force in the Oxford Commission, had left its mark on the university; his lectures on history had revealed the personality of an inspiring teacher; his political attitude, especially on colonial and American affairs, had shown him to be an independent thinker; his literary gifts had been made manifest in his various writings; and the charm of his conversation and the variety of his knowledge were such that when "Lothair" was published, in 1870, every one assumed that the somewhat spiteful portrait of the "young don" in that celebrated novel was intended by Benjamin Disraeli for Goldwin Smith. He was already then a most distinguished man when he joined the Faculty of Cornell University as Professor of English History upon its opening in 1868. A wider contrast between two educational institutions cannot be imagined than between the ancient University of Oxford and the new foundation of Ezra Cornell. But Goldwin Smith rejoiced more in things new than in things old, and he gave his earnest help to the experiment which Andrew D. White, his intimate friend, was attempting at Ithaca. Not only did the ex-professor at Oxford give his services and his advice to the new institution, but he presented it likewise with his own library of books on English history. That his name is honored by Cornell men goes without saying, for the countenance of such a man in the early days of the new university was felt as a special encouragement, and it established an abiding bond between Oxford and Cornell. In 1872 Prof. Goldwin Smith removed to Toronto, but he maintained his connection with Cornell as a non-resident lecturer, and for many years has continued to visit the university and to enrich its library. Of his later life in Canada it would be superfluous to say anything in this article. His well-known views as to the eventual union of the Dominion of Canada with the United States have not made him popular among his fellow-citizens. But it is characteristic of his courageous independence of mind, of his habit of being in opposition to the majority, and of his disdain for sentimentality, that he has continued to advocate his views with voice and pen where they are least appreciated. Whenever there is an unpopular cause to champion or a rebuke to be administered to mere gush, Goldwin Smith is always ready to declare his views from Toronto in a pungent criticism or a telling argument.

The years of his residence in Canada have been fruitful in literary production. Poetry, philosophy, criticism, literary biography, and history have all been enriched by his prolific talent, but he has never ceased his active interest in politics, and he has followed the great political movements of the day in England, Canada, and the United States with keen but somewhat acrid interest. Just as he was no "mere don" at Oxford, so he has been no mere man of letters at Toronto. All his books abound in the reflections of one who has studied men and manners in many countries, and his historical works in particular are not only the writings of a historian, but of one who is a man of affairs and a man of letters as well. It is the publication of the latest of his historical works that has suggested this article, and it is now time to turn to a consideration of Mr. Goldwin Smith's other historical works, in order to show how from a study of them, as well as from a knowledge of his career and his personality, his "United Kingdom: A Political History" may best be understood and its value estimated.

It has already been stated that the appointment of Goldwin Smith to the Professorship of Modern History at Oxford at the age of thirty-five found him chiefly known from the conspicuous part he had taken as a university reformer. During his undergraduate days he had won deserved reputation as a classical scholar, but had done nothing to indicate special aptitude for historical work. The training which is now demanded of a historical teacher was unknown in England forty years ago, and it was not considered a scandal then, as it would be nowadays, to appoint as the representative of historical instruction in a great university a young man whose chief qualifications were a thorough knowledge of the classics and the zeal of an educational reformer. During the ten years of his tenure of the Chair of History, Goldwin Smith was much more interested in politics than in history, and his books, pamphlets, and newspaper articles dealt rather with burning questions of the present than with the history of the past.

His only publications of a historical nature were his "Lectures on Modern History," published in 1861, and his "Three English Statesmen: Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt," published in 1867. The latter of these volumes was a characteristic utterance of the author's ideas on history. To a student, trained as he had been in the classics, the ideas of the scientific school of history, with its earnest striving after truth for its own sake, were incomprehensible. To him the study of history meant the study of past politics, and in considering past politics he had always his thoughts fixed on their application to modern conditions. It is worthy of note that upon the title page of his latest work Mr. Goldwin Smith cites a sentence from the great English statesman whose career formed one of the topics of his first original contribution to history. "The best form of government," said John Pym, as cited by Goldwin Smith, "is that which doth actuate and inspire every part and member of a State to the common good." It is to the development of the State and to the political modifications wrought in States during the course of their history that Mr. Goldwin Smith, as a profound student of Aristotle, devotes his chief attention in his historical writings, and throughout them all he fixes the interest of his readers upon the explanation, given by history, of existing political conditions. He belongs in this respect to a school of historical writers of which he is the last survivor, a school which endeavored to explain the present by a knowledge of the past, a school which considered political in preference to social or economic problems, a school which did not consider the discovery of the truth as the one and only aim of the historian. It was a school, further, which regarded literary style as of greater importance than the historians of the modern scientific type are in the habit of doing, and which rejoiced to display the personality of the writer. These qualities in Mr. Goldwin Smith's earlier historical works were once more displayed when he again devoted himself to writing history in these latter days. For many years after his settlement in America his writings mainly dealt with current politics. He wrote upon the relations of England to Ireland, the relations of Canada to the mother country and to the United States, upon Socialistic fallacies, and upon other political and social subjects, with occasional diversions towards literary biography and criticism, as in his volumes on Cowper in the English Men of Letters Series and on Jane Austen in the Great Writers Series.

Five and twenty years after his resignation of his chair at Oxford and his settlement in America, Prof. Goldwin Smith made his reappearance as a historian, and in 1893 he published his volume on "The United States: An Outline of Political History (1492-1871)." This volume did not pretend to be a history in the accepted modern signification of the term; it contained no accurate working up of primary historical material; it made no effort at careful perspective or correct proportion; it did not aim at presenting novel views or exploiting new documents; it contained mistakes of fact and inaccuracies of detail, and it was frankly intended to express the author's own individual political views. "If this book comes into the hands of an American," says the author in his preface, "his liberality will make allowance for the position of an Englishman who regards the American Commonwealth as the great achievement of his race, and looks forward to the voluntary reunion of the American branches of the race within its pale, yet desires to do justice to the mother country, and to render to her the meed of gratitude which will always be her due." Mr. Goldwin Smith's book was immediately upon its publication recognized as being not indeed a valuable contribution to American history, but one of the most stimulating books ever written upon the United States. However much critics and general readers might differ as to the correctness of the author's views, no one could fail to be impressed by the originality of thought, the picturesqueness of style, and the sincerity of purpose, which shone through its pages. Eager expectation was therefore aroused when it was announced that Mr. Goldwin Smith had promised to follow up his political history of the United States with a political history of the United Kingdom. It was universally felt that a contribution of surpassing interest would be made, not to the knowledge but to the understanding of English history; it was a foregone matter that the literary style of a great master would be revealed once more upon the theme of his maturest reflections; it was everywhere recognized that the celebrated political controversialist of the present would be at home in treating the political controversies of the past. And lastly the author's long residence in Canada must have given him a singular equipment for a broad point of view. The title of his book showed that he was impressed with the fact that English history need not mean South British history; and the expansion of the English-speaking race was likely to obtain in a book written in America its proper recognition. He could deal more sympathetically with English history than a citizen of the United States could possibly do, while he had an advantage over the home-staying Englishman from his long residence in a colony, for, as Mr. Kipling says:

"What can he know of England, who only England knows?"

Most entirely have all these expectations been fulfilled. Mr. Goldwin Smith's "United Kingdom" must take rank as his masterpiece of literature. The task he set himself was far more difficult than the one which he attempted in his "United States"; the period covered is not only longer in point of years, but more complicated in its diversity; and the problem of what to omit must have been proportionately hard. There is not another writer to-day, whether he be trained historian or man of letters, who could have accomplished what Goldwin Smith has done in the space of a thousand medium-sized and broadly printed pages. Neither Bishop Stubbs, with his vast store of erudition, nor Mr. S. R. Gardiner, with his specialist knowledge, patiently acquired by years of labor, of the seventeenth century, nor Mr. Lecky, with his philosophical method, could have compassed so readable a review of the whole length of English history. The only book which can possibly be compared to Goldwin Smith's admirable production is Mr. John Richard Green's "Short History of the English People." That remarkable book, published just twenty-five years ago, appealed, like Mr. Goldwin Smith's volumes, to the general reader. In many respects the two books deserve to stand side by side. Both are written with a master's grasp of the English language; both reveal the traits of genius in presenting intelligible pictures in a few well-chosen words, with an avoidance of detail; both are intended to stimulate thought rather than to prepare the way for further investigation, and both are written for the general reader and not for the scholar or the specialist. But the points of contrast between these two great books are as marked as their points of resemblance. Mr. Green deals, as his title indicates, with the history of the English people, and Mr. Goldwin Smith with the history of the English state. Mr. Green's most fascinating and fanciful pages are devoted to Anglo-Saxon history, and his work falls off both in knowledge and in vigor when he passes the crisis of the great civil war in the seventeenth century, while Mr. Goldwin Smith gets rid of the story of England before the Norman conquest in fifteen pages, and is at his best in his last 250 pages, dealing with the history of the United Kingdom from 1760, and ending with a summary of the new political conditions involved in the expansion of England's empire. Both books bear on their title pages the difference of their aim; they are essentially supplementary to each other; and the reader of Green should add to his library the volumes of Goldwin Smith.

It has been said that Goldwin Smith's new book appeals to the general reader. For educational purposes it must be regarded as rather stimulating than satisfying. It contains neither footnotes nor references to authorities; it makes no effort to discuss unsolved and difficult problems; it supplies none of the bibliographical information rightly demanded by the historical student; it avoids topics demanding technical knowledge, and it is free from the minute discussions of detail which scare the general reader as much as they delight the scholar. In its style, no less than in its method of treatment, Mr. Goldwin Smith in his latest book appeals to the general reader. He is one of the last of the great masters of English prose style who were nurtured on the Greek and Latin classics. In directness of statement and epigrammatic brilliancy of style he has surpassed even himself in his latest book. There is not a dull page throughout his volumes, and the old age, to which he so pathetically alludes in his preface, shows no traces in his vigorous sentences. It is but too certain that none of the great living English historians can be compared with him as a writer of the English language, and the great excellence of his work lies in the fact that he has transmuted the results of their labors and their discoveries into a form that can be appreciated and enjoyed by every educated reader. But Mr. Goldwin Smith is no mere compiler of secondary history, no mere reporter of the ideas of other men. Of him, as perhaps of no other English writer of the present time, is the saying of the famous French critic "Le style est l'homme" most absolutely true. The personality of Goldwin Smith, that personality which it has been in part the aim of this article to explain through a summary of his personal and literary career, shines through on every page, and the independent thinker and great writer embodies the results of other men's researches in such fashion as to make them characteristically his own. It may be added that it is an especial pleasure for a successor to Goldwin Smith in the professorial Chair of English History at Cornell to be able to bear testimony to the undiminished vitality of his predecessor's genius, and this article may fitly conclude with the expression of the hope that still greater length of years may be vouchsafed to the distinguished writer in full bodily and mental vigor, since for Goldwin Smith, to use the words of the old Oxford "bidding prayer," which he must well remember, all Cornell men, whether among Faculty, alumni, or students, "are duly bound to pray."

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1899.

"Cleanliness Next to Godliness."

The letter in last week's TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW from the Hon. James D. Porter, who was Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Bayard in Cleveland's first Cabinet, saying he as well as Mr. Choate had made the error of attributing the saying "Cleanliness is next to godliness" to the Bible, has called out the following interesting letters:

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of to-day James D. Porter asks the origin of the saying, "Cleanliness is next to godliness." I sought that saying at various times for ten years, but sought in vain, until a friend found it for me in the Talmud, so it is evidently an old Jewish saying. I have heard many a one ascribe its origin to Holy Writ.

EDMUND A. ANGELL.

New York, Dec. 9, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In response to the request for light upon the quotation, "Cleanliness is next (or akin) to godliness," I inclose a clipping from my scrapbook which I have had therein for at least twenty-five years. I believe it was taken from the "Question and Answer" column of The Journal of Commerce.

"The sentence is often quoted as sacred Scripture, and indeed we need not wonder, since it was written by a Hebrew, and is older than many parts of the Bible. It first appears in 'Beraitha,' as the last 'Mishna' of 'Sota,' Chapter IX. It is afterward found in other Hebrew works, from one of which that learned rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Bettelheim, gives the following translation: 'Phinehas ben Yair says: "The doctrines of religion are resolved into (or are next to) carefulness; carefulness into vigorousness; vigorousness into guiltlessness; guiltlessness into abstemiousness; abstemiousness into cleanliness; cleanliness into godliness, (or holiness,") &c.' The meaning of the original is that cleanliness is next to (or akin to would perhaps be a closer rendering) godliness or holiness. We have an old Latin rendering of the same, which for many years we took to be the original, until we discovered the earlier authority. For the benefit of the uneducated we may add that 'Mishna' (from the Hebrew 'Shanah'—to change, to repeat,) is used to describe a collection of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture, and this oft-quoted sentence made its first appearance, as we have said, in such a work."

RICHARD T. DAVIES.

New York, Dec. 9, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Noting the letter of ex-Gov. James D. Porter in the last issue of your SATURDAY REVIEW, and also your reference to it in to-day's TIMES, I am confident of having read that "cleanliness is next to godliness" as an original sentence either in "Handy Andy" or in "Tristram Shandy." Having neither volume at hand, I cannot verify my impression. Certainly that familiar quotation is frequently used by learned and unlearned alike as from "the Bible." "Burrs of speech" ofttimes exhibit themselves without volition in extempore speech.

A. S. WOODLE.

St. Luke's Rectory, Altoona, Penn., Dec. 12, 1899.

HOLIDAY GIFTS of LASTING VALUE.

Charles Scribner's Sons present the following partial list of their new fall publications offering suggestions for suitable gifts of permanent value:

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL

THE LETTERS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

Edited by Sidney Colvin. Illustrated by Guerin and Peixotto. 2 vols. 8vo, $5.00 *net.*

"There are few books so interesting, so moving, and so valuable as this collection of letters."—The Spectator.

"STEVENSON put himself in these letters, and it is for this reason, rather than for any other, that they promise to become classical. . . . But the great thing is the 'sum of virtues' in himself, the great thing is the sweetness and force of character, which, as embalmed in these letters, would keep Stevenson's name alive if every one of his studies in the art of fiction were forgotten."—*New York Tribune.*

By B. E. MARTIN and C. M. MARTIN.

THE STONES OF PARIS IN HISTORY AND LETTERS. With 60 illustrations by Fulleylove, Delafontaine and others. 2 vols. 12m, $4.00.

By DONALD G. MITCHELL.

AMERICAN LANDS AND LETTERS. New volume. "Leather-Stocking" to Poe's "Raven." With 150 illustrations. 8vo, $2.50.

By W. H. FITCHETT.

HOW ENGLAND SAVED EUROPE. The Story of the Great War, 1793-1815. To be in 4 vols. (Vol. I. Now ready.) Cr. 8vo, $2.00.

By WILLIAM ARCHER.

AMERICA TO-DAY. Observations and Reflections. 12mo, $1.25.

By SIDNEY LANIER.

THE LETTERS OF SIDNEY LANIER. Selections from his Correspondence, 1866-1881. With 2 portraits. 12mo, $2.00.

By HENRY T. FINCK.

PRIMITIVE LOVE AND LOVE-STORIES. By the author of "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty." 8vo, $3.00.

By GEN. HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

WASHINGTON THE SOLDIER. With illustrations and map. 8vo, $2.00.

By ROBERT GRANT.

SEARCH-LIGHT LETTERS. Uniform with the new edition of "The Art of Living." 12mo, $1.50.

RICHLY ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS

By G. W. CABLE.

THE GRANDISSIMES. With 12 full-page illustrations in photogravure by Albert Herter. 8vo, $6.00.

By COSMO MONKHOUSE.

BRITISH CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS. With 115 illustrations. Royal 8vo, $5.00.

By THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

SANTA CLAUS'S PARTNER. A Christmas Story. Richly illustrated in colors by W. Glackens. 12mo, $1.50.

By ERNEST SETON-THOMPSON.

THE TRAIL OF THE SANDHILL STAG. With pictures by the author. Sq. 8vo, $1.50.

By SIDNEY LANIER.

BOB: THE STORY OF OUR MOCKING-BIRD. With 16 full-page illustrations in colors by A. R. Dugmore. 12mo, $1.50.

By CHARLES HEMSTREET.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD NEW YORK. Illustrated by Peixotto. Sq. 12mo, $2.00.

By E. A. FITZ GERALD.

THE HIGHEST ANDES: Including the Ascent of Mt. Aconcagua. With 40 full-page illustrations, 10 of them in photogravure. Royal 8vo, $6.00 *net.*

By EMILE MICHEL.

PETER PAUL RUBENS. His Life and His Work. With 272 illustrations. 2 vols., royal 8vo, $15.00 *net.*

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

FISHERMAN'S LUCK, and Other Uncertain Things. Profusely illustrated. Crown 8vo, $2.00.

By MRS. JOHN DREW.

MRS. DREW'S REMINISCENCES. With an introduction by her son, John Drew. Profusely illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

By ALEXANDER BLACK.

MODERN DAUGHTERS. Conversations with Various American Girls and One Man. Profusely illustrated from photographs by the author. 8vo, $2.50.

By OLIVER HERFORD.

A CHILD'S PRIMER OF NATURAL HISTORY. Illustrated by the author. Oblong 8vo, $1.25.

POPULAR FICTION

By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE DE WILLOUGHBY CLAIM. A New Novel of American Life. 12mo, $1.50.

"A book not only a literary event, but noble and ennobling."—*New York Times, Saturday Review.*

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

THE LION AND THE UNICORN. Illustrated by Christy. 12mo, $1.25.

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SEA. A Romance of the War of 1812. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

THE CHRONICLES OF AUNT MINERVY ANN. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. 12mo, $1.50.

By BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD.

DIONYSIUS, THE WEAVER'S HEART'S DEAREST. 12mo, $1.50.

By JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS.

THE ADVENTURES OF A FRESHMAN. Illustrated by Ransom. 12mo, $1.25.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

NOVELS AND STORIES. In 6 vols. 16mo, limp leather. Illustrated. $6.00 *net* per set.

By BLISS PERRY.

THE POWERS AT PLAY. Stories of New England Life and Character. 12mo, $1.25

By A. T. QUILLER-COUCH ("Q").

THE SHIP OF STARS. With Frontispiece. 12mo, $1.50

By ZACK.

ON TRIAL. A Novel, by the author of "Life is Life." 12mo, $1.50.

By E. W. HORNUNG.

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES. By the author of "The Amateur Cracksman." 12mo, $1.25.

FOR YOUNGER READERS

By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

THE LAND OF THE LONG NIGHT. With 24 full-page illustrations by M. J. Burns. Square 12mo, $2.00.

By JOHN R. SPEARS.

THE FUGITIVE. A Tale of Adventure in the Days of Clipper Ships and Slavers. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.25.

By KIRK MUNROE.

MIDSHIPMAN STUART, or The Last Cruise of the Essex. A Tale of the War of 1812. Illustrated by Taber. 12mo, $1.25.

THREE NEW BOOKS BY G. A. HENTY FOR 1899.

Each Superbly Illustrated, 12mo, $1.50.

WON BY THE SWORD. A Story of the Thirty Years' War.

A ROVING COMMISSION. Or, Through the Black Insurrection in Hayti.

NO SURRENDER. A Tale of the Rising in La Vendée.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

Books

Make the Best Presents

BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE.

Famous Homes of Great Britain

AND THEIR STORIES. Edited by A. H. MALAN. With nearly 200 illustrations. Royal 8vo, vellum cloth, $7.50.

Romance of the Feudal Chateaux

By ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY. With 40 photogravure and other illustrations. Large 8vo, $3.50.

Browning: Poet and Man

A SURVEY. By ELISABETH LUTHER CARY. With 25 photogravure illustrations, and some text cuts. Large 8vo, $3.75.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Tennyson: His Homes, His Friends

AND HIS WORK. With 18 photogravure illustrations. Large 8vo, $3.75.

Some Colonial Homesteads

And Their Stories. By MARION HARLAND. With 87 illustrations. 8vo. $3.00.

More Colonial Homesteads

And Their Stories. By MARION HARLAND. With 80 illustrations. 8vo. $3.00.

Literary Hearthstones

Studies of the Home Life of Certain Writers and Thinkers. By MARION HARLAND. Fully illustrated. Two volumes, 16mo, each, $1.50; per set, $3.00.

1. **William Cowper.**
2. **Charlotte Bronte.**

Nature Studies in Berkshire

With 16 illustrations in photogravure from original photographs by Arthur Scott. By JOHN COLEMAN ADAMS. Large 8vo, $4.50.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

Rip Van Winkle

The Legend of Sleepy Hollow

The two volumes contain 15 full-page photogravures by Frederick S. Coburn. 2 vols., 8vo, each, $1.75; per set, $3.50.

The Alhambra *Alcazar Edition.*

The Conquest of Granada *Cordova Edition.*

Each limited to 50 copies, signed and numbered. With 60 photogravure illustrations on Japan paper. Each work in two vols.; size of leaf, 7x10¼ inches. Price of each set of two vols.: English calf or three-quarter polished levant, $30 net; full polished levant morocco, leather joints, $50 net.

Love Letters of a Musician

By MYRTLE REED. 8vo, $1.75.

Little Journeys

By ELBERT HUBBARD. 5 vols., fully illustrated with portraits, views, etc., 16mo, each, $1.75; per set, $8.75.

1. **Good Men and Great.**
2. **Famous Women.**
3. **American Authors.**
4. **American Statesmen.**
5. **Eminent Painters.**

Travels in Spain

The Ingenious and Diverting Letters of the Lady ——'s Travels into Spain. Describing the Devotions, Nunneries, Humors, Customs, Laws, Militia, Trade, Diet, and Recreations of the People. Edited by ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON. Illustrated, 16mo, $1.50.

AMERICAN HISTORIC TOWNS. EDITED BY LYMAN P. POWELL.

Historic Towns of New England

With introduction by George F. Morris. With 161 illustrations. 8vo, $3.50.

Historic Towns of the Middle States

With introduction by Dr. Albert Shaw. With 135 illustrations. 8vo, $3.50.

Sketches of Lowly Life in a Great City

By M. A. WOOLF. Edited by Joseph Henius. Over 150 illustrations. Oblong 4to, $2.00.

Sleepy-Time Stories

By MAUD B. BOOTH (Mrs. Ballington Booth). Illustrated by Maud Humphrey. 8vo, $1.50.

Christus Victor

A Student's Reverie. By HENRY N. DODGE, M. D. 16mo, gilt top, flexible leather, $1.25.

In our Retail Department will be found all the new books of all the prominent publishers.

Open Evenings Next Week.

***A copy of our new Illustrated Holiday Catalogue of 48 pages sent on request.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,

27 & 29 West 23d St., New York.

24 Bedford St., Strand, London.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Tennyson's Writings and the Memoirs Complete.*

There are two reasons why the Macmillan Company should be congratulated in combining "The Memoirs of Tennyson," written by his son, with a convenient and valuable edition of the poet's works. In the first place, it puts the former within the reach of a larger and possibly more worthy public than the original elaborate edition of "The Memoirs" appealed to; and in the second place, the instruction offered in the pages of "The Memoirs" makes the work of the son an invaluable commentary on the poems themselves.

It has possibly been pointed out that "The Memoirs," which occupy the first four volumes of the edition at hand, do not compose a biography in the general acceptation of the word; nor, indeed, are they like any work of memoirs with which we are acquainted. Alfred, Lord Tennyson, lived a round, full life, but in all that he did, in all that he believed or conceived, his career, in whatever conditions surrounded him or whatever influences moved him, was never separated from his art. He was everywhere and at all times the ideal poet. It is for this reason, therefore, that any true story of his life must be absolutely identified with the origin, expression, and development of his verse.

To present such memoirs the son has called many and varied resources to his aid. His own journal may possibly be said to form the background to the scenes which are filled in with letters, reported conversations, reminiscences obtained from a multitude of sources, and extracts from reviews and from other memoirs that tend to explain or to emphasize incidents and events in the life of the poet that were important to himself or to others. Two examples will suffice to show how elaborately this treatment has been carried out. A description of the visit made by Dr. Holmes to the poet in 1886 is augmented by a footnote containing extracts from the doctor's "Hundred Days in Europe," wherein we learn what the impressions of the genial Autocrat were. Again, to the brief account of Miss Mary Anderson's visit in 1888 is appended an interesting account of the visit taken from her own "Memoirs."

The intimate character of much that is contained in the present Lord Tennyson's work is emphasized by the interpolation in the text of about a hundred hitherto unpublished poems. In short, the volumes of "Memoirs" are what the memoirs of such a man ought to be who appealed to and who was touched by humanity at so many and varied points. The index at the end of the fourth volume contains back references to every significant fact mentioned, however trivially, in the text. A mere glance through the list of items will strongly impress one. Names great in the history of the nineteenth century appear there, members of almost every profession who have achieved greatness in their chosen callings, names of the nobility and of royalty extending even to the Queen and Empress. No person seemed too humble to gain the attention of the poet, and no personage seemed too exalted to pay him homage.

The last six volumes of the set before us contain the poems, arranged, for the most part, in chronological order. The portraits of the poet, particularly those that serve as frontispieces, are also made to follow this scheme. Among the illustrations certain photogravure reproductions especially appeal to one—for example, the reproductions of the portraits painted by Samuel Laurence and G. F. Watts, R. A., and the engravings made from photograph, taken by O. G. Rejlander, John Mayall, Mrs. Julia Margaret Causeron, and others. The entire work, too, is presented in a manner that does credit alike to the biographer and the publisher.

*THE LIFE AND WORKS OF ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. Including the Memoirs by the present Lord Tennyson. In 10 vols. Illustrated. Satine, 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $20.

Historic British Homes.*

The writers whose work is presented in "Famous Homes of Great Britain" have contributed a genuine service to the more personal history of the United Kingdom. How often the names of "Belvoir," "Warwick," "Cawdor Castle," and "Battle Abbey" appear upon the pages of English history so full of the achievements of individuals and families, and yet how little is known of these great mansions, whose inmates once made the history we are reading and trying, perhaps in vain, to comprehend! In the volume before us these "homes" are written about for the most part by their present owners. We are taken into familiar confidences, and are presented with charming bits of family history that it has never been the fortune of the guidebook scribe to secure. Thus the present Duke of Marlborough has written the article on "Blenheim"; Viscount Emlyn, the article on "Cawdor Castle"; the Duchess of Cleveland, "Battle Abbey"; the Dowager Lady Newton, "Lyme"; Lady de L'Isle and Dudley, "Penhurst," and the Countess of Warwick, "Warwick Castle."

Before venturing to indicate what these distinguished authors have to say concerning their ancestral seats it seems appropriate to mention the illustrations of the work, which vastly enhance its value and interest. The frontispiece is a photogravure showing the exterior of Alnwick Castle—a morning view of the south front. In the pages that follow are half-tone reproductions of photographs showing exteriors, halls, courts, salons, chambers, guard rooms, libraries, statuary, and paintings of the mansions described. Over thirty pictures accompany the article by the Duke of Marlborough concerning "Blenheim and Its Memories," which probably occupies the most attractive pages in the book. Quite naturally this article chiefly concerns itself with the associations of the great Duke, and includes the fac simile reproductions of part of a love letter written by John Churchill, he who was later to become the first Duke, to Sarah Jennings; of two letters of Alexander Pope to the Duchess, and the copy of a letter by Richard Steele addressed to the same lady. "Probably," remarks the present Duke, referring to the beginning of one of the letters, "the Duchess was too clever to be deceived by Pope's cunning, by being addressed as 'Doctress in Divinity,' and being told of 'Your Grace's ghostly father, Socrates.' At any rate, Pope had his revenge, and helped to perpetuate the popular opinion of a woman at whose pettiness it is as easy to laugh as it is difficult to find a parallel to her ability." Then, too, there are copies of letters from the first Duchess to her husband and to the Duke of Somerset, all ill-spelled, but revealing in every line the character of the writer.

Americans who have followed the career of the present Countess of Warwick will be interested to read what the chatelaine of Warwick Castle has to say concerning it. Here again we have another phase of intimacy expressed, which is different in character from that noted above, although quite as charming. Here at once the reader is made aware that it is a student well versed in feudal architecture who is writing. The Castle is technically yet entertainingly described, but it is not until the part that Warwick has played in English history is explained that the Countess becomes confidential concerning her husband's ancestry. But even here the impression is not weakened that we are reading the effort of a trained writer who has gone about her work with a preconceived plan and an idea of knowing just what to say and how to say it.

The article on "Holland House"—that mansion in Kensington which played such an important part in the social and political life of two centuries—is written by the Hon. Caroline Roche. Holland House is as intimately associated with the Whig politicians during the life of the late Lord Holland as it was with the intrigues of the Courts of the Georges. It was here that the youthful King George III. attempted to attract the attention of Lady Sarah Lennox, who afterward, it was said, jilted her royal lover. But, with whatever memories of the past the mansion may be filled, its architecture was never one of its strong points. Sir Walter Scott once wrote that "it resembles many respectable matrons, who, having been absolutely ugly during youth, acquire by age an air of dignity."

The articles on "Inwick Castle," "Chatsworth," "Hardwick Hall," and "Belvoir Castle" are by A. H. Malan, who in preparing his material has enjoyed many special privileges. "Charlecote," associated with the tradition of Shakespeare's deer stealing, is the work of Richard Davey. Taken all in all, "Famous Homes of Great Britain," with its beautiful pictures, fills a gap in the history of English families and English history, which, because of the identity of the writers, is made especially important in our own time.

*FAMOUS HOMES OF GREAT BRITAIN. Edited by A. H. Malan. Elaborately illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $7.50.

The Recovery of Pompeii.*

The eighteen silent centuries that have enshrouded the lost life and mystery of Pompeii have at length been made to speak in no uncertain voice. It is almost as though the city had come to live again in all its throbbing existence and color and light—an illusion made possible through the genius of a German savant, Dr. August Mau.

To be sure, Pompeii has an extensive bibliography that during the century or so of excavations has gradually built itself up around the known facts that were being revealed year by year. There have been monographs written, mostly in German, French, and Italian, on the architecture, the mural paintings, the houses, and the market place of Pompeii, and occasionally an author has from the material gathered attempted, with more or less success, to give a picture of the actual life of the city just previous to the calamity that overwhelmed it on that August day 1,820 years ago. But the books that have been published on the subject, while for the most part not readily accessible to the English or American student, deal with such a variety of themes, and are so uneven as regards scholarship, that even if one were able to read them all the city could hardly be made to live again before one's eyes. Although the work by Dr. Mau cannot but appeal to specialists in the various phases of his subject, he has so happily combined all known results with his own broad experience extending over a quarter of a century that "Pompeii: Its Life and Art" forms the most complete and trustworthy story of the buried city, its ancient culture, its arts and industries, its gradual uncovering of itself to modern eyes, that has ever been written in any language. And it is a compliment to American scholarship no less than to American enterprise that the translation of the work has been permitted to appear before the publication of the book in German. Prof. Kelsey, who made his translation direct from Dr. Mau's manuscript, should be congratulated also for his beautiful and scholarly interpretation.

The book is admirably arranged in every particular, and the pictures, some photogravures, some half-tones of reconstruction, and some line drawings of plans are most valuable. The introduction briefly sketches the situation and history of the Campanian city previous to the catastrophe. For some reason or other people have been prone to believe that the city was buried beneath tons of hot ashes, if not by the actual lava thrown up from the crater of Vesuvius. Influenced, no doubt, by the tales of fiction to which this annihilation of a complete community gave rise, the reading public has not always stopped to consider the inconsistency between these theories and the fact that the remains of human bodies discovered amid the ruins were perfectly molded, and that some of the mural paintings still retain their original colors—things impossible had showers of hot ashes engulfed the place. To be sure the woodwork of some of the buildings has been found in a charred condition, but it will be seen that this is easily explicable on other grounds. Says Dr. Mau:

> With the ashes copious rain must have fallen, for the bodies of those who perished in the storm of ashes left perfect molds, into a number of which soft plaster of paris has been poured, making those casts of human figures which lend a melancholy interest to the collections in the little museum at Pompeii. The extraordinary freshness of these figures, without any suggestion of the wasting away after death, is explicable only on the supposition that the enveloping ashes were damp, and so commenced immediately to harden into a permanent shape.

The author concludes therefore that the evidences of local conflagrations that have been discovered simply indicate the presence of masses of glowing slag in the ashes or the effect of fires left burning in the houses. The last chapter of the introduction gives a careful description of the architectural periods which made their influence felt in Pompeii, and the student is ready for the work of excavation to be followed by that of reconstruction. The forum and its surrounding public buildings are described in the light of the most recent research.

It is impossible even to touch upon the many and varied points of knowledge that the life labor of Dr. Mau has brought forth, the new and rational theories that he has set up, or the clinging fallacies that he has swept away. There is one point, however, upon which we must dwell for a moment, for it settles a much disputed question concerning the use of the stage in the Greek theatre. Dr. William Doerpfeld has contended that the stage first came into existence in the Roman period, when there was no longer any chorus, and that a platform five feet high was then built for the actors, extending into the middle of the orchestra, which in turn was occupied by the seats of the spectators. This theory Dr. Mau shows to be erroneous. The theatre at Pompeii was built at least a century before the oldest Roman theatre, and its ruins reveal the presence of a stage three feet high, which was ascended by steps, thus showing that the actors descended to the chorus when required so to do by the ancient Greek plays that were at times produced on the Pompeian stage.

Space will not permit further comment of this work; yet it will be well to bear in mind that, while its technical descriptions and criticism of the excavations leave nothing to be desired on the part of the specialist, the graphic treatment of the subject and the marvelous skill with which the city is reconstructed and made to throb with the life of former days have a splendid interest and instruction for the general reader whose imagination is awakened and whose enthusiasm is kindled by histories of dead civilizations.

*POMPEII: ITS LIFE AND ART. By August Mau. Translated by Francis W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan. Elaborately illustrated. Large octavo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

A New Novel by Mr. Howells.*

"Their Silver Wedding Journey" presented as it is in two beautiful slate-colored volumes, with tinkling bells on the covers and with its photographs of a tour abroad, mingled with an artist's conception of Mr.

*THEIR SILVER WEDDING JOURNEY. By William D. Howells. Illustrated. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5.

(Continued on Page 870.)

BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

"The Novel of the Moment."

18th Thousand in England. **Red Pottage** *4th Edition in United States.*

By MARY CHOLMONDELEY.

A story which has been hailed both in this country and England as the best work of its kind since George Eliot's day.

$1.50.

The Man of the Hour.

Cecil Rhodes in Fiction. **The Colossus** *2d Large Edition.*

By MORLEY ROBERTS.

The Colossus is in reality a cleverly drawn portrait of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Coming at this time the book is of especial interest.

$1.25.

Two Boys in Fiction.

The Human Boy

By EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

Author of "Children of the Mist." A series of sketches of English schoolboy life, told by the boys themselves.

$1.25.

Kit Kennedy:

Country Boy. *Tenth Thousand.*

By S. R. CROCKETT.

A new story by the author of "The Red Axe," which bids fair to be Mr. Crockett's most popular book. Illustrated. $1.50.

Little Books by Famous Writers

Printed on cream-tinted laid paper, rough edges and colored top. Bound in blue cloth, with title and design in silver on both covers. Frontispiece in each volume.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS (From "Ben-Hur") - By Lew Wallace
TWO GENTLEMEN OF KENTUCKY - - By James Lane Allen
EPISODES OF VAN BIBBER'S LIFE - By Richard Harding Davis
THE STORY OF THE OTHER WISE MAN - By Henry Van Dyke
GOOD FOR THE SOUL - - - - By Margaret Deland
EVELINA'S GARDEN - - - - - By Mary E. Wilkins
THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE - - By Ruth McEnery Stuart
THE CAPTURED DREAM - - - - - By Octave Thanet
STORIES OF PEACE AND WAR - By Frederic Remington
COBWEBS FROM A LIBRARY CORNER (Verses) By John Kendrick Bangs

Fifty Cents a Volume.
10 Volumes in Case, $5.00.

Two Illustrated Gift Books.

Life and Character

By W. T. SMEDLEY.

A collection of Mr. Smedley's best drawings, with text by A. V. S. Anthony, biographical sketch and portrait.

In box, $5.00.

Peter Newell's Pictures and Rhymes

A delightful volume of Mr. Newell's quaint pictures and humorous verses.

$1.25.

679th Thousand.

Ben-Hur:

A Tale of the Christ.

By LEW WALLACE.

"Ben-Hur" is one of the few novels in which interest never wanes and for which there is always a demand. The new edition is profusely illustrated with marginal drawings and full-page pictures, and is especially suitable for a holiday gift. Two volumes. In box, $4.00.

The Becky Sharp Edition of

Vanity Fair.

By WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

A holiday edition of Thackeray's masterpiece especially illustrated with 48 full-page pictures from the play of "Becky Sharp" as produced by Mrs. Fiske and her company of players.

In box, $2.50.

10th Thousand.

That Fortune

By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

In "That Fortune" Mr. Warner again introduces the characters who appeared in "A Little Journey in the World" and "The Golden House." The book is, however, entirely an independent work. $1.50.

12th Thousand.

Old Chester Tales.

By MARGARET DELAND.

No collection of short stories of recent years has attracted more attention than these delightful tales of Old Chester. The book is profusely illustrated by Howard Pyle. $1.50.

The Princess Xenia

By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON.

A stirring story of the present day, filled with the same romantic spirit which made "The Adventurers" so popular. Illustrated.

$1.50.

The Monster

and Other Stories

By STEPHEN CRANE.

In this collection of Mr. Crane's stories are included "The Blue Hotel," and "His New Mittens." Illustrated.

$1.25.

BOTH SIDES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

Nine Papers by Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M. P., Max Nordau, Andrew Carnegie and others.

Briton and Boer

With latest map of the Boer Republic, Portraits and Many Illustrations.

Cloth. 250 Pages. $1.25.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York, N. Y.

Mackinac & Lake Stories

By MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD.

A series of stories the scene of which is laid on the islands of the Great Lakes. Illustrated.

$1.50.

In Old France and New

By WILLIAM McLENNAN.

This collection of tales by the author of "Spanish John" includes a series laid in France of the Commune and others of French Canadian life. Illustrated.

$1.50.

Their Silver Wedding *Journey*

By W. D. HOWELLS.

A special holiday edition in two volumes. The story is illustrated by W. T. Smedley and from photographs. With vignette headings in text and 84 full page pictures. In box, $5.00.

A Story of New York Life.

A Confident To-Morrow

By BRANDER MATTHEWS.

Professor Matthews has given us in "A Confident To-morrow," a faithful picture of life among New York's literary and artistic set. Illustrated.

$1.50.

HARPER & BROS, Publishers, Franklin Square New York, N.Y.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 868.)

Howells's text, forms one of the most appropriate gift books of the season. As for the story itself: admirers of this author's art will find nothing that will cause to waver their former appreciation. The peculiar literary method of Mr. Howells is now an established institution in American letters, and to criticise his latest book, which in point of view, movement, and incident, is in no wise different from the novels which provoked his early fame, would be both superfluous and impertinent.

Mr. Howells's people are very nice people, with delicately strung consciences, a naïve desire to make confidences, and the happy knack of expressing the simplest ideas in the most subtle figures of speech, possessing all the exasperating charm of mental riddles. The people given us in "Their Silver Wedding Journey" easily maintain the reputation of their prototypes in former novels. And, when their mental activity seems for a moment to be losing its grip, the author comes to their rescue. Mr. Howells as a fabricator of startling phrases is as adroit and alert as ever: "—— March asked with an obscure resentment," "She made a little petted mouth of deprecation," again, "She clutched her husband's arm and stayed him in rich conjecture," while certain luggage is spoken of as having "an effect of polite experience." All this is charming and keeps the guessing faculty of the reader at high tension.

But with all his foibles, which time has come to smooth out into the mere mannerisms of genius, Mr. Howells is as quietly entertaining as ever. The small world of a transatlantic liner, with its monotony of little happenings, is given us full of life and the joy of living. The young people who are destined for marriage—beyond the pages of the book—approach each other with proper decorum. The courtship moves with the regularity of well-oiled and delicate machinery, and, like a delicate machine, a tiny clog throws it out of order for the time. Mr. Howells's pictures are small, but he works in his details with such cunning care that every atom has its part, and that part is always interesting. And—how marvelously well he does it all!

Miss Cary's "Browning, Poet and Man."*

Miss Cary has written a fit companion to her admirable book on Tennyson published last year, and the publishers have made it a joy to the eye, in its binding, paper, type, and illustrations.

If the delightful volume cannot be said to supply "a long-felt want," it certainly supplies a long existent want which, perhaps, we have been too stupid to feel. Now that Miss Cary has divined and supplied the need, we perceive that hers is the one book which no lover of Browning, and none who wish to love him, can possibly do without. Her style is so full of ease and grace that the casual reader will scarcely appreciate the difficulty of the task she has triumphantly accomplished; the enormous amount of material mastered, and the fine selective skill which has resulted in this fascinating "survey." She has compressed into something less than three hundred pages all that really needs to be known of the poet's life, with one chapter devoted to Elizabeth Barrett and another to that story of married love of which the world never grows weary. She gives succinct and elucidating criticisms of the principal poems, glancing at them in their order of composition, as well as grouping them in relation to their subjects. She gives an exposition of the poet's ethical teaching, and adds copious quotations from contemporary critics, French as well as English. To all this is added an account of the principal Browning societies, with an excellently balanced judgment of the value and the disadvantage of their work to the poet's reputation.

Indeed, in a certain sense, Miss Cary's book is intended to protect Browning from his friends. While the Browning societies have explained obscure passages and have illuminated for their members the poet's meanings, they have undoubtedly frightened away a large public that is his right. "What!" says the plain-minded reader, "when the strenuous study of a whole society is needed in order to understand Browning, can I, a single individual, hope to gain anything from him by the mere reading?" And so thousands to whom he would have been an inspiration have passed by on the other side, leaving him to the Browning societies. This is the tendency Miss Cary deprecates. She says in her modest preface: "If I strengthen in any degree the feeling that Browning's poetry is to be read like that of other poets, not as a task, but for the reader's pleasure, I shall be content." How perfectly she succeeds in her aim, let her book testify. Apropos of the laborious elucidations of the Browning societies, she slyly tells an apt anecdote: "The readers who love Browning for Browning's sake are reminded of the Judge who having intimated to the defendant's counsel that the case would probably go in his favor was yet obliged to listen to a long argument on the side of the defense. 'Nevertheless,' said the Judge at the end, 'the Court is still with you!' The Court is still with Browning, certainly, but whether because or in spite of the efforts of the Browning societies can hardly be determined satisfactorily."

We note in passing a little slip of the writer's memory or pen—on Page 14 a quotation from Rabbi Ben Ezra being accredited to Abt Vogler—a mote in the sunbeam of the accuracy of the work.

The volume is enriched with twenty-five photogravures of great interest. The face of the youthful Browning fairly radiates poetry, while in all the later portraits the poet seems sedulously concealed under the "wesen" of the man of affairs. Only in Mrs. Cameron's photograph is the seer made to reveal himself. Who else, by the bye, ever photographed the soul? Of Mrs. Browning we have at last a satisfying portrayal, spiritual and charming, wholly unlike the drawn, sickly countenance painfully familiar. There is a fine face of John Morley, and we welcome Mrs. Cameron's Tennyson and her wonderful Carlyle. To these are added other portraits and various places associated with the poet.

Not the least gift Miss Cary bestows is a fresh appreciation of Browning the man—one of the few men who gain something from every revelation, even the most intimate. "What you are speaks so loud I cannot hear what you say," exclaims Emerson—true, alas, of a long line of preachers of righteousness since the son of Beor. But what Browning was adds new strength to the voice that more and more we perceive to have been freighted with a message for the ages.

*BROWNING, POET AND MAN. A Survey. By Elizabeth Luther Cary. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.

Among English Hedgerows.*

In his interesting preface Mr. Mabie reminds us that there is a "race memory" as well as an individual memory, and that the country in which "a race has once lived, whose fields it has tilled, and whose cities it has built, can never be quite unfamiliar to the children of its makers." This accounts, he thinks, for the pleasure with which we read books about English life and English landscape. Undoubtedly it is true to an extent, but our clannish sentiment has been strained to the utmost by some of the travelers who have been inspired to write commonplace books about commonplace experiences at Stratford or in Lincolnshire or in the Lake country. Mr. Johnson's title, in itself so felicitous, is at the same time perilously suggestive of these other books, in which a superficial observation has supplied the text for indifferently pretty pictures of English hamlets and roadsides, seen by a Kodak from the vantage ground of a travel-stained bicycle. It is, therefore, a satisfaction to find so much good meat in these descriptions of rural life, with its simple, monotonous, and occasionally dull and mean routine. The author has been curious about significant, not insignificant, details, and whether his background is flat and shabby colored, as in his picture of the Gray Goose Inn, or charmingly picturesque, as in the description of "A Springtime Walk," we feel that he adds to our knowledge of the real world. He tells us, pleasantly enough, of the dark, rich color of English foliage, of the velvety grass fields and tangled lines of hedges, of tiny wayward footpaths through the wheat patches, of swallows and rooks and daws and blackbirds and lapwings and skylarks, but he also tells us of the laborer's wages, of his meal times, the food he eats, and the clothes he wears, and of life in the collieries, of weddings and funerals, and market days, of the churches and the types of sermon preached by the clergy of different denominations, of game and game laws, of farm tools and machinery, of cricket and hop-picking, of chimney sweeping, and the customs of country drinking houses. He has made the acquaintance of sextons and shoemakers, plowboys, and farmers and shepherds, and he reports their conversation without superfluous comment and with a keen appreciation.

In most of the villages he found great sociability among the inhabitants, and the "publics" are perhaps the most important institution to be noted. "The ordinary English inn," he says, "is something half way between a hotel and a saloon. Only an occasional one will take roomers; yet while the main business is confined to selling liquors, an important item of trade consists in serving the traveling public with light lunches. Many hostelries do better still, and will set forth an elaborate dinner when it is called for. But above all else the inn as an institution is notable for the unanimity with which its bar and taproom draw to themselves the local population. The inn is the villagers' chief public meeting place, the centre of the community socially, and as such possesses special interest." The Gray Goose, standing for the general type, sold a barrel of beer and "quantities of other liquors" every day, yet the village in which it was situated was "a very quiet little hamlet of hardly a dozen houses, with a pleasant farming country round about of green fields and hedgerows and scattered dwellings." The hour for closing is 10 o'clock, a rule universally enforced, and before this time the visitors make way with from two to eight pints of beer apiece. Out of a wage of 10s. a week the laborer with a large family to support must nevertheless indulge in his drink.

Mr. Johnson's photographs add much to the attractiveness of his volume, they are well-chosen and well-taken, but they are not at all the book's excuse for being. Without them it would still be in itself an admirable picture or series of pictures of a land "that readily wins the affections of strangers." The style is direct and unpretending, the author succeeds in imparting his own enjoyment of scenes and characters to his readers, and as an observer he is excellent.

*AMONG ENGLISH HEDGEROWS. Written and illustrated by Clifton Johnson. With an introduction by Hamilton Mabie. New York: The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue. 1899. Price, $2.25.

Troubadours. The Songs and Their World.*

The subject of these two handsome volumes is one that invariably engages the imagination. The early centuries of love songs in the region south of the River Loire

*THE TROUBADOURS AT HOME. Their Lives and Personalities, Their Songs and Their World. By Justin H. Smith, Professor of Modern History in Dartmouth College. 178 illustrations. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1899.

DODD, MEAD & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS

Belles Lettres and Illustrated Books.

HAMILTON W. MABIE

My Study Fire. Illustrated. With over 60 illustrations (6 in Photogravure) by Maud and Genevieve Cowles. 8vo, cloth.....$2.50

JOSEPH JEFFERSON

Rip Van Winkle. With a new portrait of the author, drawings and scenes from the play, and 5 illustrations from designs by Jefferson. A new edition. 8vo, cloth.....$2.50

GEORGE ELIOT

Silas Marner. With 30 full-page illustrations by Reginald Birch. Decorated cover. 8vo, cloth.....$2.00

ESTHER SINGLETON

Great Pictures Described by Great Writers. Edited by Esther Singleton. With about 50 illustrations. Uniform with "Turrets, Towers, and Temples." 8vo, gilt side and back.....$2.00

HARRY THURSTON PECK

What Is Good English, and Other Essays. 12mo, cloth..$1.50

HAMILTON W. MABIE

The Life of the Spirit. By the author of "My Study Fire," etc. Uniform with Mr. Mabie's works. 16mo, cloth.....$1.25
An endeavor to put the truths of the religious life in vital relation with human experience, and to show the value of these truths in men's lives and work.

AUSTIN DOBSON

The Life of Goldsmith. A new and revised edition. One volume, uniform with the new edition of Dobson's works. 16mo, cloth..$1.25

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE

Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards. A dramatic poem. Handsomely bound and printed. 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

H. A. GUERBER

Legends of Switzerland. Uniform with "Wagner Operas" and "Famous Operas." With 25 illustrations. 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

Poems of Cabin and Field. Dialect poems, illustrated with photographs taken by the Hampton Camera Club. Text decorated by Alice C. Morse. 8vo, cloth.....$1.50

POLLOCK—MAITLAND

Etchingham Letters. The charming correspondence of Sir Frederick Pollock and Mrs. Fuller Maitland. 12mo, cloth.....$1.25

ESTHER SINGLETON

A Guide to the Opera. By Esther Singleton, translator of Lavignac's "Music Dramas of Wagner." 8vo, cloth, with 13 illustrations.....$1.50
A comprehensive view of the principal operas, covering music as well as story, stage action, and setting.

DAVID S. MELDRUM

Holland and the Hollanders. By the author of "The Story of Margredel." Profusely illustrated. Small 8vo, cloth.....$2.00
It is full of exact, comprehensive information, but told in a delightfully sympathetic way, and with a perfect understanding of Holland and the Dutch.

History, Biography, etc.

REV. DR. W. F. FARRAR

Texts Explained. By the author of "The Life of Christ." 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

HENRY DRUMMOND

The New Evangelism, and Other Addresses. Heretofore unpublished. By the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," etc. 12mo, cloth.....$1.50
A discussion of vital questions on theology and natural science.

REV. F. F. ELLINWOOD, D.D.

Questions and Phases of Modern Missions. 12mo, cloth, $1.50

JAS. SCHOULER

The United States During the Civil War. Being Volume VI. of the "History of the United States Under the Constitution." 8vo, cloth, uniform with set.....$2.25
The final volume of this monumental work.

MARY A. ROE

Reminiscences of E. P. Roe. To which are added sketches and other papers of an autobiographical nature. Edited by his sister, Mary A. Roe. With portraits and illustrations. 12mo, cloth...$1.50

G. W. STEEVENS

In India. By the author of "With Kitchener to Khartum," etc. 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

PAUL LEICESTER FORD

The New England Primer. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. A History of its origin and development and a fac simile reprint of the unique, earliest known edition. Many illustrations and reproductions. Square 16mo, cloth.....$1.50

FRANCES A. GERARD

King Ludwig II. of Bavaria. A biography. By the author of "Angelica Kauffmann," etc. With fifty-two illustrations. 8vo, cloth.....$3.50
The life of the famous King of Bavaria graphically told.

EDMUND GOSSE

John Donne's Life and Letters. 1573-1631. By the author of "Critical Kit Kats," etc. Two volumes, about 400 pages each. With 12 photogravures, fac similes of handwriting, etc. 8vo, cloth, 2 vols. Net.....$8.00
"A life which should become classical."—London Academy.

MARY H. KRAUT

A Looker-On in London. By the author of "Hawaii in Time of Revolution." 12mo, cloth.....$1.50

PROF. SAINTSBURY

Matthew Arnold. By the author of "Essays in English Literature." 12mo, cloth.....$1.25
First of a new and important series of Literary Monographs—biographical and critical—on Modern English Writers.

DODD, MEAD & CO.'S NEW BOOKS

Continued on Next Page.

have made a deep but not a very definite impression upon the popular mind. A troubadour is commonly conceived as a picturesque figure not associated with any especial country, race, or history, his songs possessing a sentimental interest without representing his individuality. To reconstruct him as nearly as possible as he really was, surrounded by his actual environment and set against his true historic background, is the purpose of Prof. Smith's book, and certainly no pains have been spared in qualifying for the task. The author has consulted a large number of authorities, basing his account upon the conclusions of that "body of scientific Provençal scholarship represented by 'Romania,' the 'Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie,' and a few other periodicals in France, Germany, and Italy," and not upon old ideas or "popular" writers; he has traveled over the ground most closely connected with the lives of the more notable troubadours to gain the local color of the charming Provençal region; he has photographed the characteristic details of such delightful old towns as Tornac, Anduze, Beauville, Gaillac, each of them identified with romantic episodes; he has translated specimens of troubadour poetry, with authentic illustrations of the music to which it was sung, and he has imparted his information with very little, perhaps with too little, of what is called the "historical style," endeavoring rather to appeal to the general reader with an easy and colloquial fluency that hardly does justice to the real sobriety of his effort. For the benefit of those who wish either to verify his impressions or to go deeper into the subject, he has given a copious list of his sources, and has arranged his various indexes with a somewhat cumbersome but praiseworthy particularity, and upon a systematic plan. He has no new theory to support, but has tried to gather and present in a readable form "facts already established by investigators." The notes, which are very full, supplement and in a sense dignify the text by their precision of statement and by the authority of their contents.

In a work of this sort it is, of course, impossible to sustain an even pitch of interest throughout. The troubadours were as different one from another as the poets and musicians of our own day. Some of them like Guilhem de Cabestaing, Pons de Capduelh, Marcabru, and Bernart de Ventadorn, were men of more than ordinary mark, and the record of their adventures has the true flavor of romance, suggesting not merely impetuous words and deeds, but individual genius, old thoughts run into an original mold, and depth or solidity of character. Others, like Peire Raimon and Peire d'Alvernhe, were commonplace and dull, and their peaceful piping has no special charm about it. Their principal use in the book is to illustrate the manners and customs of their time and country. Some of these are sufficiently odd in the light of the present order.

"The towns have many curious usages," a troubadour announces in an imaginary conversation with the author. "At Montpellier a man who lends money at interest cannot testify in court; a debtor compelled by process of law to pay is fined a third as much as he owed; no alloys of gold or silver are tolerated; no unreasonable agreement, even in writing, can stand; a woman, unless a widow, cannot marry without the consent of her parents or kin; shaking hands makes a bargain legal; none but citizens can dye woolens or sell more of them than they can carry on their persons; in wedding processions torches and open candles cannot be displayed and there can be no music but trumpets; the bridegroom is allowed neither garments of silk nor a shirt worked with gold, silver, or pearls; wedding presents are rigidly limited, and the procession cannot include more than twenty persons besides the two households. At Limoges a betrothal is celebrated by the relatives with a banquet of bread, cheese, salt, pepper, an ordinary wine, and when it is time to try on the bridal crown the young man may invite three or four friends to the lady's home and give at his own expense another modest banquet. This is all that may be done. The money to be spent for each part of the trousseau is fixed by law, and an outfit that disregards the rigid limits is publicly burned. At the wedding feast pastry is not allowed, or even roast meat. Neither are those who marry controlled more strictly than others; for example, a baker who cheats is hung at the end of a pivoted pole and dipped a sufficient number of times in a dirty pool."

The rules of etiquette were minute, and a well-bred lady took food only with her thumb and two fingers and was careful "not to drink before her mouth was clear." The requisites for a fine supper were as admirable as those we find to-day in George Meredith's novels—"1, a suitable hour, neither early nor late; 2, a safe, pleasant, and ample space; 3, an air of good humor and liberality on the part of the host; 4, a plenty of viands, so that the guest might please his taste; 5, a variety of drinks; 6, willing servants; 7, agreeable and friendly company; 8, pleasant music; 9, a plenty of lights; 10, delicate and fine cooking; 11, a seasonable conclusion; 12, quiet and repose afterward." The rules for lovemaking were as carefully formulated as any and as binding. In considering the relation between the troubadour and his lady, the author reminds us that much of the ordinary love-poetry fashionable between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries was merely poetry of compliment "in return for what was, in effect, pay," and also that the ideal of "courtly love," as it was called, when honorably carried out, was high enough, involving the most chivalric and unselfish devotion on the part of the troubadour. On the other hand, the ideal was one that could seldom be entirely carried out, and degenerated on its formal side into superficiality and on its emotional side into license. Its result in literature was a body of poetry marked by a fine accord between the substance and the form.

Comment on the technical excellences of Prof. Smith's work must be left to specialists, but its value as a serious and careful attempt to illustrate one of the most fascinating and romantic pages in the history of literature can hardly be denied.

DODD, MEAD & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS—Continued.

Novels and Tales

SIR WALTER BESANT

The Orange Girl. With 8 illustrations by Warren Davis. 12mo, cloth $1.50
A virile romance of the eighteenth century, with sustained interest and thrilling incident.

S. R. CROCKETT

Ione March, a Woman of Fortune. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50
Mr. Crockett has here broken new ground. It is a story of to-day, and the heroine is an American girl.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD

Janice Meredith. By the author of "The Hon. Peter Stirling," etc. 12mo, cloth, with lithographic cover and frontispiece $1.50
Also, **Illustrated Holiday Edition** in 2 volumes (boxed), with 58 illustrations by Howard Pyle and his pupils, and 14 fac similes and reproductions from old prints, and two miniatures in color (frontispieces). 12mo, cloth $5.00

ALICE DUNBAR

The Goodness of St. Rocque, and Other Stories. 16mo, ornamental cloth $1.00
The author is the wife of the poet Paul L. Dunbar.

NEIL MUNRO

Gilian, the Dreamer. By the author of "John Splendid," etc., etc. With illustrations. 12mo, ornamental cloth $1.50

MAX PEMBERTON

Signors of the Night. The story of Fra Giovanni, the soldier monk of Venice. By the author of "The Garden of Swords," "Kronstadt," etc. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth $1.50

W. PETT RIDGE

A Son of the State. By the author of "By Order of the Magistrate." 12mo, cloth $1.25

S. R. KEIGHTLEY

Heronford. By the author of "The Silver Cross," etc. 12mo, cloth $1.50

J. A. STUART

Wine on the Lees. By the author of "The Minister of State." 12mo, ornamental cloth $1.50

GEORGE FORD

'Postle Farm. By the author of "The Larammys." 12mo, cloth, $1.25

BERNARD CAPES

Our Lady of Darkness. By the author of "The Comte de La Muette." 12mo, cloth $1.50

H. B. STIMSON

The Tory Maid. 12mo, cloth $1.00

BENJAMIN SWIFT

Siren City. By the author of "Nancy Noon," etc. 12mo, cloth. $1.50

F. FRANKFORT MOORE

Well, After All. By the author of "The Fatal Gift," "The Jessamy Bride," etc. 12mo, cloth $1.50

VICTORIEN SARDOU

Robespierre. This famous play novelized under the direction of the author. By Ange Goldemar. 12mo, cloth $1.50

JAMES EUGENE FARMER

The Grand Mademoiselle. By the author of "The Grenadier." 12mo, cloth $1.25

HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE

Shameless Wayne. By the author of "Ricroft of Withens." 8vo, cloth, probably $1.50

HANNAH LYNCH

The Autobiography of a Child. 12mo, cloth $1.25

For Younger Readers

MRS. CHAMPNEY

Patience, a Daughter of the Mayflower. Being Volume I. of a new series entitled "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days." 12mo, cloth, with many illustrations $1.50

LUCY C. LILLIE

Margaret Thorpe's Trial. By the author of "Mildred's Bargain." 12mo, cloth $1.25

AMANDA DOUGLAS

A Little Girl in Old Philadelphia. Uniform with "A Little Girl in Old New York" and "A Little Girl in Old Boston." 12mo, cloth $1.50

AMANDA DOUGLAS

The Heir of Sherburne. Uniform with the volumes already published in the Sherburne Series. 12mo, cloth $1.50

WILLIS J. ABBOT

Blue-Jackets of 1898. Being a History of the United States Navy during the War with Spain. By the author of "Blue-Jackets of 1776, 1812," etc. With 40 illustrations. 8vo, cloth $1.50

MARTHA FINLEY

Elsie in the South. 12mo, cloth $1.25

DODD, MEAD & CO., Publishers,

5th Ave. and 21st St., New York.

Poussin's Life and Work.*

That Nicolas Poussin never "blazed" in spite of his admirable qualities as a painter is probably due to the fact that he was essentially a literary painter. His present biographer says that he "reasoned more than he observed," that he "became absorbed in his studies of ancient and Renaissance masters, and, although he loved nature and sought truth, these scholastic pursuits hindered intimate contact with living things." In other words, he followed too closely the letter that killeth. Hence his pictures, despite the beauty of their execution and the nobility of their conception, leave us cold.

Desiring above everything perfection in his art, he failed to attain the imperfection essential to what we call charm. "I have neglected nothing," was his modest boast in response to an inquiry as to how he had reached his place among the greatest artists even of Italy, and it is partly owing to this conscientiousness that he missed in his work the personal note that often fills acceptably the place of genius.

Nevertheless his art was in one respect almost revolutionary. In his fondness for and treatment of landscape he so far surpassed his contemporaries and immediate predecessors as to make it his individual field. His studies, made in this direction straight enough from nature and with a certain enthusiasm not seen in his figure painting, show the strength of his talent when he was driven upon himself. We think of him now as a landscapist because among all his subjects, historical, religious, or genre, landscape is what he saw with his own eyes alone and painted according to his own fancy, having but the scene and his imagination to work with.

The fact that he was an intensely self-conscious painter, continually reminding himself of the importance and dignity of his vocation, gave him what is frequently called an "elevated style." His sense of tactile values was so strong that much of his work suggests sculpture, and his method of developing his theme emphasized this effect. "From the time of his first residence in Rome," his biographer states, "he had employed wax models for groups in pictures. After he had conceived a subject, he made a sketch of such a nature as to afford him an idea of the whole composition. Then he shaped wax models, about half a hand high, of all the figures, and arranged them so as to show the theme in relief, in order that he might see light and shade effects on their bodies. Afterward he made other larger models of his figures and clothed them, that he might notice the disposition and fall of the folds over the nude. To this end he used fine linen or wet muslin to secure the shading and values. He formed the drapery on his mannikins with a pointed stick; then, taking soft wax, gave them hands, feet, and heads, or made out of other pieces angels, buildings, and ornaments, all most skillfully and with great tranquillity."

Color he used sparingly, fearing to so much persuade the eye as to distract attention from the idea represented in the painting. He had many theories and expressed them in letters to friends, but the writings upon art, with which he has often been credited, do not exist. It was his sensible conviction that "so long as precepts are not put into action they cannot produce a habit of work whose result is skill," and by this conviction he consistently held, following out systematically the methods he advocated, with remarkably few changes in style. Thus, although possessed of scanty originality, and lacking the exuberant vitality of the greater Renaissance masters whom he followed, his sincerity and dignity gave his work a singularly even quality.

Poussin's life was as regular and well-conducted as his painting, containing no great vicissitudes or startling events. He was always in delicate health, often suffering greatly, and in early life he was very poor, undergoing hardships which he was ill-fitted to bear, and frequently dependent upon the generosity of friends. Fortunately he married young a woman who was devoted to him, and whom when she died after thirty-four years of almost unbroken companionship he mourned with pitiful intensity. Nowadays, his biographer declares, it is easier to find fault with his work than with his character. He was free from avarice, scrupulous in his dealings with others, true to his friends, and deeply affectionate. In his later life he grew melancholy with illness, but his strong will enabled him to paint almost until the end.

The author has shown great industry and enthusiasm in preparing her monograph, and has made use of many original authorities. She states in her preface that Maria Graham's "Memoirs of the Life of Nicholas Poussin" has hitherto been the only authority on the subject in English, and her own idea has been not to restate old facts, "as if they had been freshly discovered," but "if possible, to contribute some fresh material and to attain a juster standard by which to measure Poussin's real worth and services." The appendix contains documents relating to the Poussin family and to Poussin's death, and some selections from his observations on painting. There are also a bibliography and two catalogues of his paintings, one arranged with reference to the galleries, the other with reference to subjects, and with the names of engravers who have reproduced his work. The only fault to be found with the book as a biography is the somewhat disconnected and confused way in which the facts are brought together, as if the writer had not spent enough time on arrangement of her material after obtaining it, or else had not let it ripen quite long enough in her mind. Style in a work of this sort, however, is

(Continued on Page 872.)

*NICOLAS POUSSIN, HIS LIFE AND WORK. By Elizabeth H. Denio, Ph. D. With eight photogravures. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $3.50.

D. Appleton & Co.'s New Books.

A History of American Privateers.

By EDGAR STANTON MACLAY, A. M., author of "A History of the United States Navy." Uniform with "A History of the United States Navy." One volume. Illustrated. 8vo. Price $3.50.

By Edgar Stanton Maclay.

After several years of research the distinguished historian of American sea power presents the first comprehensive account of one of the most picturesque and absorbing phases of our maritime warfare. From forgotten monographs, the records of historical societies, from unpublished logbooks, and from descendants of noted privateersmen, he has obtained intimate and vivid accounts of the fitting out of the vessels, the incidents of their voyages, and the thrilling adventures of the brave sailors who manned them. Mr. Maclay's romantic tale is accompanied by reproductions of contemporary pictures, portraits, and documents, and also by illustrations by Mr. George Gibbs.

The White Terror.

A Romance by FÉLIX GRAS. Translated from the Provençal by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier. Uniform with "The Reds of the Midi" and "The Terror." 16mo. Cloth, $1.50.

By Félix Gras.

In "The White Terror" M. Gras paints with singular vividness the strange conditions offered in the Midi after the more familiar events of the French Revolution in Paris. He shows the alternating triumphs and reverses of Whites and Reds, and the lengthening of the shadow cast by Napoleon, while throughout all these stormy and adventurous scenes there passes the appealing figure of Adeline, daughter of a murdered Royalist. This romance throbs with life and holds the reader tense with suspended interest.

History of Canada.

By J. N. MCILWRAITH. 16mo. Cloth, 60 cents. In "History for Young Readers" Series.

By J. N. McIlwraith

D. Appleton & Co.'s Recent Juvenile Books

The Book of Knight and Barbara.

By DAVID STARR JORDAN, Ph. D., President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Half-Back.

A Story of School, Football, and Golf. By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

By HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH,

The Treasure Ship.

A Story of Sir William Phipps, the Regicides, and the Inter-Charter Period in Massachusetts. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Story of Magellan

AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE PHILIPPINES. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Hero of Manila.

Dewey on the Mississippi and the Pacific. By ROSSITER JOHNSON. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00. In the Young Heroes of Our Navy Series.

Send for a copy (free) of our Illustrated Holiday Bulletin.

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

Brentano's 31 UNION SQ. NEW YORK **sell**

HOLIDAY BOOKS

At Large Reductions from : : Regular Prices : :

FATHER GOOSE: HIS BOOK

WRITTEN FOR CHILDREN, IT MAKES "GROWN-UPS" LAUGH.

FUNNIEST CREATION OF THE YEAR.—N. Y. World.

PUBLISHED SEPT. 25.

30TH THOUSAND,

JUST ISSUED.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 871.)

of very minor importance, and students of Poussin's work may well be grateful for this contribution to their resources.

Hunt's Art Life.*

This little history of William M. Hunt's career is written by the editor of the "Talks on Art," and is obviously a labor of love. It is difficult to say what definite impression Hunt made upon art, but the impression he made upon his pupils is unmistakable, and the object of his biographer appears to be the enhancing of a reputation that has not held its own, perhaps, in the twenty years that have passed since the memorial exhibition of his work held the year of his death. Whatever is thought of him as an originator, his appreciation of excellence in the work of other artists gave him genuine distinction at a time when to know the good from the bad meant more than it does now on account of our surpassingly debased standard. Studying for a time under the guidance of Couture, he had the acuteness to perceive that the method he followed readily and to the great satisfaction of his master was superficial and limited. In 1852 he came upon Millet and the two men proved singularly congenial companions in spite of the differences in their temperament. For Hunt friendship was equivalent to valorous championship. He both glittered and was gold as a sympathetic comrade, and it is easy to believe that he gave Millet some good half hours to lighten his struggle with desperate poverty, the incivility of critics, and the sombre tendencies of his own nature. They trudged up to the Paris exhibitions together, Hunt dressed as Millet was in the peasant costume, with blouse and sabots, and in the same way they roamed about the country in the neighborhood of Fontainbleau. On these excursions they gathered material and trained their eyes to observation. "We would start out together," Hunt says in one of his accounts of his intercourse with Millet, "and perhaps come to a cart by the roadside. We would sit down, and he would make me notice how it sagged, how the light fell upon the wheels, and all sorts of things about it. Anything was interesting to him. We would be out all the afternoon, and perhaps walk no more than half a dozen roads." Hunt's worship of Millet and lavish purchase of his work gained him the name of "the mad American." The later development of Millet's fame proved, however, that from a worldly point of view he was anything but mad to accumulate his pictures. The story of this early period is told picturesquely.

"When I first saw his pictures in Paris," Hunt is quoted as saying, "I was walking through the exhibition with one of my friends, and we were delighted with them. No one else cared for them. They were called des tristes affaires.' I was in Couture's studio at that time. He cared nothing for them. I went to Barbison, where Millet lived, staid there two years, and was with him all the time. I found him working in a cellar three feet underground, his pictures mildewing with the dampness, as there was no floor. I bought as much of his work as I could, and after a while the idea was started in Paris that a rich Englishman was buying up all his pictures. The people in the city were alarmed, and began to come to Barbison and get from him what they could. It will give you some idea of the low prices at which his work was sold then to know that for "The Sheep Shearers," the most expensive picture of his which I bought, I gave $90. He never touched any of the money. The man from whom he bought his colors had written that he must either send him some money or a picture, so he set to work to complete this painting. When I saw it I knew that I must have it, so I paid the man $90 and took a receipt for his bill. When I thought that the picture was done, when any one would have thought so, he was still dissatisfied with the girl's left hand, which pulls back the fleece from the shears. He thought that it had not the right action, so he kept it ten days longer. Whenever I went to see him he was still at work upon it. I asked him why he put no wrinkles or markings into the girl's cap. He said 'because he was trying to make it look like a tea rose leaf.' And that was the man whom the critics call careless and slovenly! I wouldn't let them see my Millet drawings. Their dry eyes would burn holes right through them."

Hunt's strong convictions and power of persuasion were undoubtedly of great value to Boston in developing and fixing her standards of art. He patronized his brother artists wherever he found merit in their work, and his home contained numbers of pictures by young men just returned from Paris, and depressingly "let down" by the atmosphere of indifference in their own country. At the same time, he encouraged people in the purchase of such modern French masters as Corot, Millet, Diaz, and Baoye. One proof of his excellent judgment is his appreciation of Daumier's drawings. In his own work he was much influenced by his environment, and, while the statement of his biographer, that had he remained in Europe he "would have left a name second to none," must certainly be considered extreme, there is no doubt that the absence of stimulus from contact with art greater than his own, and possibly also the temptations of social opportunities that led away from rather than toward his artistic ambitions, hampered him and kept him from doing consistently good work. Although we are supposed to receive from this study of him the impression of his "art life" rather than any adequate conception of his personal history, the fragmentary glimpses given of his character are decidedly revealing.

While it is easy to understand the veneration of a pupil for a master of such gifts as Hunt possessed and such faculty of self-expression, it is to be regretted that a better perspective has not been maintained in the critical parts of the present book. The constant association of Hunt's "genius" with that of Michael Angelo, Da Vinci, and the other undisputed masters of the past provokes the memory of Whistler's "mot" concerning himself and Velasquez—why, indeed, "lug in Velasquez?"

*ART-LIFE OF WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT. By Helen M. Knowlton. With illustrations from his Works. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1899. $3

Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe."*

Dull blue, the faded blue of the royal regiments of France, with the English leopards romping on a field sown with the Bourbon lily, makes the livery of this holiday edition of a story that needs no embellishment and has a catastrophe as sad and splendid as ever dawned upon the imagination of a Greek dramatist. From the title page of each of the two volumes looks the face of one of the heroes, Montcalm, inscrutably smiling; Wolfe, earnest and determined, and scattered along the reader's way are those who played in the drama of New France and those who, safe in Europe, pulled the strings to guide the puppets or shifted the scene as pleased monarch, Minister, or favorite. Newcastle and de Choiseul; astute Franklin and Penn; De Lévis, De Vaudreuil, and Dinwiddie, and as many more are pictured as they stand today on canvas; Sir William Johnson, Putnam, Carver, Boscawen, Loudon, Amherst, and another group appear in portraits taken from mezzotint, and to these are added Canadian views, battle scenes, a portrait of Parkman, and maps and battle plans, everything needed to illuminate the history of the seventeen years that left England dominant in the North.

English Artists of To-day.*

The book is an admirable example of the modern gift-book. It is handsomely bound, finely made, luxuriantly illustrated, and moderate in price. The artists written of are all men who have achieved a high reputation, and the examples of their art chosen for reproduction are those commonly accepted as in their most characteristic manner. The frontispiece is the lovely "Hope," by Watts, in itself enough to furnish any picture book with an excuse for being, and no fewer than ten of his remarkable portraits are given. The volume, moreover, is far from being merely a picture book. It provides the reader with a clear and agreeable account of the works of Watts, Millais, Leighton, Burne-Jones, Orchardson, Alma-Tadema, and Poynter, and with a brief statement of the outward circumstances of their lives. The critical part of the text is not of great importance, but Mr. Monkhouse shows a discernment in his appreciations that is not fairly rendered by his style of writing. A certain deprecatory kindliness in his criticisms frequently obscures their real freedom and justice. His comparison of the temperaments of Watts and Tennyson is more suggestive than the casual thinker will at first suppose, and his discussion of the transition period in the art of Millais is at least a basis for interesting criticism. The best commentary on the amazing contradiction of Millais's painting, however, is the series of pictures marking his progress and decline. In those chosen for the present volume various stages are most delicately indicated. We pass from an etching for the "Germ," made to illustrate a story by Rossetti, enchanting in its directness and severity, to the gracious portrait of Lady Ripon, then to the "Lorenzo and Isabella," the "Order of Release," and the "Ophelia," from these pictures overhung by the pre-Raphaelite theory to the perfect flowering of his unique genius in "The Autumn Leaves" of 1856, and thence by gradual degrees to "The Minuet" and "The Stitch, Stitch, Stitch."

Moore's "Lalla Rookh."*

Last year a costly edition of Moore's masterpiece appeared, with about 14 illustrations in color made by the photo-etching process from designs by American, Persian, and European artists, and this is now reproduced in a more simple but beautiful form. The photo-etchings are replaced by half-tones, and the vellum paper by "coated," and the cover differs somewhat from that used in 1898, but those who have not seen the original will be well content with this, inasmuch as it is printed from ten plates and is much less expensive. Nobody needs to be told the story of Moore's writing this book, self-isolated from the Britain of the day, reading nothing not Oriental, surrounded by as many Oriental objects as he could bring together, his mind saturated with Persian colors and odors, his pen allowed to use none but Persian images and phrases. Persia still waits her Kipling, and nothing brings her more clearly before the vision than these verses of the one Celtic poet who deliberately cultivated the imagination. Those who read them for the first time in this edition will find them, as the bumpkin found "Othello," "chuck full of quotations," for Moore's contributions to that species of literature are enormous. The beautiful songs, too, are familiar to many a singer unconscious of their source, and will be here found in a harmonious setting.

*MONTCALM AND WOLFE. By Francis Parkman. Two volumes. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $6.

*BRITISH CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS. By Cosmo Monkhouse. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $5.

*LALLA ROOKH. By Thomas Moore. 8vo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $2.50.

200 BOOKS FOR GIFTS.

A List Not Restricted to the Publications of 1899.

Last week we gave as the special feature of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a list, with short reviews, of 100 books adapted to purchases during the Holiday season. It was a list restricted to books actually published during the year 1899. While a few were books of older date than 1899 as to first publication, they had been brought out in new editions this year usually with illustrations. With a few exceptions of this kind, the list embraced only books which made their first appearances during the present year.

Readers who may wish to have a list not restricted in this way will find one in the columns that follow here, the number of books being 200. Some of these works first came out a half, or even three-quarters, of a century ago; indeed, Charles Lamb appears among the authors. For the preparation of this list we are indebted to the Buffalo Public Library, an institution which has done a great deal of advanced and wholesome work in directing its patrons to the best books. As prepared by that library, the list was arranged alphabetically as to authors, and no attempt was made at classification. But for the purposes of THE SATURDAY REVIEW it has seemed best to make a classification under such headings as our readers have already become accustomed to in our Holiday, Summer reading, and Spring lists, and in our Books Received.

A year ago this library placed on exhibition in Buffalo a collection of books appropriate for Christmas gifts to children. The experiment proved a great success. The exhibition was largely attended, and led, it may be assumed, to the purchase of many good books instead of poor ones, and to the wise substitution in numerous instances of books in place of senseless toys. That interesting list of titles, for which there was large demand, was published in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and was commented upon. It was not difficult to find fault in some cases with selections and omissions, but the general plan was so excellent and was so cordially approved that there is little wonder that the experiment has been now repeated on a more ambitious scale.

On Nov. 28 of this year the Buffalo Public Library put on exhibition in the Directors' room the present collection of 200 books, and officially recommended the books as appropriate, on general principles, for Christmas gifts. The collection was not limited, as a year ago, to books appropriate for children; but the other features that had made the former exhibition popular—the attractive room, the long hour, (from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.,) the refusal of the library to sell the books or to act as agent for their purchase, the listing of the publishers' advertised price with each book, the restriction of the collection to volumes for sale in the Buffalo stores, and the printing of an attractive catalogue in which a few explanatory words were added to each title—all these features were wisely retained.

The books are to remain on exhibition in Buffalo until nearly Christmas Day, and there is little doubt that they will again influence many purchasers. Every facility is extended, indeed, for the examination of the collection. The room is light and pleasant. A large table and plenty of comfortable chairs are provided, and it is noticed that the visitors often linger over the display for several hours. In observing the operation of the plan one is impressed by the thought that, in so far as the function of a public library is to direct the literary taste of the community, it could hardly gain its end better than by thus suggesting which books, from the confusingly vast output, are, generally speaking, the best worth buying. The list, which is of no slight popular interest, is as follows:

HISTORY.

NEWBOLT, Henry. Stories from Froissart. Illustrated. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

CRAWFORD, F. Marion. Ave Roma Immortalis. Studies from the Chronicles of Rome. Illustrated. 2 vols. Macmillan Company. $6.

BIE, Oscar. A History of the Pianoforte and Pianoforte Players. From the German. By E. E. Kellett and E. W. Naylor. Illustrations. E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

EARLE, Alice Morse. Home Life in Colonial Days. Illustrated by photographs. Macmillan Company. $2.50.

MARTIN, Benjamin, Ellis, and Charlotte M. The Stories of Paris in History and Letters. 2 vols. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

LODGE, Henry Cabot, and Theodore Roosevelt. Hero Tales from American History. Illustrated. Century Company. $1.50.

FOREMAN, John. The Philippine Islands. A Political, Geographical, Ethnographical, Social, and Commercial History of the Philippine Archipelago. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. Plates and maps. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

PARKMAN, Francis. Montcalm & Wolfe. Illustrated with forty-five photogravure plates. 2 vols. Little, Brown & Co. $6.

BIOGRAPHY.

MICHEL, Emile. Rubens: His Life, His Work and His Time. Translated by Elizabeth Lee. Illustrations. 2 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons. $15.

MONKHOUSE, Cosmo. British Contemporary Artists. Portraits and many illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

"AFTER three years 'Hugh Wynne' continues to be one of the books in steady demand; continues to be the subject of discussion among readers, in newspapers and in reviews. In brief, it has not been swallowed up in the maelstrom of current literature. . . . Here is a book that now holds its place on its merits."

----*Public Opinion, Nov. 2, 1899.*

HUGH WYNNE

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL'S NOVEL OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

REGULAR EDITION.

Ninth large printing. Two volumes, with frontispieces by Howard Pyle. In a box, $2.00.

"A modern novel which has qualities of a true classic."
—*The Outlook, Oct. 28, 1899.*

"While a number of worthy examples of American historical fiction have been published within the past three years, Dr. Mitchell's 'Hugh Wynne' must be regarded as the finest work in American historical romance since Cooper's day."—*Brooklyn Eagle, Oct. 21, 1899.*

CONTINENTAL EDITION.

Third printing. Superbly illustrated with photogravures by Howard Pyle and with reproductions of rare prints and photographs of present scenes. Price $5.00.

"It can have few rivals this season in beauty of manufacture, and will be surpassed by none in appositeness of illustration. Here the taste displayed is faultless."—*The Nation.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PUBLISHED BY THE CENTURY CO.

MUNGER, Theodore Thornton. Horace Bushnell, Preacher and Theologian. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

HUBBARD, Elbert. Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Painters. Portraits. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

STEVENSON, Robert Louis. The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson to His Family and Friends. Selected and edited, with notes and introduction, by Sidney Colvin. 2 vols. Portraits and illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 net.

BROWNING, Robert and Elizabeth B. Letters: 1845-6. With portraits and fac similes. 2 vols. Harper & Brothers. $5.

OLIPHANT, Margaret Oliphant Wilson. Autobiography and Letters. Arranged and edited by Mrs. Harry Coghill. Two portraits. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

TENNYSON, Alfred, Lord. Life and Works. 10 vols. Macmillan Company. $20.

HALE, Edward Everett. James Russell Lowell and His Friends. With portraits, fac similes, and other illustrations. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3

JOHNSON, Rossiter. The Hero of Manila: Dewey on the Mississippi and the Pacific. Illustrations by B. W. Clinedinst and others. D. Appleton & Co. $1.

POETRY AND ESSAYS.

REPPLIER, Agnes, Compiler. A Book of Famous Verse. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

SCOTT, Sir Walter. Poetical works. Edited with careful revision of the text. By William J. Rolfe. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.50.

STEVENSON, Robert Louis. A Child's Garden of Verse. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth. Complete Poetical Works. Cambridge edition. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

WHITTIER, John Greenleaf. The Tent on the Beach, and Dramatic Lyrics. Illustrated. By Charles H. and Marcia O. Woodbury. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

LUCAS, Edward Verrall, Compiler. A Book of Verses for Children. Henry Holt & Co. $2.

PALGRAVE, Francis Turner, Compiler. The Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Selected and arranged with notes. 2 vols. Macmillan Company. $2.

SCUDDER, Horace E., Compiler. The Children's Book. A collection of the best and most famous stories and poems in the English language. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

THACHER, Lucy D., Editor. The Listening Child. Selections from the stories of English verse made for the youngest readers and hearers. Introductory note by T. W. Higginson. Macmillan Company. $1.25.

HOMER. The Odyssey of Homer. Translated by George Herbert Palmer. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

HOMER. The Iliad of Homer; done into English prose by Andrew Lang, Walter Leaf, and Ernest Meyer. Revised edition. Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

WIGGIN, Kate Douglas. The Birds' Christmas Carol. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.

PAGET, R. L., editor. Poems of American Patriotism, 1776-1898. L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

LAMB, Charles. The essays of Elia; introduction by Augustine Birrell; illustrations by Charles E. Brock. Two volumes. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

WARNER, Charles Dudley. Backlog Studies. Illustrated by Edward H. Garrett. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

STEDMAN, Edmund C., editor. A Victorian Anthology, 1837-1895; selections illustrating the editor's critical review of British poetry in the reign of Victoria. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

VAN DYKE, Henry. Little Rivers; a Book of Essays in Profitable Idleness. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

VAN DYKE, Henry. Fisherman's Luck and Some Other Uncertain Things. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

STREAMER, Volney, compiler. In Friendship's Name. Brentano's. $1.25.

STREAMER, Volney. What Makes a Friend? Definitions and Opinions from Various Sources Collected and Compiled. Brentano's. $1.25.

OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

AUSTIN, Alfred. The Garden that I Love. Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

WRIGHT, Mabel Osgood. Wabeno the Magician; the sequel to Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts. Illustrated by Joseph M. Gleeson. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

WRIGHT, Mabel Osgood. Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts. With illustrations by Albert D. Blashfield. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

ELIZABETH AND HER GERMAN GARDEN. Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE SOLITARY SUMMER. By the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Macmillan Company. $1.50.

OLLIVANT, Alfred. Bob, Son of Battle. Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

MILLER, Olive Thorne. First Book of Birds. Colored plates. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

MILES, Alfred H., compiler. Natural History; with anecdotes illustrating the nature, habits, manners, and customs of animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, &c. (Colored plates.) Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

HOLLAND, William J. The Butterfly Book: A Guide. Doubleday & McClure Co. $2.

THOMPSON, Ernest Seton. Wild Animals I Have Known; Personal Histories of Lobo, Silverspot, Raggylug, Bingo, the Springfield fox, the pacing mustang, Wully and Redruff. Illustrated by the author. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

PARSONS, Frances Theodora. How to Know the Wild Flowers: A Guide. Revised and enlarged edition. Illustrated by Marion Satterlee. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75 net.

THOMPSON, Ernest Seton. The Trail of the Sandhill Stag and Sixty Drawings. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

PARSONS, Frances Theodora, (formerly Mrs. William Starr Dana.) How to Know the Ferns: A Guide. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

MORLEY, Margaret Warner. Seed-Babies. Illustrated. Ginn & Co. 25 cents net.

MORLEY, Margaret Warner. The Bee People. Illustrated by the author. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

THOMPSON, Ernest Seton. Lobo, Rag, and Vixen, and Pictures; Personal Histories of Lobo, Redruff, Raggylug, and Vixen. Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

GIBSON, William Hamilton. Sharp Eyes; a Rambler's Calendar of Fifty-two Weeks Among Insects, Birds, and Flowers. Illustrated by the author. Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

GIBSON, William Hamilton. Eye Spy; Afield with Nature Among Flowers and Animate Things. Illustrated by the author. Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

LANG, Andrew, Editor. The Red Book of Animal Stories. Illustrated by H. J. Ford. Macmillan Company. $2.

LANIER, Sidney. Bob; the Story of Our Mocking Bird. 16 illustrations in color. Charles Scribner's Sons.

DEMING, Edwin Willard. Little Red People. With numerous full-page color plates. With new stories by Therese O. Deming. Frederick A. Stokes. $1.25.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

FRASER, Mary, Mrs. Hugh. Letters from Japan; a Record of Modern Life in the Island Empire. Two volumes. Illustrated. Macmillan Company. $7.50.

DEMING, Edwin Willard. Indian Child Life. With numerous full-page color plates. With new stories by Therese O. Deming. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

DEMING, Edwin Willard. Little Indian Folk. With numerous full-page color plates. With new stories by Therese O. Deming. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

WINDLE, Bertram C. A. Shakespeare's Country. Illustrated by Edmund H. New. L. C. Page & Co. 75 cents.

STOCKTON, Frank R. Personally Conducted. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell, Alfred Parsons and others. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

BULLEN, Frank T. Log of a Sea-Waif; Recollections of Four Years. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

JOHNSON, Clifton. Among English Hedgerows. Introduction by H. W. Mabie. Illustrated by Clifton Johnson. Macmillan Company. $2.

PARKMAN, Francis. The Oregon Trail; Sketches of Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. Little, Brown & Co. $4.

COOK, Joel. England Picturesque and Descriptive; Reminiscences of Foreign Travel. Fifty photogravures and maps. Two volumes. Henry T. Coates & Co. $5.

STOCKTON, Francis Richard. Buccaneers and Pirates of our Coasts. Illustrated by George Vivian and B. W. Clinedinst. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

JACOBS, Joseph, editor. The Book of Wonder Voyages. Illustrated by John D. Batten. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

SCHOENER, Dr. Reinhold. Rome. Condensed and edited by Mrs. Arthur Bell. 290 illustrations. Charles Scribner Sons. $12.50.

LOWELL, James Russell. Impressions of Spain. Compiled by Joseph B. Gilder with an introduction by A. A. Adee. (Portrait.) Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

HILLEGAS, Howard C. Oom Paul's People; a Narrative of the British-Boer Troubles in South Africa. Illustrated with photographs and map. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

La Grande Revue,

THE GREATEST REVIEW IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, THE MOST INDEPENDENT, PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

LABORI,

Advocate of the Paris Courts.

La Grande Revue

PUBLISHES NOVELS BY ANDRE THEURIET, JEAN RICHEPIN, LEON DAUDET, JEAN AICARD, G. ROVETTA, &c., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

LABORI,

Advocate of the Paris Courts.

La Grande Revue

PUBLISHES ARTICLES BY ANATOLE FRANCE, GABRIEL MONOD, HAVET, CLEMENCEAU, DE PRESSENSE, JOSEPH REINACH, EMILE DUCLAUX, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

LABORI,

Advocate of the Paris Courts.

La Grande Revue

IS THE CHEAPEST OF THE GREAT REVIEWS. PRICE FOR FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS: ONE YEAR, 36 FRANCS; SIX MONTHS, 19 FRANCS; THREE MONTHS, 10 FRANCS. CHIEF EDITOR,

LABORI,

Advocate of the Paris Courts.

Send all applications for Subscriptions to the Office of the

REVIEW,

PARIS: 11, RUE DE GRENELLE.

DU CHAILLU, Paul. The Land of the Long Night. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

MAHAFFY, John Peytland. Rambles and Studies in Greece. (Thirty photogravures and map.) Henry T. Coates & Co. $3.

FICTION.

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel. The Marble Faun; or, The Romance of Monte Beni. Illustrated. 2 vols. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6.

MITCHELL, S. Weir. Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker, Sometime Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff of His Excellency George Washington. Continental edition. Illustrated. 2 vols. Century Company. $5.

MATHEW, Frank. Defender of the Faith, a Romance. With three portraits after Holbein. John Lane. $1.50.

STEVENSON, Robert Louis. Treasure Island. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

CURTIS, George William. Prue and I. Illustrated from drawings by Albert E. Sterner. Harper & Brothers. $2.

STACPOOLE, Henry de Vere. Pierrette. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. John Lane. $1.50.

DELAND, Ellen Douglas. Oakleigh. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

PRITCHARD, Mrs. K. and Hesketh. A Modern Mercenary. Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

PAGE, Thomas Nelson. Red Rock; a Chronicle of Reconstruction. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

KIRK, Ellen Olney. Dorothy and Her Friends. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

CABLE, George W. The Grandissimes. Illustrations by Albert Herter. Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

CHURCHILL, Winston. Richard Carvel. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BUNYAN, John. The Young Folks' Pilgrim's Progress; being an edition of John Bunyan's immortal allegory, with all the theological discussions left out. Over 100 illustrations by Fred Barnard and others. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

CARRUTH, Frances Weston. Those Dale Girls. Illustrated. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

CRAWFORD, F. Marion. Via Crucis; a Romance of the Second Crusade. Illustrated by Louis Loeb. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

FOWLER, Ellen Thorneycroft. Concerning Isabel Carnaby. D Appleton & Co. $1.50.

DODGE, Mary Mapes. Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates. A story of life in Holland. New Amsterdam edition. Illustrated by Allen B. Doggett. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

HALE, Edward Everett. The Man Without a Country. Illustrations by Frank T. Merrill. Little, Brown & Co. 75 cents.

DOYLE, A. C. The White Company. A Novel. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

DUMAS, Alexandre. The Three Musketeers. Translated by William Robson, with letter from Alexandre Dumas, fils, and 250 illustrations by Maurice Leloir. 2 vols. D. Appleton & Co. $4.

ELIOT, George. Silas Marner, the Weaver of Ravelo. Illustrated by Reginald Birch. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

FORD, Paul Leicester. Janice Meredith; a Story of the American Revolution. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

WATSON, H. B. Marriott. The Princess Xenia; a romance. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

TARKINGTON, Booth. The Gentleman from Indiana. Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

WALLACE, Lew. Ben Hur; a Tale of the Christ. Illustrated. 2 volumes. Harper & Brothers. $4.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver. The Vicar of Wakefield. Preface by Austin Dobson and illustrations by Hugh Thomson. Macmillan Company. $2.

BLACKMORE, R. D. Lorna Doone. A Romance of Exmoor. (51 photogravures.) 2 vols. Henry T. Coates & Co. $6.

BIRT, Archibald. Castle Czvargas: The Romantic Adventures of Two Brothers. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

BARRIE, J. M. The Little Minister. (Maude Adams edition.) R. H. Russell. $2.50.

ALLEN, James Lane. The Choir Invisible. Illustrations by Orson Lowell. The Macmillan Company. $2.

DAVIS, Richard Harding. The Lion and the Unicorn. Illustrated by H. C. Christy. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

SHORT STORIES.

GOMME, George Laurence, editor. The Prince's Story Book; being historical stories collected out of English romantic literature. Illustrated by H. S. Banks. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

IRVING, Washington. Rip van Winkle. Designs by Frederick Simpson Coburn. Borders and cover by Margaret Armstrong. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

IRVING, Washington. The Legend of Sleepy Hollow. Designs by Frederick Simpson Coburn, borders and cover by Margaret Armstrong. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

(Continued on Page 874.)

The Diary of a Librarian.

(Not written by Doubleday & McClure Co.)

It is said that advice is a good thing not to follow, yet my advice as to the choice of reading is so frequently asked that I have almost persuaded myself that it is of some value to book users and buyers.

Monday.

The first caller this morning was in difficulties. He had just listened to an exponent of what is called "the higher criticism"—he needed a tonic; fortunately I had one at hand. It was George Adam Smith's Biography of Professor Drummond. I certainly know of no other book that will so impress on his mind that Christianity is immeasurably bigger than all criticism—that the advanced thought and Christianity *do* go hand in hand. I wonder if he will enjoy as much as I did this picture of a great man's struggles and triumph. . . .

Tuesday.

To-day the only incident worth noting is one that has happened frequently of late. Among the visitors was a woman who must see the librarian—no, the assistant would not do. She only wanted me to recommend "something as interesting and good as 'David Harum' or 'Richard Carvel.'" I had solved this problem before, so I handed her "The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington. I knew when she took it that she felt doubtful; however, the first few chapters will clear her mind of doubt on that subject.

Wednesday.

Oh! the questions they ask and the books they seek. For instance: "I want a book to read aloud—light but not frivolous—humorous but not machine made—and it must have pictures—the children do enjoy the pictures so." This woman carried away "The Court of Boyville," by William Allen White—but what shall I do when she calls for another just as good next week. . . .

Thursday.

To-day I'm sure I pleased at least one book hunter. He was a boy. His hobby, natural history. Birds and butterflies his special study. I showed him three books—"Bird Neighbors," "Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted," and Dr. Holland's "Butterfly Book." I will have to qualify my first statement, as he was very much displeased, or at least only one-third pleased, when he left. I only allowed him to take one volume, when he wanted all three.

Question—Should the rules of our library be more liberal?

Friday.

The next visitor who found his way into my sanctum also had troubles, but far less serious they seemed to me; possibly to him just as serious. He had a boy who, as he expressed it, devoured everything he could get in the way of books, but who, he feared, was getting an entirely false idea of life—too much blood and thunder. "Is he fond of water?" I asked. On being assured that he was my task was an easy one. He went off with "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee" under his arm. His face still wore an anxious look. I shall hear from him again.

GERMAN BOOKS AT BRENTANOS 31 UNION SQUARE

Will Sell Cheap.
La Basilica di San Marco, Magazine of Art, Art Journal, Courier de l'Art, and others, all finely bound in half morocco; in perfect condition. Address B. B., Box 185, care New York Times.

200 BOOKS FOR GIFTS.

JEFFERSON, Joseph. Rip van Winkle as played by Joseph Jefferson. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

WILLIAMS, Jesse Lynch. The Stolen Story, and Other Newspaper Stories. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

HEWLETT, Maurice. Little Novels of Italy. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

ROUSE, W. H. D. The Talking Thrush and Other Tales from India. Collected by W. Crooke and retold. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPKINS, George Mark. Experimental Science; elementary, practical, and experimental physics. Illustrated. Twentieth edition revised and enlarged. Munn & Co. $4 net.

SINGLETON, Esther, editor and translator. Great Pictures as Seen and Described by Famous Writers. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

HOEBER, Arthur. The Treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York Described. Illustrated. R. H. Russell. $1.50.

AESOP. A hundred fables; from the English version of Sir Roger L'Estrange. Pictures by Percy J. Billinghurst. An introduction by Kenneth Grahame. John Lane. $1.50.

BLAIKIE, William. How to Get Strong and How to Stay So. Numerous portraits. Enlarged edition. Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

VAN DYKE, Henry. The Story of the Other Wise Man. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.

VAN DYKE, Henry. The First Christmas Tree. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

TOWNSEND, W. G. Paulson. Embroidery; or, The Craft of the Needle. With preface by Walter Crane. Illustrated. Truslove, Hanson & Comba. $1.50 net.

GRAHAME, Kenneth. The Golden Age. Illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. John Lane, $2.50.

DICKENS, Charles. Thoughts for Christmas; from the Christmas books. The White-Evans-Penfold Company. Buffalo. 25 cents.

JONES, Jenkin Lloyd. Jess; Bits of Wayside Gospel. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

HARRIS, Joel Chandler. Plantation Pageants. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

ROGERS, Fairman. A Manual of Coaching. Illustrated with plates and drawings. J. B. Lippincott Company. $6 net.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

HUMPHREY, Maud and Mabel. Gallant Little Patriots. With numerous full-page color plates. With illustrations in black and white. New stories and verses. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

HARRIS, Joel Chandler. Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings. New and revised edition. Illustrations by A. B. Frost. D. Appleton & Co., $2.

JORDAN, David Starr. The Book of Knight and Barbara. Corrected and illustrated by the children. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

ST. NICHOLAS CHRISTMAS BOOK. Illustrated. The Century Company. $1.50.

KIPLING, Rudyard. The Jungle Book. Illustrated. Century Company. $1.50.

KIPLING, Rudyard. The Second Jungle Book. Decorated by John Lockwood Kipling. Century Company. $1.50.

HUMPHREY, Maud, and Elizabeth S. TUCKER. Baby folk; numerous full-page color plates, together with new stories and verses. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

GAMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS: A volume of old and new pastimes, with original illustrations. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

CHAMPLIN, John Denison. The young folks' cyclopaedia of common things. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

CHAMPLIN, John Denison. The young folks' cyclopaedia of persons and places. Second edition. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

COOK, Theodore Andrea. The sculptor caught napping; a book for the children's hour, from designs by Jane E. Cook. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

COOKE, Flora J. Nature myths and stories for little children. Revised edition. A. Flanagan. 35 cents.

MOORE, Clement C. The night before Christmas. Illustrated by J. C. Chase. Brentano's. 50 cents.

WHITE, Mary. The book of games, with directions how to play them. Ninth edition. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

POULSSON, Emilie. In the child's world; morning talks and stories for kindergartens, primary schools, and homes. Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. Milton Bradley Company. $2.

LAMB, Charles and Mary. Tales from Shakespeare. Twelve illustrations by A. Rackham. Temple classics for young people. Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

TREASURY OF STORIES, JINGLES, AND RHYMES, 140 vignette illustrations after Maud Humphrey. Short stories, fairy tales, Mother Goose jingles. Verses by Edith M. Thomas, Elizabeth S. Tucker, and Helen Gray Cone. Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.

BEARD, Daniel C. The American Boy's Handy Book. What to Do and How to Do It. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.

BEARD, Lina and A. B. The American Girl's Handy Book. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

MOTHER GOOSE NURSERY RHYMES. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

DODGE, Mary Mapes. A New Baby World. Stories, rhymes, and pictures for little folks. Compiled from St. Nicholas. Century Company. $1.50.

DODGE, Mary Mapes. When Life Is Young. A collection of verse for boys and girls. Illustrated. Century Company. $1.25.

FULLER, Alfred J., editor. The Story Teller. A volume of original pictures, stories, and verses. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

FULLER, Alfred J. Sweet Bright Eyes. A volume of original pictures, stories, and verses. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel. A Wonder Book for Girls and Boys. Sixty designs by Walter Crane. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel. Tanglewood Tales for Girls and Boys. Being a Second Wonder Book. Illustrated by George W. Edwards. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel. A Wonder Book for Girls and Boys and Tanglewood Tales. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

HUMPHREY, Maud and Mabel. Little Heroes and Heroines. Numerous full-page color plates and illustrations in black-and-white. New stories and verses. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

HUMPHREYS, Maud and Mabel. Little Soldiers and Sailors. With numerous full-page color plates and illustrations in black-and-white. New stories and verses. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

CARROLL, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. With twelve full-page illustrations in color. By Blanche McManus. M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels. $1.50.

CARROLL, Lewis. Through the Looking-Glass. With twelve full-page illustrations. By Blanche McManus. M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels. $1.50.

KINGSLEY, Charles. The Heroes; or, Greek Fairy Tales for My Children. Illustrations by T. H. Robinson. Temple classics for young people. Macmillan Company, 50 cents.

PYLE, Howard. Men of Iron. Harper & Brothers, $2.

PYLE, Howard. The Garden Behind the Moon. Written and illustrated by Howard Pyle. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

JUVENILE FICTION.

JEWETT, Sarah Orne. Betty Leicester's Christmas. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

JEWETT, Sarah Orne. Betty Leicester. A Story for girls. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

RAYMOND, Evelyn. The Boys and Girls of Brantham. Illustrated by Etheired B. Barry. $1.50.

SMITH, Gertrude. Boys of Marmiton Prairie. Illustrated by Bertha C. Day. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

HUGHES, Thomas. Tom Brown's School Days. By an Old Boy. Illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan. Macmillan Company. $2.

BAY, J. Christian. Danish Fairy and Folk Tales, from the Danish of Svend Grundtvig, E. T. Kristensen, Ingvor Bondesen, and L. Budde. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

MACDONALD, George. The Light Princess and Other Fairy Tales. Illustrated by Maud Humphrey. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

GRINNELL, George Bird. Jack, the Young Ranchman; or, A Boy's Adventures in the Rockies. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

HALL, Ruth. The Boys of Scrooby. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

FULLER, Caroline M. Across the Campus. A Story of College Life. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

WILLIAMS, Jesse Lynch. The Adventures of a Freshman. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

WYSS, J. R. The Swiss Family Robinson; a translation from the original German, edited by W. H. G. Kingston. Illustrated by H. Kley. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

KING, Charles. Cadet Days. A story of West Point. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

DEFOE, Daniel. The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner, as Related by Himself. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

PERRY, Nora. Hope Benham. A Story for Girls. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

TWAIN, Mark. The Prince and the Pauper. A Tale for Young People of All Ages. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

ANDERSON, Hans Christian. Stories. Translated from the Danish by W. Angeldorff. Illustrated by E. S. Hardy. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

BROWNE, Frances. Granny's Wonderful Chair, and Its Tales of Fairy Times. Illustrated by Marie S. Lucas. Griffith, Farran, Browne & Co. $2.

PEATTIE, Ella W. Ickery Ann, and Other Girls and Boys. Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

FIELD, Caroline Leslie. Nannie's Happy Childhood. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

ANDERSON, Hans Christian. Fairy Tales. Translated by Mrs. E. Lucas. Illustrated by Thomas, Charles, and William Robinson, J. M. Dent & Co. $2.50.

PYLE, Howard. The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.

MARTINEAU, Harriet. Feats on the Fjord. A Tale. Illustrated. Temple Classics for Young People. Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

DIX, Beulah Marie. Soldier Rigdale; How He Sailed in the Mayflower and How He Served Miles Standish. Illustrated by Reginald B. Birch. Macmillan Company. $1.50.

BOOKS FOR VERY LITTLE FOLKS.

CHERRY TREE FARM. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

MEADOW LAND FRIENDS. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

BABY'S FRIENDS. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

BABY'S BOOK OF PETS. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

THE A B C OF CHILDREN'S NAMES. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

BRIGHT PAGES FOR THE CHICKS. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

ROCK-A-BYE BABY. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

OUR PUSSIES. E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

NEW RHYMES FOR NURSERY TIMES. By Edith A. Steinthal. Frederick A. Stokes & Co. $1.25.

MERRY TIMES. With Stories and Rhymes. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cents.

HUMPTY DUMPTY. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

THE FOX AND THE GEESE. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

SOMETHING FOR THE CHICKS. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

FOLK AT THE FARM. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

DICKY BIRD LAND. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

The first thought of the critic as he runs over this catalogue is that the departure from a year ago is possibly too ambitious, that it over-reaches itself in attempting to name in 200 titles the best for all, when most of these titles have to be chosen from late publications, since the books preferred for Christmas presents are generally new. It is surely easier to make such a list comprehensive when the range of age is limited. The second thought is expressed in the query as to how far one can justly criticise a list when the limitations imposed by the restriction to "books on sale in Buffalo stores" cannot be accurately pictured. If a good title be missing shall we blame the list-maker or the bookseller? In spite of this drawback, however, the catalogue has value and interest. Two hundred books is a number large enough, in all conscience, to give the cream of the volumes that can properly tempt to Christmas purchase the general reader of any age, and Buffalo is too large a city to have such a list of books appreciably cut by the slimness of the range of choice on the book store counters. So the critic can put on his spectacles.

In a section by themselves are shown seventeen picture books for "very little folks." There is only one out of the number which has not the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co., and two-thirds of the whole number are listed at from 75 cents to $1.50, which seems a good deal for just "a picture book." They are good picture books, of course; but is it worth while to make them so expensive?

In the big list, Miss Alcott is omitted, as she was, less excusably, a year ago, but there are three books by Mary Mapes Dodge and a work by Alfred Austin. On the other hand, all verse by Mr. Kipling is lacking. The only volumes of his which this catalogue suggests are "The Jungle Books." It will be observed also that the remarks of Mr. Dooley lack official sanction, and that, too, will surprise many persons—and perhaps fail to influence them. Dickens, however, who was omitted entirely a year ago, is now represented by a cheap edition of "Thoughts for Christmas; from the Christmas books." If fewer books were named which one felt doubt about, one would not so much mind such phenomena as these and the omission of all of Scott's novels and the representation of J. M. Barrie by only the Maude Adams edition of "The Little Minister."

Among the many strange new books which appear to have crowded others so sadly, it is good, therefore, to see such old favorites as "Prue and I," "Lorna Doone," the "Alice" books of Lewis Carroll, books by Hans Andersen, Charles Lamb, Goldsmith, ("The Vicar of Wakefield,") and Washington Irving. There was nothing then given of Tennyson. Now, in the ten volumes of his "Life and Works," there is shown the only full, large set in the collection. And Hawthorne, who last year was cut off with only "Tanglewood Tales" and "The Wonder Books," is now represented by "The Marble Faun" as well. To Stevenson's "Treasure Island" and "Child's Garden of Verses" has been added the newly published "Letters," and Howard Pyle, from five titles in the juvenile list of last year, is cut down to three—which is less by one than Henry Van Dyke is represented by.

In noting such changes from a year ago, it is clear that attractiveness of publication and mere newness have had not a little to do in the making of the list. And that is well enough, considering the purpose of the exhibition. With ever so high a literary ideal, it is pardonable that, at Christmas, four pretty books by Maud and Mabel Humphrey should crowd even Kipling down to two and should clip the laurels of many a writer who makes larger show than they of wisdom and literary skill.

So the list, as a standard-setter, is worth most when it is confined to new books of a like material character; when it is permitted to choose, not between pictures and literature, but between pictures and pictures and literature and literature. You find "Richard Carvel" and "Janice Meredith," for instance, but you don't find "David Harum" or "When Knighthood Was in Flower." And, again, you do find the Browning Letters, "Ave Roma Immortalis," and Mrs. Oliphant's "Autobiography and Letters." When the worst is said, the list is worth looking over pretty carefully, and is likely to help you.

Books at Auction—Mr. Kelby's Collection.

Though recent book sales held by Bangs & Co. have contained many items of unusual interest, few books of extreme importance have been offered. The collection of J. C. Clegg, sold Dec. 5-7, contained, however, a copy of the first edition (London, 1822,) of De Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium Eater" in the original boards. The sum of $11.50 was paid for the book, which is seldom seen in such condition. At the sale held on Dec. 1 of "Cullings from the Library of an Amateur," a large number of scarce sporting books were offered. Surtees's "Handley Cross," 1854, first edition, half morocco, fetched $11.25; his "Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds," 1865, first edition, half morocco, going for $10.75; his "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," 1860, first edition, original cloth, for $10.75, and his "Plain or Ringlets," 1860, first edition, original cloth, for $11.50.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 12 and 13, Bangs & Co. sold the collection of the late William Kelby, long the librarian of the New York Historical Society. Many books relating to New York State and this city were thus brought forward, in addition to a great number of Confederate laws and civil war literature. The most important book sold was John Beach's "Vindication of the Worship of God According to the Church of England," printed in New York in 1736 by William Bradford, which, though unbound and stained, fetched $27, William A. Woodward securing it. Despite its condition, it was a bargain at that price, as its rarity is extreme, no copy apparently having been sold in recent years. Neither William Menzies nor George Brinley had a copy. Other prices at the Kelby sale were as follows: "List of Persons Interred in the Several Burying Grounds in New York and at Bellevue and Potter's Field from Aug. 1 to Nov. 14, 1798," $20. Bought by "Ten."

"The Picture of New York and Stranger's Guide to the Commercial Metropolis of the United States," New York, 1828, fine copy, $20. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. (A copy sold last season for $19, and in 1898 for $21.)

"Riker's Harlem: Its Origin and Early Annals," New York, 1881, presentation copy, $27. Bought by "City."

Edsall's "History of the Town of King's Bridge," New York, privately printed in an edition of fifty-three copies, 1887, $15. Bought by "Ten."

THE WEEK IN ART.

The first large picture auction sale of the season at the American Art Galleries, a display of portraits by A. A. Anderson at the Avery Galleries, and the first of the season's monthly art displays at the Union League and Lotos Clubs, made up the sum total of the week's art events in New York.

The auction sale was that of the pictures owned by M. Lamoriniere. The collection was a dealer's collection, and hence as most of its examples were well-known, it did not attract any particular attention. There were some good names represented by fair examples, and many of the works by the painters of the modern Italian and French-Spanish schools told good stories and were attractive in color. The works of these schools, however, have not as yet obtained a permanent hold on the affections of New York art lovers, and the attendance at the exhibition and sale was not large and the prices obtained not high.

A. A. Anderson is a portrait painter who has the reputation of securing, as a rule, for his sitters people of social or business position and influence. His portraits hang in many of the most fashionable houses of New York. Those he now shows at the Avery Galleries will not, on the whole, add to his reputation. They are uneven in merit, and, as a rule, while well drawn, are stiff, hard in color, and with florid and over elaborated backgrounds and details. The most successful of the portraits shown are those of Miss Katherine Neilson, which has a rather daring but successful color scheme of red, is easy in pose, and an excellent likeness; the full-length standing portrait of Mrs. Arthur Kemp, formerly Miss Belle Neilson, which has been noticed before in this Supplement, for its dignified and graceful pose, flowing lines and solidity; the full-length standing portrait of the Hon. John Wanamaker, which has force and good color, and the refined seated portrait of Mrs. Henry Steers, Jr., which strikes a good and full color note in its yellow gown whose texture is well rendered. The portrait of Miss Endicott, seated on a garden bench with a background of foliage, is stiff and artificial, and there is over-elaboration of detail and too much smoothness in the portraits of Mrs. J. C. Ayer and Mrs. Henry Steers, Sr. The portrait of Dr. William H. Pepper, whom Mr. Anderson has painted standing by a bed in a child's hospital ward, feeling the pulse of an invalid child, whose body suggests that of a corpse, fails of success, for while the color scheme of the composition, soft grays and blues, is well carried out, the light is well managed and the figure of the nurse standing at the head of the bed is excellent, the physician's face and form are so smoothed out as to give the impression of weakness instead of strength. In brief, it may be said that the artist's draughtsmanship, composition, and poses of his subjects are far in advance of his color sense and treatment.

Once again, and appropriately at Christmas time, comes M. Paul Hellu with an exhibition of seventy-eight of his charming little dry-point etchings of women and children, three or four lithographs, and seventeen drawings, also of the same subjects, at the Keppel Gallery. There is really nothing new to be said of this graceful and refined artist's work this year. It was fully described last year in this Supplement, and it is again worth study as an example of what remarkable results can be achieved by an etcher who so thoroughly understands the use of the line as M. Hellu. The artist has given us a number of portraits, as he did last year, of his wife and young daughter in many graceful poses engaged in household diversions and occupations. It is given to few artists to be able to so charmingly and faithfully interpret the sentiment and grace of refined women's household work and occupation, and in studying these little glimpses of a Parisian household's life, one recalls George Herbert's line:

"Who sweeps a room as by God's law makes it and the action fine."

The newly formed American Society of Miniature Painters will hold its first annual exhibition at the Knoedler galleries from Tuesday, Jan. 9, until Saturday, Jan. 20, inclusive. The exhibition will consist of original miniature paintings, and works from photographs will not be admitted. The jury of selection is composed of W. J. Baer, Lydia F. Emmet, Laura C. Hills, I. A. Josephi, John A. MacDougall, and W. J. Whittemore, and W. J. Baer and W. J. Whittemore are the Hanging Committee. I. A. Josephi is the President of the new society; Laura C. Hills the Vice President, Lucia F. Fuller, the Treasurer, and William J. Baer the Secretary, and there are ten founders. Miniatures are now again in fashion, and many a man and a woman prefers a miniature to an oil portrait.

An exhibition of paintings by Philip L. Hale, the well-known Boston music and art critic, opened yesterday at the Durand-Ruel galleries and will continue there until Dec. 30. Due notice of the display will be made in this Supplement next week.

Mr. John Aspinwall will give a talk at the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, next Thursday evening, Dec. 28, entitled "New Orleans to the Pacific," and which will be illustrated with lantern slides. There is now on exhibition at the rooms of the club a collection of pictorial photographs by various European and American makers (not members of the Camera Club) taken from the private collections of Miss Weil, Miss Watson, Alfred Stieglitz, John Beeby, Joseph Obermeyer, Joseph T. Kelley, and others.

A remarkable find has been made in the studio and house occupied by the late Rosa Bonheur, at the village of By, in France, of some 2,000 works by the artist, 200 of which are finished canvases in oil, and the remainder sketches and studies in oil and water color, together with a number of drawings, many of them important, and all characteristic of the great woman painter. The collection, which is valued at over 1,000,000 francs, is being prepared and arranged for exhibition and sale next Spring in Paris. Mr. Edward Brandus of this city secured permission to bring here and exhibit the 200 finished works, but found that he could not do so without paying prohibitory duties, as the tariff regulations now prevent the introduction of the works of any foreign artists for exhibition here even under bond, unless accompanied by the artist. As Rosa Bonheur is dead, there did not appear to be any way of complying with the American tariff regulations, and so America will be deprived of the opportunity of seeing this interesting and remarkable collection before its dispersal by auction.

The meetings that have been held during the week in Baltimore under the auspices of the Municipal Art Society of that city, and which have had for their object the discussion of subjects pertaining to the beautifying of a city, have been well attended and very successful. Illustrated lectures were given by Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield of New York on mural decoration, and by Mr. George Kriehn, lately of the Stanford Junior University of California, on the development of European and American cities. Among those present from New York at the meetings were Edwin H. Blashfield, Charles de Kay, Frederick S. Lamb, Russell Sturgis, C. Y. Turner, and J. Q. A. Ward.

The Society of American Artists, whose annual exhibition will be held at the Fine Arts Building, between March 14 and April 29, elected its jury on Tuesday night, as follows: Douglas Volk, A. N. A.; Edwin H. Blashfield, N. A.; Herbert Adams, A. N. A.; Henry O. Walker, A. N. A.; Daniel C. French, George R. Barse, A. N. A.; Albert Herter, William T. Smedley, A. N. A.; Otto H. Bacher, William H. Hyde, Kenyon Cox, H. Bolton Jones, N. A.; H. Siddons Mowbray, N. A.; William Thorne, William M. Chase, N. A.; Charles C. Curran, A. N. A.; Samuel Isham, Frederick W. Kost, Leonard Ochtman, A. N. A.; Walter Clark, A. N. A.; Alfred A. Collins, Bruce Crane, A. N. A.; Ben Foster, Francis C. Jones, N. A.; John La Farge, N. A.; Howard Russell Butler, A. N. A.; Abbott H. Thayer, A. N. A.; Louis Paul Dessar, William A. Coffin, A. N. A., and Irving R. Wiles, N. A. The last three members were elected to serve as the Hanging Committee.

The bridge to be built in Washington to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the first President of the United States will probably lead to other monuments taking this form. The idea is not a new one, by any means. It is, at any rate, as old as the Romans, but in modern times the possibilities of a departure from the usual sculptured group, or monolith, or building, seem to have been overlooked. There is one specimen of a memorial bridge in Connecticut, but doubtless the idea for the Washington structure came from the Alexander Bridge, now being built in Paris to commemorate the visit of the Czar to the French capital. The advantages of a bridge as a medium for beauty of form and ornamentation are too obvious to need recapitulation.

When the new building of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the east side of Madison Square is completed, the public will be astonished at the elaborate character of the interior decorations and the beauty of the paintings and sculptures. It is seldom that a public building has been erected with so little reference in the newspapers to its features, and it is the more strange in this case, because it is the ambition of the architect, James Brown Lord, that the structure shall be the finest of its kind in the United States.

The building is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that it will be formally opened early next month. The courtroom will be on the lower floor. This chamber is lighted by a number of fine stained-glass windows and a dome of similar material. Beneath the dome, extending around the room, are paintings, while there are also three large panel paintings by Edward Simmons, Henry O. Walker, and Edwin H. Blashfield, respectively. Thirteen of the foremost American sculptors have also contributed figures and bas-reliefs, while the other decorations and materials are rich in the extreme.

The exterior of this building has attracted much attention, since it neared completion, but all except those engaged on the work have been kept in entire ignorance of the beauty of the interior.

Our country, peculiarly fortunate in its historians, finds the most fascinating of all of them, in point of literary style, in JOHN FISKE, says the Boston Herald.

The truth of this judgment is confirmed by

Mr. Fiske's New Volumes

DUTCH AND QUAKER COLONIES IN AMERICA

With 8 Maps. 2 vols., crown 8vo, $4.00.

The Springfield *Republican* observes that "his book is not merely an admirable piece of historical work, but fascinating to the general reader, and full of picturesque incident and enlightening obiter dicta. A word of praise should be spoken for the exceptionally attractive manner in which it is printed."

A CENTURY OF SCIENCE AND OTHER ESSAYS. Crown 8vo, $2.00.

A book of uncommon value and charm, containing papers on: A Century of Science; The Doctrine of Evolution, its Scope and Purport; E. L. Youmans; The Part Played by Infancy in the Evolution of Man; Sir Harry Vane; Francis Parkman; Edward Augustus Freeman; Irish Folktales, etc.

THROUGH NATURE TO GOD

16mo, $1.00.

This book completes the series including

The Idea of God, $1.00

The Destiny of Man, $1.00

These three small books have been ranked among the most important in American literature. And they are as interesting as important.

Special attention should be given at this season to

MR. FISKE'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES

Beginnings of New England
1 vol., 8vo, $4.00

The American Revolution
2 vols., 8vo, $8.00

The Critical Period of American History
1 vol., 8vo, $4.00

These noble volumes are profusely illustrated with Portraits, Maps, Facsimiles, Contemporary Views, Prints, and other Historic material.

FISKE'S HISTORICAL WRITINGS

These include ten volumes:—

The Discovery of America 2 vols.
Old Virginia and Her Neighbors 2 vols.
Beginnings of New England 1 vol
Dutch and Quaker Colonies 2 vols.
The American Revolution 2 vols.
The Critical Period of American History 1 vol.

Price: $2.00 a volume; the Set, 10 volumes, $20.00; Half Calf, Gilt Top, or half polished Morocco, $35.00

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston
11 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

"There is no more delightful literary and artistic sensation than that of turning suddenly from crowded, bustling Twenty third Street into Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Company's beautiful and commodious store (No. 31). Here the holiday season blossoms in all its luxuriance and variety, for 'Dutton's,' as the shop is commonly called, is not merely a place where books are sold. The firm has for years been celebrated for its stock of stationery, its writing-table accessories, its Christmas cards, and its almost unrivalled collection of Photographs, mounted and unmounted. This season we note that there is no diminution in the attractiveness of the store. It is a treat to wander between the long lines of counters, stopping here to examine a photograph, there to admire the exquisite beauty of a picture frame. One does not feel that he is in a shop, everything is so 'homey' and intimate. Yet we know that the Messrs. Dutton's business is very large. The enormous stock attests this, as also does the crowded store. Here, for instance, is the book department. Among the larger sets and classics no author of any note has been overlooked. In the art department conspicuous among this season's display is a collection of recently imported Vienna bronzes, offered at a moderate price. We advise any one who is looking for suggestions in gift-making by all means to visit 'Dutton's.'"—Examiner.

E.P.D. & Co.

M. Louise Longeway, Editor, announces the Sixth Edition of the Trained Nurses' Directory, Dec. 5th. On Sale at all Booksellers. Price, One Dollar. Subscriptions to M. Louise Longeway, 151 East 54th St.

Books When calling please ask for MR. GRANT.
Liberal Discounts. Whenever you need a book, address MR. GRANT.
Before buying books write for quotations. An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for 10-cent stamp.
F. E. GRANT, Books.
23 W. 42d St. . . . . NEW YORK.
Mention this advertisement and receive a discount.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 16, 1899.

GOOD-WILL FROM AUTHORS AS PUBLISHERS' ASSETS.

The early history of bookselling is very interesting reading, both as showing how a business which began in a very humble way—printer, publisher, and bookseller being united in one man—has reached its present position; but even more so as indicating the difference in birth and breeding between the booksellers of the past and our present publishers. The earliest men of letters were mainly dramatists, but their plays were printed only after being acted, and apparently as a mere afterthought, it being said that Shakespeare himself never made a penny through the publication of his plays. But as the use of the printing press spread a race of authors by profession sprang up—clever men, although inhabiting Grub Street, who made a living by writing for the booksellers; existing wretchedly, however, and at the beck and call of their employers.

Thomas Fuller states in a preface to his "Worthies" that "no stationers have hitherto lost by him," and the booksellers continued to describe the last two impressions of his "Holy State" as the "third edition"—as if really ashamed of its popularity—a condition quite unlike our own methods, the number of editions into which a book has gone being considered a valuable advertisement.

In the seventeenth century all great writers either had private means or depended on the patronage of rank and wealth; an author's reward lying more in the hope of place and favor from the great than in money compensation from his publisher. Dryden's popularity and the cleverness of the "Prince of Booksellers," Jacob Tonson, brought about a slightly better condition of affairs. In the eighteenth century Sintot and Edmund Curl were the leading publishers—the latter's life being one long quarrel, both with the authorities and with authors. Curl was pilloried in the "Dunciad," a note thereto reading as follows:

He (Curl) carried the trade many lengths beyond what it ever before had arrived at; he was the envy and admiration of all his profession. He possessed himself of a command over all authors whatever; he caused them to write what he pleased; they could not call their very names their own. He was not only famous among them; he was taken notice of by the State, the Church, and the law, and received particular marks of distinction from each.

The above "note" is remarkable for two reasons. First, as showing the servile and miserable condition of authors; but equally so, it might seem, as indicating the patronizing attitude the world assumed toward the early publishers. Perhaps the man who did most to raise both author and publisher in the estimation of the world was one who united in himself both characters—Samuel Richardson, our first great novelist and, after 1754, master of the Stationers' Company.

But, after all, was the author of the latter part of the eighteenth century in a much more dignified position? We find Dr. Johnson writing a bookseller: "I am obliged to entreat your assistance; I am under arrest for £5 18." Yet, even though forced by circumstances to work for the most beggarly pay, we can see how much more self-respect Dr. Johnson really had—the best example of which is the story of his knocking down the bookseller Osborne with a folio. As Boswell tells it, Dr. Johnson said, "Sir, he was impertinent to me and I beat him."

Of course, in the early days of our own century the condition of things was very different. Publishers sprang from a better class, and the author was no longer the literary hack only. If we are to take Thackeray's point of view, however, as indicated by the struggles of Arthur Pendennis, Clive Newcome, Philip Firmin, and Warrington to get on in the literary world, which we have good authority for thinking were drawn more or less from his own experiences, Grub Street was still much in evidence. The various publishers' imprints shown by the early issues of the great writers of the beginning of the century go to prove that the relations between publisher and author could not have been entirely satisfactory, each new book showing a new imprint.

But the history of the last fifty years, which may be called "The Golden Age" for both publishers and writers, shows a quite different condition. Of course there are instances to the contrary, but in the majority of cases publishers seem to have realized that their authors' good will is a far more important factor in their financial prosperity than almost anything else. Naturally there are authors and authors, as well as great differences in publishers—as indeed in men in general.

There are some writers who seem to think of nothing but present gain, and who do not recognize or remember the courtesy shown them by various publishers, bringing out their books first with this imprint, then with that. One case in particular we might mention, a writer of many and good books, who seems to seek a new publisher for each new venture.

An early and striking example of the pleasant relations between publishers and writers will be found in the case of Ticknor and Fields, whose imprint and plain brown cloth covers are such a guarantee of a book's excellence. Mr. Fields in particular seems to have realized how much an author's good-will adds to a publisher's prosperity, and many and interesting are the stories of that firm's courtesy and kindness toward young authors—both English and American—whose friendship they gained by kindly and generous treatment, and whose later fame—aided in no small way by their publisher's kindly attitude—reacted in giving that house a name whose beneficial results have been felt through all its various changes of title down to the present day.

Naturally there is a very evident reason for the work of a young writer bearing the imprint of one of the less important publishers; nor can there be found any ground for criticism, should such writer's later books issue from better and better houses. In such circumstances, however, we often find the later publishers acquiring from the smaller men the right to publish such early work, the very fame of the better known and often better books, and the weight of the publisher's imprint contributing materially toward increasing the sale of the earlier books.

The very fairness and generosity shown authors by some of our better-known publishers carry with them the latter's own reward; both from contributing toward the fair fame of the house as well as from a financial standpoint. The Stevenson Letters, so lately published, afford a striking case in proof of our assertion. The American editions of Stevenson's books were formerly brought out by various houses, but in late years they have all been acquired by the Scribners for their Thistle Edition. The result was doubtless brought about, if we may judge from the letters, largely through the pleasant relations established between author and publisher shortly after their first meeting.

Writing to William Archer, Stevenson comments upon some of the business relations he had made, adding: "It is worth while, perhaps, to get in tow with the Scribners; they are such thoroughly gentle folk in all ways that it is always a pleasure to deal with them." Again, writing to Mr. Burlingame, the editor of Scribner's Magazine, in regard to "The Master of Ballantrae," Stevenson says: "This tale (if you want it) you are to have, for it is the least I can do for you." The friendly relations between the Scribners and Stevenson is shown by the very familiarity of the letters published in these volumes. For instance, when, after asking that certain books be sent him to read, he adds: "I have to thank you for the accounts, which are satisfactory indeed," and, again: "I desire nothing better than to continue my relations with the magazine, to which it pleases me to hear I have been useful—" or, and it is surely only when we are on exceptionally pleasant terms with people that we ask favors, and especially in such an off-hand way—"I might add that if there was a good book or so—new— * * * such would be welcome."

In fact, the tenor of the entire second volume of these letters shows the friendly atmosphere enveloping his relations with his publishers. The advantageous offers made to Stevenson by the Scribners in 1887, including not only his books, but a series of articles for the magazine and the serial rights in his stories, made up a large factor in the comfort of Stevenson's last days. The Stevenson exhibition shown by the Scribners in 1895 would hardly have been possible save for the pleasant relations existing between them and Stevenson's family, which enabled them to show the family scrap books, interior views, amateur photographs, and all sorts of interesting relics of the Samoan days.

It is quite possible, too, that out of these amicable relations—such conditions usually being very well known—came the initial steps which eventually led to the publication of the Outward Bound Kipling, the Scribners thus having control of American editions of two of the most important sets of books of the present day. More recently the Scribners have begun a collective edition of Frank R. Stockton's writings, to be called the Shenandoah Edition, in which enterprise it would be possible to find similar conditions leading, at last, to similar results.

Therefore all such instances (and we have cited the Scribners here because it was a reading of the Stevenson "Letters" that really gave the suggestion of a text for this article) go to prove our original statement that a publisher can have no more valuable asset than an eminent author's good-will. It is quite possible, also, that loss of prestige in a publishing house might be due, in some degree, to carelessness or absolute neglect and indifference in these matters, and a resulting dissatisfaction, which would prevent younger writers from seeking an imprint for their books which their fathers had thought most valuable. At any rate, taking a look ahead, we might predict failure for houses which should become negligent of that important asset, good-will from its authors.

A PUBLIC PRINT COLLECTION.

To the general public progress at our Public Library is made evident by better service, longer hours, better catalogues, more books, improved methods, and all the other factors which make for the fullest utility. To the specialist, interest is centred in his own particular line of study, and here, too, there is felt the increase of literature and the greater accessibility thereof.

During the three and one-half years of the existence of the New York Public Library as such the Board of Trustees has on many an occasion—often hardly apparent to outsiders, yet important in influence and results—proved its public spirit. The amplification of certain departments, the establishment of others, have formed progressive steps in the upbuilding of a library worthy of this city and its wants.

Of distinct innovations, an exceedingly important one is the recent decision by the board to accept Director Billings's proposition to establish a print room, such as we find in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and other large European libraries. Using the word prints in the broadest possible sense, such a collection would not only include engravings to delight the connoisseur and the collector, but would comprise also such which have a historical interest apart from their artistic value—portraits, views, costumes, historical scenes, pictures of individual houses, &c.—material for culture-history and of distinct value to those carrying on research in special lines. We need hardly insist here on the value of exhibitions of prints to the greater public.

There is no public print collection in New York City—none nearer than Boston, in fact. While our library's collection of prints is as yet comparatively small and does not comprise many engravings of great value, yet there are a number of interesting prints here. Such are those in the sumptuously extra-illustrated Emmet books, a fairly good collection of portraits, (made up from the Lenox, Tilden, Emmet, and Ford collections,) and specialties like the caricatures of the War of 1812, by W. Charles, and the aquatints of J. Hill, (both from the Ford collection;) "Iconophile" publications, Baxter prints, &c.

The decision to establish a print room in the New York Public Library is not only a wise and far-seeing one, but it also carries with it the assurance of growth. For many, probably most, of the private collections in the city will sooner or later find their way here once it is understood that such gifts will be preserved, properly cared for, and put to good use. Some collectors have simply been waiting for such an opportunity to place their collections before a wider public. In fact, the first important gift is already noted. Mr. John Durand offers a complete set of the engravings of his father, A. B. Durand. One may thus entertain the brightest hopes for the development of this newest and very important branch of the library's activity.

AUTHORS AND RED HERRINGS: WITH RULES.

A contributor to The Author of London tells a harrowing tale of how, on the very morning that an appreciative review of a certain book appeared in The Times, he discovered the writer of the said book frying a red herring for his breakfast. This leads the contributor to ask pathetically, "Can a man live by authorship?" The reply seems easy, "Can a man live by shoemaking?" He can if he knows how to make good shoes and keeps pegging away.

A point to be considered in a scientific examination of this subject is, "What constitutes a living for an author?" Doesn't he ofttimes want too much? Why should he live like a prince? The fact is, he shouldn't. Luxury would be a bad thing for him, sapping his energies and making him dull. Authorship, like other forms of virtue, should be largely its own reward. The fact is that Hobkins, who conducts the corner grocery, and has a smaller intellectual equipment than the author, (in the latter's opinion,) but more money, ought to be unworthy the notice of any self-respecting author. Would the author like to carry on the grocery store and have the molasses barrel burst all over him the first hot day?

One of the most charming of American painters has formulated the proposition that material things are a burden and ought to be beneath any man laboring in whatsoever branch of art. He has always carried his idea into practice. He never, for instance, bought a cradle for any of his babies. One of them had the measles in a trunk, and came through all right, and has lived to be a credit to his sire. By leaving the lid up and taking out the top tray a trunk is not a bad place in which to have the measles. You are ready, too, to move in case the landlord becomes obstreperous about the rent.

In the breafast-getting instance first cited, it would seem to the impartial observer that the herring, not the author, had the greater cause to complain. Indeed, it is not recorded that the author did complain. Your red herring is no bad meat. Fish is said to be good brain food, and though many authors are estopped from requiring any brain food, it is quite possible that this one may have had call for it. Happy the author who can list to the appetizing sizzle of his own red herring while he reads a good criticism of his new book! Far better this than that the herring should listen to the sizzle of the author as the fiendish reviewer gives him the second turn in the skillet and dashes on a touch of red pepper!

But to return; the rates now paid by the better periodicals ought to enable any man with the necessary ability and with reasonable industry to live and pay for his herrings, with a box of sardines on Sundays and holidays, made from young herrings. True, he may occasionally have to fry his own herring, but if he is wide awake this ought eventually to enable him to write a cook book, perhaps entitled "The Author's Own Cook Book; Fifty Ways for Preparing Red Herrings; With an Appendix Containing a Directory of Herring Dealers and of Periodicals Which Pay on Acceptance."

Authors who fail to make a living at their profession may be roughly divided into two classes—those who have not the special talent required and those who won't work. Many authors spend too much time in front of the photographer's camera; the camera should be left to the actor and the man who has been cured of something. A man writes a book, and while it is selling, instead of writing another, he gets his picture taken. There are too many solemn interviews with authors. The author should spend less time telling how he wrote his book; less time at clubs talking with men of his own kind and trying to leave them with the impression that he has read their books; less time worrying over the too obvious fact that they have not read his. Instead of making grave treks about the country looking for local color, color which nine times out of ten won't wash, let him write a story which will stand alone and not have to lean on a background picked up through a car window. Local color, to be "fast," must be absorbed in one's youth, while one is impressionable, and not after having become hardened by rejected manuscripts, the hideous gibberings of the critics, and the baleful glare of the camera. Let the author plant his tales against a background which he has long known, the longer the better; let him also write English and shun dialect as he would a upas-tree orchard. Our author may not patronize more than one newspaper clipping agency, nor read over the flattering personal notices of himself oftener than twice a day. Under no circumstances may he contradict a critic or argue with an editor; if a publisher send for him he is to make all haste to go, take off his hat when he enters the room, and in no case attempt to offer any advice concerning the publishing business. He is not to criticise older and more successful authors in a loud and unseemly voice; and when asked if autograph hunters bother him he is to tell the truth and reply that their requests give him genuine pleasure. He is not to tell how many times he rewrote a given story, nor respond to any inquiries as to the color of the ink he uses or his hours of work, and he shall use his best endeavors to discourage the literary labors of brothers, cousins, great-uncles, &c. In short, our author is to strive to be a modest gentleman, keep the salutary rules above given constantly in mind, work as hard the day after he gets a check as the day before; thus he shall retain the respect of mankind and the sputter of the good red frying herring shall be heard in his household.

ONE HE LIKES BEST OF ALL.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Please give me a little space in which to thank you for the "one hundred books" number of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Not only have you clearly and interestingly touched upon the new books which have come to light this year, but you have handled the new editions of our old favorites with so much kindness and such a true appreciation of their worth that this number of THE REVIEW (always good) may be treasured above all the rest of them—a review of reviews, a book of books.

Particularly am I struck with the amount of labor—mechanical and mental—expended on it, and the painstaking care devoted to the particular character and personality of each of these mute minds. The authors and publishers should feel grateful to you. Certainly your readers, if they can understand the magnitude of this labor of love for a higher mental development, will join me in heartfelt congratulations.

CYRIL GOLDTHWAITE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1899.

POE AND MRS. WHITMAN

Her Own Version of His Visit to Providence Given in a Private Letter.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The inclosed letter is from an octogenarian friend of mine in Denver, Col., George W. Eveleth, M. D. I knew him in my teens as a correspondent of Poe. I have been ill and remiss in forwarding this.

Poe, I remember, deferred to Eveleth's critical judgment and to the latter's suggestion that footfalls could not "tinkle on the tufted floor." Poe said he wanted thereby to convey an idea of the supernatural. Z. T. HAINES,

Winthrop, Me., Dec. 11, 1899.

Dear Haines: With particular pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, giving an account of "Poe and Mrs. Whitman." The reading of it started me upon a hunt into my collection of ancient epistolary literature. I found twenty contributions by the lady named, bearing dates from Dec. 15, 1864, to Nov. 30, 1875. Our correspondence began fully ten years earlier, but by some means my share of the effects is "among the missing." In one of these now before me there is reference to a letter written by me in 1853. Jan. 17, 1866, the following passages were indited by Mrs. Whitman:

"I cannot, I think, stay long 'on this bank and shoal of time.' Before I go I want to put into your hand the accompanying statement about one of Griswold's myths. It is a statement which I have made to but one person; and that one has met with a sad, strange fate, so that the record is lost in oblivion. From a rough sketch, prepared in 1860, I send you the inclosed. If you will copy it, and send me the copy, I shall be glad. * * *

"'To S. E. R., March 10, 1860.

"'Dear Sir: It is not a little singular that within a few days of your note, forwarded to me by Messrs. —— of New York, I received one from a gentleman in Philadelphia (who was to be connected with Mr. Poe in the publication of The Stylus) announcing that he had prepared, and was intending soon to publish, a vindication of Edgar Poe. I do not think it will affect the success of your book, nor that, from its scope and purpose, it will appear for a considerable while yet, if at all.

"'He questioned me with regard to some of the charges brought against Mr. Poe by Dr. Griswold, especially to the story of his riotous conduct at the house of a New England lady, rendering necessary a summons of the police.'

"You will have seen that some of the critics of my little book have chosen to assume that, since I make no reference to this pleasant and piquant fiction, the story was undoubtedly a true one. If I had not wished my vindication to be entirely impersonal, in so far as it related to my own connection with its subject, I most certainly could have acquitted him of all the grosser accusations in that most improbable narrative.

"Mr. Poe came to Providence on the occasion referred to, by invitation of the Providence Lyceum, to deliver the second lecture in its course, (Daniel Webster having delivered the first.) Before leaving New York he said to a lady of that city: 'I am going this evening to Providence.' 'To be married, I hear,' rejoined the lady. 'No, but to deliver a lecture before the Lyceum.'

"On that slender foundation Mr. Griswold raised a fabric—a Temple of Fame—that was made immortal. 'You will go down to posterity,' said a witty friend, 'as the brilliant New England lady who sent her Raven lover to prison on the evening of his bridal!'

"Now for the facts of the case. In an interview with Mr. Poe some three or four weeks previous to his lecture he had vehemently urged me to an immediate marriage. As an additional reason for delaying a union which under any circumstances seemed to all my friends full of evil portents, I read to him some passages from a letter which I had recently received from one of his New York associates. He appeared to be deeply pained and wounded at the result of our interview and left me abruptly, saying that if we should meet again it would be as strangers. He passed the evening in the barroom of his hotel, and after a night of delirious frenzy returned the next day to my mother's house in a state of great mental excitement and suffering, declaring that his welfare for time and eternity depended upon me. A physician—Dr. A. H. Okie—was sent for by my mother, who, perceiving indications of brain fever, advised his removal to the house of his friend, G. W. Pabodie, where he was kindly cared for until his recovery.

"The incident naturally caused much talk and gossip, and was, I suppose the basis for Griswold's doctored statement. *

"'Only this and nothing more.'

"'S. H. W."

That, I presume, may be taken as the original authoritative pronunciaments upon which both E. S. T. (of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW) and Ingram (in his "Life of Poe") have reared their versions of the affair. Concerning the portrait which formed the subject of the beautiful poem reproduced in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, Mrs. Whitman wrote:

"The one (daguerrotype) taken in Providence expressly for me was photographed and sent to Ingram, and was selected by him from a number of other photographs to illustrate his memoir prefixed to Black's Edinburgh edition of Poe's Complete Works. It has been admirably engraved, and is thought by those who remember the original to be more like him than any of the other portraits extant."

Here enters the query, whether said piece of poetry, "The Portrait," is the same to which its author alludes as follows:

"I have an unpublished poem, the best, I think, that I have ever written, which I should be glad to see in print before I leave the planet, as I am preparing to do soon!"

G. W. E.

Denver, Col., Nov. 14, 1899.

Work of Some Artist Binders.

An important collection of bindings is now being exhibited by Meyer Brothers & Co. of this city. In point of variety of items, in number of master artisans represented, in exquisiteness of decoration, in gilt work, in inlaid leather, and in emblematic designs the exhibition will particularly appeal to collectors. The modern theory that the binding of a book should be emblematic of its text has here its most recent and finest expression. Meunier, more alert than many of his rivals, has caught the spirit of the times, and has undoubtedly established a standard for the future. His Reliures Symphoniques are perfectly in harmony with the books that they cover. Specimens of his best work occupy a conspicuous place at the present exhibition.

Among the work of other artist binders shown are the large edition of "Paul et Virginie," bound in full levant by Marius Michel, four sets of the plates being printed on satin; the famous copy of Dorat's "Les Baisers," edition of 1770, full margin, leather lining, tooled edges, by Chambolle-Duru; the early poems of A. Dumas, fils, called "Peches de Jeunesse," with five extra portraits, inscribed by the author, bound by Charles Meunier; an exquisite edition of Merimée's "Carmen," illustrated with original water colors, by H. de Sta and bound by Ruban. Kauffman is also well represented by his chefs d'oeuvres, as are also David, Samblanck, Weckener-Petit, Kaster, in the binding of special or rare editions of Fortunio, Molière, de Musset, Bolleau, "Liaisons Dangereuses," Murger, Faubles, de Grammont, Flaubert, &c.

Scott's Best Works.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A young girl, whom God has singularly gifted, has asked me to mark out for her a course of reading in Walter Scott's romances. Here is my tentative list: "Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary," "Old Mortality," "The Heart of Midlothian," "The Bride of Lammermoor," "A Legend of Montrose," "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," "Quentin Durward," and "The Talisman." As to the wisdom of this my choice I should be very glad indeed to hear from the multitudinous readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. JOHN BAXTER.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 7, 1899.

COLONIAL PATRIOTISM.

The Queen's Rangers.

A Story of Revolutionary Times.

By CHARLES LEDYARD NORTON.

Illustrated by WILLIAM F. STECHER.

351 pp. Cloth, $1.50.

The Colonial wars developed a type of heroes whose acts have won the admiration of all. The product of a new nation, they dared and did even more than the trained soldiers who opposed them. Colonel Norton depicts in "The Queen's Rangers," with historical accuracy, three such men, who, enlisting under both British and American arms, proved their worth.

The scene of the tale is laid in and about New York City, and faithfully portrays the life in those Revolutionary days.

Our other notable new books for this Winter's reading are:—

"A Revolutionary Maid."
By AMY E. BLANCHARD.

"Barbara's Heritage."
By DERISTHE L. HOTT.

"With Perry on Lake Erie."
By JAMES OTIS.

"Wheat and Huckleberries."
By CHARLOTTE M. VAILE.

"Golden Talisman."
By H. PHELPS WHITMARSH.

"Romance of American Conquest."
By WM. E. GRIFFIS, D. D.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

For illustrated, descriptive catalogue send postal to

W. A. Wilde Company

BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

A Continuous Holiday Gift

A PRESENT THAT WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED AND THE RECIPIENT REMINDED OF YOU EVERY WEEK FOR A YEAR.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

can be sent to any address one year for

ONE DOLLAR.

What better way to keep your friends informed of what is newest and best in current literature? A liberal education is to be had here for men and women of all ages.

AT ONE DOLLAR, THIS IS CHEAPER THAN THE POSTAGE ALONE WOULD COST TO SEND THE PAPER TO YOUR FRIENDS YOURSELF.

Such a gift will be a compliment to the intelligence of both the donor and the recipient.

Here is a blank to cut out and send to us with $1.00:

THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York, N. Y.:

*Herewith find ONE DOLLAR for the NEW YORK TIMES (**Saturday** edition with Review of Books and Art) for One Year, to be sent to*

Name.....

P. O. Address.....

County..... *1899.*

State.....

Sent with the compliments of:.....

Name.....

Address.....

The NEW YORK TIMES will notify your friends that the paper is sent under your order. In this way they will be reminded of you every week in the year.

Successful Books.

28TH THOUSAND.

THE MARKET-PLACE

By HAROLD FREDERIC.

The last work of the greatest American author of this decade, and the author of "The Damnation of Theron Ware," "March Hares," etc.

A story of finance and business schemes for men—and of social struggles and English country life for women.

With excellent illustrations by Harrison Fisher.

"The 'Market-Place' is a fine piece of work, one of the best novels of the year, a literary legacy that will be remembered almost as an heirloom. . . .

"From title-page to colophon it is compact of virility. As a study of character it is supreme, for there is not one single failure in the book, and as a Romance of the City has no equal in modern fiction."—The Bookman.

Size, 4¾x7½ inches, 401 pages, cloth. $1.50.

(SECOND EDITION.)

ACTIVE SERVICE.

By STEPHEN CRANE.

Author of "The Red Badge of Courage," etc.

A new novel by Mr. Crane, the first important one he has written since "The Red Badge of Courage." Mr. Crane was in the Greco-Turkish war as a correspondent, and he has laid the scenes of his story in the region where this occurred. Both the hero and heroine meet with many exciting adventures, and the interest in the story is never allowed to flag. There is also a charming sketch of life in a New England college town.

"Stephen Crane has reached maturity at a bound in his new novel. He has dropped his mannerisms and acquired a manner. . . . He tells his story swiftly, vigorously and always with limpid clearness. The story is worth the telling."—The New York Herald.

Size, 4¾x7½ inches, cloth, 345 pages, $1.25

THE CROWN OF LIFE.

By GEORGE GISSING.

A strong novel by the author of "In the Year of the Jubilee," "Eve's Ransom," etc.

Mr. Gissing's latest work. In this, as in "The Town Traveller," he shows little of the cynicism that marked his early books. He has forsaken the lower strata of society and has written a charming story of love—"the crown of life."

"To the thoughtful reader, the story will be worth a dozen tales of love and marriage."—Providence Journal.

Size, 4¾x7½ inches, cloth, 360 pages, $1.50.

THE SHIP, HER STORY.

By W. CLARK RUSSELL.

The story of the birth of the ship, her launch, her growth from the "dugout" to a great ocean steamer or an armor-clad ship of war, is described in this work. In his introduction, Mr. Russell says:

"My pages will not be accepted as a very learned and gravely important contribution to the literature of the ship. They will be regarded as mere prattle, as are, maybe, those about the ship building yard. We tell what we know and what we believe to be the truth, and if we are wrong, we apologize. . . . At the same time, it is perhaps due to myself to say that this book is the issue of considerable reading, and of my lifelong admiration of that most beautiful and sentient expression of the handiwork of man—the sailing ship."

With 50 illustrations by H. C. Seppings Wright, which Mr. Russell pronounces beautiful and in many respects faultless.

Size, 7¼x10 inches, cloth. 158 pages, $2.00.

(SECOND EDITION.)

FOR THE SAKE OF THE DUCHESSE.

A Page from the Life of the Vicomte de Championnet.

By S. WALKEY.

A stirring story of adventure that should take rank with the best romances of the day.

The Vicomte was a soldier of fortune, and one of the most famous duellists of his time. For love of the Duchesse de Berri he undertakes to secure some papers necessary to expose a political intrigue, and to do this he has to personate another man whom he resembles.

The story deals with the exciting complications that ensue.

Size, 4¾x7¼ inches, 247 pages, boards, covers in colors, 50 cents.

"The romance of the book is as charming as anything in recent years."—Albany Argus.

THE DOMINION OF DREAMS.

By FIONA MACLEOD.

Author of "The Mountain Lovers," "Pharais," etc.

The spirit and the dreams of the Gael are the author's theme, and she has treated them with wonderful skill.

"For sheer originality, other qualities apart, her tales are as remarkable, perhaps, as anything we have had of the kind since Mr. Kipling appeared."—London Academy.

"Miss Macleod's work has a peculiar, aesthetic charm."—The New Era.

"Of the extreme beauty and subtlety of Miss Macleod's work, there is no need now to speak."—Literature.

Size, 4¾x7½ inches, cloth, 327 pages, $1.50.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid.

Frederick A. Stokes Company,
5 and 7, East 16th Street,
New York.

Brentano's 31 UNION SQ. NEW YORK **sell**

HOLIDAY BOOKS

At Large Reductions from : : Regular Prices : :

BOOKS ON MUSIC.

The Piano and Its Players.*

The present volume is not so much a translation as a free version of Dr. Oscar Bie's "Das Clavier," which, written for Germans, is in a more technical style than would be generally understood in England and America; so that its editors, E. L. Kellett and E. W. Naylor, with the author's permission, have made many additions and omissions. The volume presents an exceedingly interesting history of the origin and development of the modern piano, from the days of Queen Elizabeth and her spinet down to the latest product of our best piano makers. The book is a very valuable addition to musical knowledge, touching, of necessity, not only upon its special subject, but also upon the development and perfecting of musical forms; to gradual rise of orchestral music and the opera; the great composers, and their influence upon the clavier and the final evolution of virtuoso players, with the important influence they exerted. Such is the great scope of the book and such is the richness of its contents that it is extremely difficult in a review to attempt to indicate its value. The volume is very profusely illustrated with reproductions of old musical pictures, photographs of musical instruments, old and new, bits of scores and photographs of musicians of all ages and countries—the whole adding very much to the interest of the book.

"Old England; a Prelude," forms a sort of introduction to the book, its object being to show that music is at the present time flourishing more at home than in public; that the playing of chamber music is more popular than opera, and that, therefore, in this our own day, it is eminently proper to study the history and scope of the instrument which makes this condition possible. This may be true in Germany, but hardly so in America; however, let Dr. Bie state his own case:

When once the clang of the violin and of the cor Anglais has faded from our ears, and all comparison has been laid aside, then, and then only, the soul of the pianoforte rises before us. * * * Is it no good thing to have the whole material of tone before one's ten fingers, to penetrate it, truly to penetrate it; to feel beneath one's nerves all the subtilties of all music—the song, the dance, whispering, shrieking, weeping, laughter—all, I mean, voiced in the tone of the pianoforte, * * * which embraces the lyrical nature of the violin and the dramatic nature of the orchestra? In such all-embracing power, the pianoforte in the twilight chamber, a strange and dear tale tell'er, a rhapsody for the intimate spirit which can express itself by improvisation, and an archive for the historian, to whom it unrolls the whole life of modern music in its universal speech. * * * Then only do I love the piano—then is it faithful, then noble, genuine, unique.

In the days of Elizabeth the clavier began for the first time to play an important part in the world; the clavier music of that day charming us with the "extreme simplicity of musical form, and we have it because it comes before us in an archaic dress; exhaling an aroma whose popular sweetness mingles beautifully with the slight harshness of its naïve style." Among the first published clavier collections is "Chansons, Madrigals, and Dances," Lyons, 1560, while in England there were to be found many manuscript collections of virginal music—"Queen Elizabeth's Virginal Book," and others belonging to the Earl of Leicester, Lady Neville, and many others. The first collection of such music, however, to be regularly published there was one engraved on copper plates by William Hole, 1611. This included pieces by Byrd, Dr. John Bull, and Gibbons, and was called "Parthenia," the title page, besides its letterpress, containing a vignette of a young girl seated at her virginal playing.

The clavier cymbal, an improved form of the clavier, owes its origin directly to the organ, its tone being heavier than that of the clavier. It would be most interesting to trace the influence of the old instruments upon the early English composers, as well as the latter's gradual downfall; "England's musical fame—omitting Purcell, the evening star—rests on this early period." English clavier music was closely connected with and influenced in its development by the song, while in France dances are the beginning of all instrumental music. In the seventeenth century the dance "still rules French music, and not merely French music, but French life"; so that a proper understanding of clavier music in France must start from a knowledge of the dance—"almost all its pieces are dances, whether they declare themselves as such or not." Couperin and Rameau were its leading exponents.

Scarlatti, "remarkable to us in the present day in that he occupies the position of an early writer whose pieces still play a part, though a small one, in modern public concerts," was the greatest clavier player that Italy ever had. Technical ability, too, is said to have been appreciated in Venice earlier than elsewhere, the Register of Organists at St. Mark's going back to 1318. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Frescobaldi, who had gained an important position as organist and clavier player, could at his recitals in St. Peter's command an audience of 30,000 people. The author writes:

It was inevitable that the Italians should invent the opera—the opera in which everything tends rapidly to the spectacular, singers, scene painters, musicians, and the public. Apart from its relation to opera, all Italian music is unintelligible, and it is no accident that for centuries the Italians stood in the forefront of opera.

The best-known Italian clavier, or, as they were called, cemballo, players were Alberti, Durante, Galuppi, Porpora, Paradies, and Turbini. But with the appearance of Bach, the whole history of music centres in Germany, "and clavier music, so far as it has a particular meaning, is henceforth German; England, France, and Italy sink either gradually or suddenly into the background." The author thinks we are inclined in these days to say that much of the beauty of Bach's compositions depends upon the perfection of our modern piano.

In Bach's music there is a "cry for a subtle and expressive instrument which he as little possessed as Beethoven possessed an orchestra suited to his ideas. In every great tone creator lives a superabundance of imaginative force which the instruments of the time cannot embody, and to which the instruments instantly strive to become equal. Because Herlioz was, the modern orchestra is—because Bach was, the pianoforte is—which knows how to express with justice the subtilities of his soul music."

And so the book goes on, touching, one by one, upon the great composers and the influence they exerted, which in time led to the gradual improvement of the clavier. The mechanism of the latter gradually separated into two classes—the so-called English and the Viennese, although both originated in Germany. In the first class the hammer rests on a separate bracket, from which the key strikes it, while in the other the hammer rests directly, though loose, on the end of the key lever.

Dr. Bie claims that almost all the great piano firms can be traced back to Germany, the three great Paris houses—Erad, Pleyel, and Pape—being founded by Germans, while Steinway emigrated from Brunswick to America, and Zumpe carried the hammer clavier to England. The English makers, however, with the Broadwoods at their head, perfected improvements which have resulted in the term "English" being given to the invention of Silbermann.

But to the virtuoso players belongs the piano's final victory, Clementi in England and Mozart in Germany and Austria winning by their decisive triumphs its present fame. The various pianoforte schools which have from time to time arisen, the lives of the leading virtuosos, their compositions and triumphs, are very interestingly described, Moscheles in particular, who is said to mark the transition to our present school.

Next comes "The Romantics"—Schumann, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Sterndale, Bennett, and many other lesser lights—a chapter which vies in interest with the concluding chapter, "Liszt and the Present Time." The present position of the piano, both from a mechanical and an artistic standpoint, is most fascinatingly described, and educationally is most valuable. Touching, as this chapter does, upon the men whose works are to be found upon every concert programme, and because partly of such very nearness to us, many being even now comparatively young, not half so well known as the giants of an older day.

The only decided faults to be found in the book, apart from a certain air of Dr. Bie's statements being the last word, are a roughness in the style and an unreasonable aversion or distaste for opera. While not always agreeing with his statements, the book is one to be thoroughly thankful for, being, as it is, a perfect storehouse of all sorts of musical knowledge, a careful reading of which will do much for the cultivation of the music lover. As a reference book, also, the volume will be found an extremely valuable addition to our shelves, and one in every way well worth owning.

*A HISTORY OF THE PIANOFORTE AND PIANOFORTE PLAYERS. Translated and Revised from the German of Oscar Bie. By E. E. Kellett, M. A., and E. W. Naylor, M. A., Mus. D., with numerous portraits, illustrations, and facsimiles. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1899. $6.

Mediaeval Music.*

The present is the second edition of the above book, rearranged and revised, the first issue having gone out of print within a month after its publication. The book is a historical sketch of music in the Middle Ages. Mr. Hope states in his preface that his book is intended to show:

How far ahead in all matters musical England was during the mediaeval times over all Continental nations, excelling especially in part writing and part singing. The major mode, harmony, counterpoint, canon, round and glee were first made use of, if they were not invented and originated, in this country, in proof of which there is much evidence. Erasmus (born 1467, died 1538) said: "The English challenge the prerogative of having the most handsome women and of being the most accomplished in the skill of music of any people."

The wanton, wholesale destruction of our cathedral and monastic libraries during the reign of Henry VIII., and again during the course of the Great Rebellion, lost us, no doubt, many priceless musical treasures of the past. * * * Libraries were ransacked for ancient musical service books and orders were given that these books should be torn and destroyed and that the cathedral services should be abolished. Organs were to be pulled down and the pipes melted into quart pots or made into bullets. * * * It was a period of dire desolation in musical art. In 1656 Cromwell issued a proclamation that fiddlers and other musicians should be adjudged rogues, vagabonds, and beggars. Thus, the preeminence of England as a musical nation, held from the tenth to the sixteenth century ceased, and England was left behind other nations in progression.

The study of mediaeval music is necessary to the musician if he would understand modern music, while the systems of ancient music can only be comprehended through a thorough knowledge of the principles on which modern music is based.

It is impossible clearly to understand what the established forms of musical structure mean, unless we know how they have grown up. History is as much a key to the true philosophy of music as acoustics, and both ought to be studied together, as such a mode of study will assuredly clear away many of the fallacies by which musical theory is at present encumbered.

The book first takes up the music of ancient Egypt, contemporary sculptures and inscriptions on old tombs indicating they may have known as much of the diatonic system as we do in the nineteenth century. While descriptions of Egyptian music are to be found in the writings of Strabo and Diodorus Siculus, and old instruments may be found in the museums of London, Paris, Florence, Leyden, and elsewhere.

The historical period of Greek music is coeval with the beginnings of the Olympian and other games, it being of the rudest order. The principal instruments were pipes and lyres, the latter the national instrument. Instrumental solo playing was of Asiatic origin, the Greek lyre being used in this way and never to accompany voices.

Terpander of Lesbos, who lived (780-700 B. C.,) is said to have been the first to use characters to express musical sounds. He is also credited with increasing the number of notes to the scale, increasing also the strings to the lyre, and improving the manner of using that instrument. Pythagoras, (571-497 B. C.,) is said to have first made music a science, extending still further the Greek scale and increasing the strings of the lyre to fifteen.

Mr. Hope describes very accurately the music of ancient Greece, stating also that all musical histories that are founded on the "Treatise on Music," by Boethius, are misleading because the latter took up music "simply as a branch of arithmetic. He had no practical knowledge of music, he could not even tell whether a Greek scale began at the top or the bottom." Mr. Rockstro says of Boethius's treatise:

Unfortunately, this work, though once regarded as an indispensable textbook, is too abstruse and impractical to render any real assistance to the modern student.

And yet Mr. Hope says that, though "now, fortunately, accounted as one whose writings are not to be relied upon; yet, until within a few years ago his tract of misreadings on music was a textbook at our universities for obtaining musical degrees."

Antiphonal singing was introduced into Greece from Jewish and Syrian countries; the prefix "anti" being used in the sense of the Latin cum, so that instead of being responsive, like the chants of the present cathedral service:

The Greek antiphons were simultaneous sounds an octave apart, and therefore, like our congregational singing, wherein the voices of men intermingle with those of women and children. The voices of the men being naturally an octave lower than the others, make the antiphons.

The term "Ambrosian chants," being very familiar to us all, it is interesting to note Mr. Hope's statement as to that term:

St. Ambrose wrote * * * he merely wished to take upon himself the task of regulating the tonality and the mode of execution of the hymns, psalms, and antiphons that were sung in the church which he had founded at Milan. There is some probability that his task consisted of the introduction of instrumental music, as well as antiphonal singing into the diocese; he also ordained that the psalms and hymns should be sung after the manner of the Oriental churches.

Mr. Hope also quotes St. Cyril as calling attention

To the breach of the apostolic injunction by allowing women to sing in the church. He says they should sing, with their lips, but not let any sound be heard, as St. Paul commanded them to keep silence in the churches.

St. Augustine wrote a treatise on music and rhythm in six books, which is still in existence. Describing how congregational singing was introduced at Milan in 386, he says:

The devout people kept watch in the church, ready to die with the Bishop thy servant. * * * Then it was first instituted that after the manner of the Eastern churches, hymns and psalms should be sung lest the people should wax faint through the tediousness of sorrow; and from that day to this the custom is retained, divers—yea, almost all—thy congregations throughout other parts of the world following herein.

Mr. Hope carefully examines all evidence as to the origin of "church" or "Gregorian music," thinking it a gradual development, and not the work of any one man:

It is, therefore, quite a mistake to suppose that what is called Gregorian music is of the age of St. Gregory the Great. The word means nothing more than the "use of Rome." "Nos Gregoriani et nos Ambrosiana."—"We who follow the use of Rome and we who follow the use of Milan." It is more than probable—almost certain—that the system of music to which St. Gregory's name has, without any reason, been assigned, came into existence through the introduction of the organ, between the eighth and tenth centuries.

The Greeks and Romans got their organs from ancient Egypt. Water organs were supposed to have been invented by Ctesibus the Egyptian, 276 B. C., and Mr. Hope describes old organs for us, telling us that water organs, with ten pipes, a novelty in Nero's days, had in the seventh century become so common that a nobleman's house was incomplete without one. Portable organs, carried by slaves from house to house, were also common.

The whole chapter on the "Introduction of the Organ" is an interesting one, but space will permit no further extracts, and it is only possible to add that among other chapters Mr. Hope's valuable book takes up the subjects of the "Mediaeval System of Music," "Notation," (which is to music what the alphabet is to literature,) "Polyphonic" and "Measurable Music" being the subjects of the last two chapters, while an appendix contains "Monodic or Harmonic Music," and a discussion of the subject of Gregorian versus Anglican music.

There are a number of interesting bibliographical facts scattered through the volume; such as the statement that Spohr was the first to conduct in England with the baton; that the Italian terms for various degrees of tempo—adagio, andante, allegro—were introduced into England by Henry Purcell in the seventeenth century; that the first book printed in England with musical notes was Higden's "Polychronicon," (Wynkyn de Worde, London, 1495;) and that a collection of twenty English songs by various writers was also printed by de Worde in 1530. Both these books are to be

*MEDIAEVAL MUSIC: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH. By Robert Charles Hope, F. S. A., author of "A Glossary of Dialectal Place-Nomenclature," &c. Second edition, revised, 1899. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

found in the British Museum, as is also a copy of the earliest book containing engraved music.

A Guide to Opera.*

In a remarkably well printed and attractively paged volume, the work of the University Press, appears an ably written "Guide to the Opera," containing as a general introduction an explanation of the form and structure of operas generally, their origin and gradual development; also accurate definitions of the general classes into which such works are to be divided, as well as a concise explanation of the different constituent parts, making up the general framework of such musical form.

The opera grew out of the masques and Court ballets of the Middle Ages. The first work to secure the name of "dramma in musica" was "Dafne," the poet Rinuccini writing the words and Jacopo Peri the music. This the first music drama was performed in Florence in 1597, before a private audience, the representation being so successful that Peri was commissioned to write another for the marriage festivities of Henri IV. and Marie de Medici. This opera, "Eurydice," given in 1600, was the first to have public presentation. The orchestra to whose use it was adapted consisted of a harpsichord, a large guitar, a viola di gamba, a large lute, and three flutes.

In 1607 the marriage of di Gonzaga to the Infanta of Savoy led, in imitation of the earlier celebration, to Monteverde's being commissioned to compose a second music drama, "Arianna," and the following year the same composer produced his "Orfeo," (Mantua, 1608,) with a greatly increased orchestra of thirty-six instruments, including every variety of tone—such as trombone, strings, and brass and wood winds.

Nineteen years before Peri's "Eurydice" was first heard, "Circe," a ballet comique de la royne, was given at the Louvre in honor of a royal marriage, by its composer, Baltazarini, the best violinist of his day. "These early masques and ballet operas were so magnificent, both with regard to dresses and scenery, that it is easy to see why they were a luxury for the aristocratic class."

So the introduction goes on, showing the construction of the early forms of operas—a series of arias or airs, connected by recitatives; next defining the different arias—aria cantabile, aria di portamento, aria di mezzo carattere, aria poulante, and aria di bravoura. In time the construction of operas was gradually altered by the addition of new forms—concerted pieces and finales, which added variety and animation to the existing forms, until Gluck's time, whose aim was to bring the words and music of an opera into greater uniformity, which, followed by Mozart's efforts in the same direction, had such great and important bearing upon the development and growth of our modern opera.

Wagner's reforms are too familiar to need discussion. We may recall, however, his symphonic use of the orchestra, his neglect of the aria, and his concerted finale; his banishment of ensemble pieces * * * and his employment of the leit-motifs as the foundation of his musical framework."

Miss Singleton next takes up the recitative, the earliest example of which is contained in Peri's "Eurydice," explaining its gradual development, which, like that of opera in general, owes so much to Gluck and Mozart. Passing next to the classification of all music dramas, under the four general heads of Opera-Seria, Opera Comique, Grand Opera, and Opera Bouffe, she next touches upon the overture, telling us that "an opening instrumental prelude to the musical drama, opera, or even the Court ballet seems to have been always used. * * * Sulli's model * * * an allegro in fugue form, followed by one or two dance movements, was used for nearly a century. Gluck was the first to feel the need for preparing the hearer for the musical play." Mozart's overtures are unsurpassed, "a regular return of subject and episode, obeying the same laws of form that govern the first movement of a symphony or sonata, without a repetition of the first section." Beethoven's Lenore overture, No. 3, is more like a dramatic prelude than an overture. In her preface Miss Singleton says:

For complete enjoyment it is as necessary to understand the music as it is the words and action for it is incontestable that every great composer considered his part in the work at least of equal importance with the dramatist's, and that he never wrote a meaningless musical phrase. The function of the orchestra thus merits the most careful attention in the old as well as the modern operas. * * * I have abstained as much as possible from mere criticism, though in some cases I have thought the opinions of great musicians and critics of sufficient interest to be admitted. * * * Of course I must expect criticism regarding my choice of operas for treatment. * * * My purpose * * * was to enable those interested to trace the progress of the lyrical drama from Gluck to Wagner. The foreshadowing of modern methods is plainly visible.

In the carrying out of her design Miss Singleton takes up and describes in much detail twenty-nine typical operas, from Gluck's "Orfeo" down to and including Wagner's "Die Götterdämmerung," each opera being prefaced by a bit of criticism by some competent musical authority, von Bülow, writing of "Don Giovanni," Lisst of "Les Huguenots," the others being done by equally competent hands. The various operas are described, act by act, both from the standpoint of the music as well as of the libretto, in such fashion as to make them very clear to us, and to completely carry out Miss Singleton's aim to "make it easy for any one to take up my book and then go to the opera and never be in doubt throughout the evening as to why any character is on the stage, or what he is doing there."

Miss Singleton's work has been very well done, and the book should find a place on the shelves of all operagoers, as well as of many other music lovers. For the full enjoyment of many an overture or other portions of an opera to concert goers depends for a considerable extent upon familiarity with its story and the musical motives therein contained. The book is illustrated with reproductions of photographs of the leading opera singers of the day—mostly in character—and typographically, as well as from the interest of its subjects, should find many readers.

Beethoven.*

An interesting life of Beethoven appears as the initial volume of "The Master Musicians," edited by Frederick J. Crowest, the present study being from the pen of the editor of the series. In his preface the author says that, while Beethoven has been the subject of numberless books and articles, "it has been difficult to find a handy volume at once illuminative and concise—a book which, while it would appeal to the average musician, would provide the larger public with a complete and proper view of the immortal master. It is hoped the present work will meet this deficiency."

The arrangement of the book is very good. The first chapter is a concise biographical synopsis of about fifty pages of Beethoven's birth, parentage, and environment. Coming of a musical race, his father and grandfather being both Court musicians, he alone, of a family of seven children, rose to eminence. The Beethovens were poor but respectable—the Van in the name being no sign of nobility—and the father's salary of £30 per annum being the only resource of a family of nine persons, Beethoven certainly could not look back to a happy childhood. Mr. Crowest lays special emphasis upon the important bearing of this poverty:

But for stress of domestic conditions, this second child would not, probably, have received so large a share of the parents' musical ministrations. Impressed by what had been accomplished by the father of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart as a musical wonder, Beethoven, senior, set about the shaping of * * * a child with pronounced musical ability. * * * To this circumstance mainly the world owes its heritage to Beethoven—* * * four years old when he began to study music, and who at nine had learned all that his father had to teach him.

If this were entirely true, what a debt the world would owe the family poverty! However, it would seem in the case of a man of such supreme genius that in some way, at some time, his creative faculty would surely have found a proper outlet.

The first chapter, then, rapidly reviews the life of the greatest musician of all time, from his birth in 1770 to his death, fifty-seven years later. The second part of the book, "Beethoven the Man," is larger and more interesting:

The natural temperament of Beethoven has been much discussed, and all sorts of ideas have got abroad respecting the manner of man he was. Probably the world will never know the real Beethoven, so difficult was it for any one to make a very prolonged study of his fitful disposition. We have his letters and music, which speak for themselves, but if we wish to know more we have to fall back upon the impressions of those whose fortune, good or bad, it was to come into personal contact with him. When all this information is sifted we are still confronted with much that is contradictory, much which, placed side by side, positively negatives not a little what we would fain picture of the genius. The explanation is found probably in the fact that he was rarely caught in two moods alike, and that impressions formed of him varied according to the degree in which his good will and sympathy were aroused and extended.

The fact that Beethoven's family relations, especially with his brothers and the nephew for whom he did so much, were, to say the least, uncongenial; that his genius set him apart from his surroundings; and, above all, on account of his deafness, is probably to be largely taken in account in all estimates of his personal character. But in spite of the fact that he may have been "gey ill to live wi'," Beethoven the man was without doubt a thoroughly good, conscientious, kind-hearted man.

But the most important and interesting portion of the book for all readers is the survey of "Beethoven the Musician," which forms the subject of the last chapter. Here, in a compass of nearly a hundred and fifty pages, is a careful analysis of the lifework of one of whom Mr. Crowest wries:

"Beethoven the Musician" is a stupendous theme. From whatever view he is considered, whether as a symphonist, chamber music composer, sacred harmonist and song writer, or judged entirely by his solitary opera, "Fidelio," * * * Beethoven stands alone, towering pre-eminently * * * of the great ones of music, Palestrina, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, * * * who have created periods and had followers in the history of music's art, Beethoven is most conspicuous. He soars to a musical height never before reached, * * * the like of which it seems hopeless to imagine will ever be attained again. * * * The title "ton-dichter," or poet in music, which Beethoven preferred to all others, was surely never more fitly applied.

In a short review it is impossible to do more than indicate the contents of this interesting volume and to add that a valuable set of appendices contribute largely to the interest of the book. The first appendix is a Beethoven bibliography—a full list of all the books and articles either bearing upon or written about him, with an introduction suggesting lines for further reading, most valuable to music lovers. A good list of the master's published works, founded on Nottebohm's "Thematic Catalogue," comes next, followed by a chronological list of the principal events in Beethoven's life, the concluding appendix being "Personalia and Memoranda," short biographical accounts of the principal persons mentioned in connection with Beethoven; the latter not only adding very much to the interest of the book for ordinary readers other than musicians, but also to its value for reference purposes.

The volume contains numerous interesting illustrations, and should appeal, both from the interest of the subject and the fullness of its treatment, to a wide audience.

*A GUIDE TO THE OPERA. Description and Interpretation of the Words and Music of the most Celebrated Operas. By Esther Singleton, translator of Lavignac's "Music Dramas of Richard Wagner," &c. Illustrated. New York: Dood, Mead & Co. $1.50.

*BEETHOVEN. By Frederick J. Crowest, author of "The Great Tone Poets," &c. With illustrations and portraits. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1899. $1.25.

M. F. MANSFIELD & A. WESSELS

NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND *and* THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS.

By Lewis Carroll.

The two volumes contain, collectively, twenty-two illustrations in three colors, from an entirely new series of drawings made for this edition by Blanche McManus. Each volume, $1.50. The set in a box, (2 vols., 4to,) $3.00.

"A truly sumptuous edition of those children's classics 'Alice in Wonderland' and 'Through the Looking Glass' has been published in two quarto volumes, each having a dozen full page designs in colors by Blanche McManus. Children will thoroughly enjoy these two handsome volumes, but as specimens of artistic bookmaking they are worthy preservation by book lovers of taste, who have no little ones of nursery age."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RUBAÍYÁT OF OMAR KHAYYÁM.

Of FitzGerald's fourth translation, printed in black and green, with twelve page illustrations printed likewise in an appropriate tint; from designs by Blanche McManus. Small 4to, deckle edge, cloth gilt.....$1.00
The same in paper wrapper, omitting illustrations.....25

Another edition 32mo, with full size cover stamp and a reprint of an address by Hon. H. H. Asquith. Printed on Dutch hand-made paper. 32mo, cloth.....$1.00

RECESSIONAL.

With full-page illustrations in color by Blanche McManus. The text printed in "Black-Letter," with rubricated initials and illuminated cover. 4to, illustrated.....$1.00

THE TATLER.

Edited with introduction and Notes by GEORGE A. AITKEN, author of "The Life of Richard Steele." 4 vols. Small 8vo, gilt top, each with photogravure frontispiece. The set.....$10.00

THE SMOKER'S YEAR FOR 1900.

One of the most attractive calendars of the year, being twelve sketches in color depicting smokers of as many nationalities, with calendar for each month. Size 9½x12. Ribbon-tied and boxed, $1.25.

1135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A Charming Story of Marblehead in the Revolution.

From Kingdom to Colony

By MARY DEVEREUX

Illustrated by Henry Sandham. 12mo. $1.50.

One of the prettiest tales of the hour.—BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

Young and old may take pleasure in Dorothy Devereux, the darling little heroine.—SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

The book is distinctly interesting and the characters are well outlined, while the facile style of narration goes to show that the author possesses more than average talent.—N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Throughout the whole story love is dominant, but it is brave, sweet, true love, and we are sorry that the book should end so soon.—BOSTON JOURNAL.

An historical novel of great dramatic and artistic power and of more than ordinary literary merit.—Beacon, Boston.

The Sword of Justice

By SHEPPARD STEVENS

Author of "I Am the King." 16mo. Decorated cloth. $1.25.

The story deals with the events treated of in Parkman's "Pioneers of France in the New World," from the destruction of the Huguenots by Menendez at Fort Caroline, Florida, to their avenging by Dominique de Gourgues.

A swift and exciting romance, crowded with incident, reproducing much of the life and customs of the Indians and reflecting strongly the unrelenting enmities between the warring Christians of the period.—CHICAGO CHRONICLE.

Very well told. The Indian scenes and customs are described with much force and truth.—SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

Miss Knowlton has produced not only a valuable book for art students, but a psychological study, the veracious portrait of an artist.—The Chicago Evening Post.

The Art Life of William Morris Hunt

By HELEN M. KNOWLTON

With 15 full-page plates, including 6 photogravures. 8vo. Decorated cloth, $3.00.

Among the works of the great painter which have been reproduced for this important work are "The Bathers," "The Flight of Night," "The Discoverer," "Marguerite," "The Boy and the Butterfly," "The Prodigal Son," "The New Marguerite," the portraits of Chief Justice Shaw and Francis Gardner, etc.

Cannot fail to increase the respect for American art in the mind of any intelligent reader.—The Art Interchange.

After turning the last page of this book the reader feels that he has been for several hours in the company of a transcendently noble sport—"a good, great man."—BOSTON JOURNAL.

One of the most delightful of artist biographies.—THE ART AMATEUR.

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, Publishers
254 Washington Street, Boston

OUT TO-DAY!!!

THE WOOLET PAPERS.

By A. Wellington Woolet, Esq.

Being a collection of Short Stories, Brief Articles and Reflections, of a HUMOROUS, HUMAN and SATIRICAL NATURE.

Handsomely bound in cloth, with gilt top and rough edges. 232 pages.

Price, One Dollar. For sale at all bookstores.

Address TRADE-MARK RECORD,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

American News Co., Wholesale Distributor.

Get Woolet Papers

SENT BY MAIL POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

JUST THE BOOK FOR "SHORT READS" at Home or on a Journey.

Open Evenings in December.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,
48th St. and Sixth Ave., N. Y.
NO BRANCH STORES.

Open Evenings in December.

Best Books of all Publishers.
Choice Calendars for 1900.
Pictures and Stationery.
Largest Stock of French Books in America.
French Calendars for 1900.

BOOKS *for Holiday GIFTS*

Standard Editions

Choice Small Sets

Fine Bindings

Rare Editions

All the NEW BOOKS at SCRIBNERS

153 Fifth Avenue

Behind the Veil A remarkable book by an author whose name is not revealed. It is curiously in harmony with the speculative inquiry of the day regarding the nature of life after death.

Behind the Veil There is nothing repulsive or shadowy about the author's idea of individual destiny in the other world. The reward of efforts that are unfruitful here is a beautiful conception, the more agreeable as it implies the retention of that individuality which every normal soul craves. This is one of the strong points of the book. The book is a direct incentive to good efforts and unworldly living, and it is very interesting.—**The Beacon.**

A tonic for hours of moral weakness and comfort for hours of sorrow.—The Outlook.

Were Mrs. Oliphant living we should ascribe the book to her. It has her charm of style, her simplicity and that indefinable sense of reality with which she always invested her work.—LILIAN WHITING in The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Behind the Veil 18mo. Sent, postpaid, on recept of 75 cents. For sale by all dealers.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,

254 Washington St., Boston.

A USEFUL XMAS GIFT.

WHEN you are asked to "remember" the janitor, postman, messenger, or office-boy, instead of money, give a copy of "What Shall Our Boys Do for a Living?" by Charles F. Wingate, 3,000 copies sold. One hundred librarians rated it among the "50 best books of the year" (No. 31 in 4,332). Sent free on approval. Price $1.00.

A Milwaukee teacher gave a copy to an elevator boy and says: "He is constantly expressing his delight over certain chapters."

A New York importer writes: "I have read it with interest and have ordered five copies, which I will give to my clerks. It should do a great deal of good."

A Western school principal writes: "I read certain chapters to my students and they enjoy it. Send five more copies."

Hon. William Whiting of the Whiting Paper Company, who ordered eight copies, remarks: "I believe in just such books. They are very encouraging and helpful to young people.

THE DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.
141-155 East 25th St., N. Y.

SOME RECENT BOOKS.

Comments and Criticisms From Our Readers.

Hapgood's "Lincoln"—McClernand and Grant.

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 2, Page 812, an article appeared which called attention, among other things, to a statement made on Page 243 of Hapgood's "Lincoln," which reads as follows:

While McClellan was drilling the army Lincoln was steadily keeping up his fight for the political solidarity of the North and the conciliation of the Border States. When Congress adjourned, Aug. 6, and Congressman McClernand, who had represented Lower Illinois for many years, came to say good-bye to the President, Lincoln handed him a Brigadier General's commission, and told him to "Keep Egypt right side up."

The paragraph refers, of course, to Gen. John A. McClernand, who afterward became a Major General, and who still survives at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, with his mind clear and vigorous.

This new life of Abraham Lincoln contains, perhaps, some little new material in relation to the subject of the memoir, but lest its statements should be held by future historians to be all true and correct, I beg to present the evidence that some of them are incorrect and without foundation in fact.

Having enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Gen. McClernand for the last thirty years, during which time he has been a resident of this city, Springfield, Ill., I called upon him on Dec. 8, 1899, at his residence, and in the course of the interview read to him the article referred to relating to his appointment by President Lincoln as a Brigadier General. The veteran listened attentively, and his eyes flashed with the old fire of his vigorous manhood, when he fought at Donelson and at Shiloh, as he said: "The statement is absurd; there is not a word of truth in it," and, continuing, he related the circumstances under which he was commissioned as Brigadier General. The disastrous battle of Bull Run had been fought, and in consequence the entire North had become fully awake to the situation. Congress had taken steps to meet the exigencies of the hour, and, pursuant to the authority given the President, a large army was summoned into the field.

Elihu Washburne of Illinois was one of Lincoln's intimate personal and political friends and advisers. At his suggestion the members of the Illinois delegation in Congress were called together to agree upon and recommend Illinoisans to be commissioned as Brigadier Generals from Illinois. McClernand was present at the conference, and with the others voted first to recommend the appointment of Ulysses S. Grant. It was at that conference that McClernand was also named by the other members of the delegation, and he was accordingly commissioned under the same recommendation as was Grant.

To show the absurdity of Norman Hapgood's statement, it is sufficient to say that, although McClernand was at one time a member of Congress for "Lower Illinois," and wielded extended political influence in "Egypt," he had, some years previous to 1861, removed to Springfield for the practice of law, but upon the death of Representative Harris he was elected to Congress from the Sangamon district, in which was Mr. Lincoln's home.

He was not, in any sense, in the position of a political boss, and thus to be depended upon by Mr. Lincoln to "keep Egypt right side up." So much for the truth of history. EDWIN S. WALKER.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 12, 1899.

Does it not seem that the view of the ethics of politics assumed by Mr. Schumacher in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 2d inst. is a misleading one?

Basing his conclusions on extracts from Norman Hapgood's recent book on Lincoln, he justifies McKinley by the example of his great predecessor.

That both men listened to the popular voice is true; that both men were politicians is true; but Lincoln was a politician only when he had seen no reason to defy the narrower considerations of policy. On Page 57 of Mr. Hapgood's book it will be seen that Lincoln, with only one other legislator on his side, took an unpopular stand against slavery. Is that like McKinley's vacillations on free silver?

In the chapter called "Facing the Storm," it is shown how firmly Lincoln kept his adherents from yielding an inch on the slavery issue. The fact that he was a strong man, willing to make certain compromises, does not reduce his actions to a level with the compromises of a weak man.

Hasty generalization is a too prevalent American habit. It leads Mr. Choate to bunch together Sampson and Nelson; it leads your correspondent to bunch together McKinley and Lincoln.

One is a great man—of a certain type; the other is a small man—of a similar type.

F. K. THOMPSON.

New York, Dec. 12, 1899.

Crawford's Men Natural, His Women Loyal.

Kindly allow me the privilege of a small space in your columns to essay these few words.

Many are the remarks which one constantly hears, and many the criticisms one frequently reads, in alluding to this so-called "grinding out" of books, in reference to Mr. Marion Crawford. To my mind, these casual remarks cause a jarring and revolting sensation, which demands some response for its alleviation. Of all the writers who are now contributing to this floodtide of novels, of every shape and form, on the public, Marion Crawford, more than almost any other writer, seems to me to have least deserved the above attack.

His books, I confess, did for a time appear with almost clocklike regularity, but who is there who can or will deny that they were one and all interesting and well told. From a literary standpoint, in regard to style, diction, &c., I hardly think he can be harshly treated by the severest of critics. He is a storyteller, and in that capacity he is a wonderful success.

He tells a fanciful and romantic tale in a natural vein with a fluency of which few can boast.

Although slight in plots, we find in all his works a wonderful mastery of emotions, pure and simple, a most human treatment of the romantic passions painted with the touch of a genius.

His simplicity of expression, purity of diction, and marvelous display of cleverness in his conversations have at least placed him on a higher plane than the other novelists of the day.

In his "Saracinesca" series, undeniably the finest results from his fluent pen, we have perfect studies of Roman life and society in the days when the temporal power of the Vatican was fast waning. They are books in which we find various characters drawn with a consistency and fineness attained by few other modern novelists. Even now, not barring Dickens or Thackeray, I cannot recall a character that has been represented with more rigid consistency than the famous duelist Specca, so prominent in "Don Orsino." And though Mr. Crawford does not in any place hold up to us the morally deformed or pessimistic hero or heroine, he does not, on the contrary, run to the opposite extreme.

He seems to have hit upon that happy medium and given us men that are natural and women that are loyal, remembering all the while that they are perfectly human, with struggles to contend with, struggles both physical and moral, the necessary struggle of all natural people. That he has become prominent and successful is due undoubtedly to his fluency in writing, his power of portraying consistently human character and passion, and also his rare and well-developed storytelling faculty, which makes all of his works interesting and fascinating. R. T. MURA.

New York, Dec. 10, 1899.

"Via Crucis."

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 25 Mr. Ed Walsh of Milford, Conn., finds fault with Marion Crawford's utterances on "affinity."

Now, Mr. Marion Crawford is too good a student and scholar to lay himself open to such a looseness of assertion as supposed by his critic. "Via Crucis" is written from an eleventh century standpoint, and cannot be held to be informed of a later century's facts and utterances. At and within the period of the Abbot's speech it was true as he said. The Council of Lateran in the next century undid much ecclesiastical legislation, and in re much concerning the impediment of affinity. That council, confirmed still later by Trent, took away old views and gave birth to the dictum: "Affinity does not bring forth affinity," viz., Affinitas non parit affinitatem.".

REV. JOHN PRICE.

Pittsburg, Penn., Nov. 30, 1899.

"The Degeneration of Dorothy."

I begin with the humble knowledge that the opinion of us Bostonians is generally derided; in fact, some one, I believe, has gone so far as to denominate the Hub as being merely a state of mind rather than a locality. However, with the odds somewhat against me, I make bold to break a spear with "Honest Reader" in regard to "The Degeneration of Dorothy," even though I have the very vivid intuition that it is quite as futile as tilting with a windmill, inasmuch as this specimen of that type which Diogenes so diligently sought hails, I see, from Chicago, a locality better known for the windy quality of its atmosphere and windy proclivities of its inhabitants rather than any transcendent taste or judgment of literature.

To begin, I beg to regard this novel in an altogether different and, I may venture to say, superior point of view. That is, while being mildly interested in the many amusing incidents and bright dialogue, I regard as paramount its purely serious features. This book is strong, and to my fancy there is no mistaking of that fact. I fairly reveled in Dr. Archbell's strange theory elucidated to a grief-stricken father with the dramatic accoutrement of the physician's incongruous masquerade costume of a Court fool, and the striking coincidence of the poor, duped mother, a victim of Spiritualism, lying dead up stairs, the whole coming at midnight after and in dramatic contrast to the feverish glitter and frivolity of the Pettibone-Peabody ball. And this was only one of the many such strong situations which appealed to me, a poor Bostonian, not lucky enough to be born in Chicago.

Again, there is a very beautiful lesson in the scientific and agnostic father being brought out of his shell of cold, scholarly reserve, and to a full vivid realization of his Maker through the sorrows inflicted upon him by his child's willfulness.

I certainly would venture to say that the use of such a strange plot as the transfusion of blood is fully justified when the author makes such very good use of it, and not only succeeds in entertaining, but also considerably edifies his readers. The purely scientific side of the story is also, to my fancy, very delightful, because it treats so logically of what we feel all the while is a pleasant improbability. I hardly think the author will feel very bad over this Chicago opinion of his work, considering that that impresario Maurice Grau declared only last week that he will never return to that town with his troupe again, simply because Chicago will not patronize fine art.

Chicago, many will remember, was the very town where one of the papers announced the arrival of the Grau opera company and a leopard boy as events of the coming week. The poor benighted inhabitants—or inmates—of that city really could not see any difference between the two, which was proved by the fact that the paper in question published the pictures of the leopard boy and the chief prima donna side by side. Oh, la, la, la, la, la!

As I, on my part, can scarcely go back on the bridge which has so pleasantly carried me over the chasm of a couple of evenings, I would ask that you, also, kindly publish this letter from

ANOTHER HONEST READER.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, 1899.

I agree with "Honest Reader" in regard to "Degeneration of Dorothy," and admire him for having the courage of his convictions. That is a novel that has no more excuse for existence than a play which I had the misfortune to see last Summer in Paris and which revolved on the pleasant (?) pivot of cancer microbes. Morbidity clad in bright hues and adorned with the glitter of fine words is morbidity nevertheless, and while it may suit the absinthe-strung nerves of the French has no charms for the healthy mentality of the American public. This novel is a work that is only interesting as a psychological study in moral obliquity, and, while plausible, is consequently all the more dangerous. I consider its so-called brilliancy and cleverness its very worst recommendation, inasmuch as they only serve to disguise in a pleasant covering the lurking puriency beneath, pretty much as a nauseous physic is administered in a glass of ice-cream soda.

As to the moral or point or lesson or whatever Mr. Kinsella seeks to convey, noting that somewhere in his novel he refers to "pinchbeck philosophers," I might say that in that phrase he has succeeded in describing himself very, very nicely indeed. The author may claim that all evil is finally resolved into good, but such final concessions are only too obviously so many sops to the Cerberus of propriety. I have only one word to say in its favor, and that is, having transfusion of blood for its plot, no critic in this wide, wide country can conscientiously accuse it of being anaemic—but that is all. FRANK J. ALLEN.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12, 1899.

I must really beg to take exception to "Honest Reader's" remarks in regard to "Degeneration of Dorothy." His criticism, to my taste, is altogether too sweeping and biased.

Attracted by a glowing notice in The Item of my city (Philadelphia,) I procured a copy of this novel, and finished it in two sittings. I found it like a mental champagne cocktail—sparkling, snappy, and exhilarating.

I think there is a great deal of ability displayed, not only in treating a very improbable story in such a very probable manner, but also in managing to retain the reader's sympathy for Dolly—I grew very fond of her—throughout, and even in her most misguided moments.

Again, there is the admirable and dexterous intermixture of humor and light fancy brightening up the tragic background, and in as striking contrast as a fabric of black velvet embroidered with a pattern of gold and silver.

I may—being a Philadelphian—be benighted, but to my taste—which loves to be tickled—the "Degeneration of Dorothy" has all the strangeness of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, with almost—I desire to be conservative—the peculiar fascination of "Trilby."

"Honest Reader" practically admits that he has been entertained—which is as much as can be expected from most novels—but complains of a lack of mental pabulum. I would disagree with him, for to quote the words of the review above referred to, I, too, found in it "a depth and an opportunity for serious reflection rarely encountered in the latter day piece of fiction."

Asking that you kindly give me the same opportunity as afforded "Honest Reader," I beg to remain, sincerely, OPINICUS.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 11, 1899.

The Browning Letters.

I was greatly surprised on reading the article in one of your SATURDAY REVIEWS entitled "How the Brownings Wrote About Us." It seems impossible that Mr. or Mrs. Browning should have held our American men of letters in contempt, or that they should have shown ingratitude for intelligent appreciation in our country. On the contrary, Americans always found in the Casa Guidi a warm welcome and genial re-

ception, and it is from them almost exclusively that we knew how Mrs. Browning looked and lived and labored in her happy Florentine home. Story, the American sculptor, was one of the favored visitors, and gives us charming pictures of the gifted household. The Hawthornes, who were living in Florence in 1858, also give us vivid and picturesque sketches of the Casa Guidi inmates. Mrs. Hawthorne writes on the occasion of her first visit to them:

We found a little boy in an upper hall with a servant. I asked him if he were Pennini, (a pet name bestowed upon the little boy, Robert, at his birth.) He said yes. In the dim light he looked like a waif of poetry, drifted up into the dark corner, with long, curling hair, and buff silk tunic, embroidered with white. He took us through an ante-room into the drawing room and out upon the balcony. In a moment Mr. Browning appeared and welcomed us cordially. The balcony was full of flowers, in vases, growing and blooming. In a church opposite a melodious choir was chanting. In the dark-blue fields of space overhead the stars, flowers of light, were also blossoming one by one as the evening deepened. The music, the stars, the flowers, Mr. Browning, and his child, all combined to entrance my wits. Mrs. Browning, small, delicate, dark, and expressive, looked like a spirit, a cloud of hair falling on each side her face in curls, so as partly to veil her features, but out of the veil looked sweet, sad eyes. Musing and far-seeing and weird, the smallest possible amount of substance incloses her soul, and every particle of it is infused with heart and intellect. We soon returned to the drawing room, a lofty, spacious apartment, hung with Gobelin tapestry and filled with carved furniture and objects of vertu. Everything harmonized—poet, poetess, child, house, the rich air, the starry night. Pennini was an Ariel flitting about—gentle, tricky, and intellectual.

Another writer says: :

Toward America Mrs. Browning had always a friendly feeling. She was an enthusiastic admirer of our country, and seemed to feel a gratitude for the appreciation shown here for her husband's work, as well as for the fondness evinced for her own poetry. She told of an English lady of rank asking if Mr. Browning was an American, and added that not the smallest village in America but would have been better informed on the subject.

The Brownings have been so loved and honored in this country that now, when they have passed away, it seems a pity that any disturbing impressions should be attached to their memory.

EMILY C. COBB.

Brewster, Mass., Nov. 23, 1899.

"The De Willoughby Claim."

One feels a bond of sympathy with the reviewer of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's recent story as regards the title of that bit of fiction. "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim" is certainly formidable, and it is with some trepidation that we attack a book bearing so fearful a name. Unconsciously, to us who are uninitiated, pictures of deeds and musty law books crowd before our mental vision, and we vacillate between getting our "mouths fixed" for a dry tale of facts or a thrilling story of legal entanglement.

The question of a book title is a more serious one than the average reader imagines. The choice of a child's name is scarcely fraught with more interest and care to its parents than is that of a book to its author. There is always the danger of lapsing into the "light," and if the impression is created that a book is "trashy" it is done for. Then, too, there is the equal danger of "dryness." One does not take kindly to a book the title of which leaves nothing to the imagination. "When Knighthood Was in Flower," I feel sure, owes much of its popularity to the romance of its name. Proper names are, it is true, the most conservative. A simple title like "Richard Carvel," "Hugh Wynne," "David Harum," and the like leave nothing to be feared, but all to be expected. Mr. Paul Leicester Ford has a happy faculty of putting much in his titles. "The Story of an Untold Love" fills one with a delicious sense of dreaminess before he opens the covers of the book. His "Many-sided Franklin" gives greater scope to the imagination, and hence more vivacity to its perusal than would a plain "Life of Benjamin Franklin," &c., have lent.

Mr. Thomas Hardy's "Jude the Obscure" was rechristened several times while still in serial form before a decision was finally arrived at. As "John Gray," "The Choir Invisible" was but a fair success, and yet, when after a year or two the book reappeared, touched up but slightly and called by another name, it sold by the thousands. After all, this would lead to the conclusion that on the eve of this twentieth century of ours Shakespeare's theory is about to be refuted, and we find that there is much in a name. G. S.

New York, Nov. 29, 1899.

"Letitia Berkeley, A. M."

Will you permit a reader to call your attention to a noteworthy new book—a first utterance? The note rings strong, withal at times strident, in Mrs. Josephine Bontecou Steffens's novel, "Letitia Berkeley, A. M." But it is a woman's tone, and as such is often full and low and warm—a real contralto, to pursue the simile in its characteristic impressiveness. It is the voice of a clear-sighted consciousness. Without digression, without ornamentation, suggestion, or any appeal to the senses, the story stirs the feelings of the reader to a glow in its climaxes, its cases of sympathy. And because of the single purpose dominating it, the work is evenly sustained on every page.

"Scientific rather than emotional," a publisher's introduction explains, but, truly, a heroic reserve of emotional powers rather ponderously understays the tale.

The terse epithet is the only diversion the author allows herself—the contradiction of verbosity, as "A breezy, out-of-doors, cold bather was Philip," when the scarcely acknowledged lovers faced the icy gale which took them by surprise upon emerging from the opera. Later, alone together in alluring warmth and shelter after their struggle against the blizzard, "Ready Philip was fairly abashed by the suddenness of his opportunity. It was his opportunity, however, and—"

The author has something to say. Her novel is a problem novel. Life is made of such problems, and she speaks out, strikes out from the shoulder in straightforward honesty, though frequently, in the first part of the story, in the words of her creation, Mrs. Ball, whose coarse and parvenu make-up lend themselves to the expression of certain ideas regarding society people. This character is not altogether repulsive, because she is strong and shrewd. Also, Mrs. Ball has truth to stand by. Truth, ugly, forceful, smites harshly through her talk from the first, and she uses the bluntest of terms for what she has to say. And the climax with Philip in which the brusque woman arraigns him for his love affair with Letitia, and breaks at the last almost into profanity, is brutal in its force. She has bruised her guilty guest as if with blows; she has torn the act of his mother from its hiding place, and "he, looking up, pale, * * * realized this—in his heart he understood it, 'Does she—my mother—know that you—'

"'Know of her sin?' concluded Mrs. Ball for him, as he paused, appalled at what her directness reveled in. 'I guess she does. It didn't take but one look from me—to send her—out of New York.'" Philip's knowledge of his illegitimacy is used by her thus to force him to make reparation to Letitia, whom he considers unworthy of him. The girl who has been the object of Philip's desire leaves New York all but ruined. She studies medicine in Paris, where she refuses Philip's belated offer of marriage.

* * * * * * *

A minor love story runs its tributary course toward the great stream of Robert's and Letitia's passion. At its crisis it bursts into the current of a woman's agony, reinforcing the larger flood. Masterly, this bringing together of two sombre crises! This problem, the background loves of Jadwiga and Vladimir, the magnificent, world-large passion of Robert and Letitia receive their answer and the book is done.

FLORENCE BROOKS EMERSON.

Richmond Valley, S. I., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1899.

"Children of the Ghetto."

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day's date appear two letters referring to my epistle on the "Children of the Ghetto," to which I should like to reply. The writer of one letter most emphatically condemns Reb Shemuel for his action, losing sight, it seems, of the fact that it was the "law" he was upholding, and to a Hebrew the law is infallible—"is God," as he tells David Brandon. Zangwill seems all through the book to be emphasizing the fact that to the orthodox Hebrew obedience to the Divine command is as necessary now as when in olden times Abraham willingly placed his son on the altar for a burnt-offering to God, and to Reb Shemuel, reared in the orthodox faith, taught to reverence the letter of the law, and responsible as a Hebrew father for his child's spiritual welfare, no other course was open. As to torture in Zangwill's book the father suffers almost as greatly as the daughter, but, goaded on by duty, he never flinches. Such adherents form the stamina of all religions, for they are the weight that prevent the "spirit" from taking too many or too broad aspects.

Hannah, the daughter, is depicted as a creature ruled by her heart; her decision was, as the correspondent signing "J. Dryfoos" says, "not a triumph of Jewish law." Indeed, I doubt very much if Mr. Zangwill did not intend to make her decision to stay at home an impulse or sentiment. This fact seems to be emphasized more in the drama, for after her deliberate resolve to accompany David Brandon has been taken, the action of her father handing her the cloak while she helps him with his shroud is so full of fatal meaning that she repents her decision, and through the love and pity for her father she renounces her lover.

In reading "Children of the Ghetto" we must not forget either the religious conditions in which the characters live or the verse that says:

Don't fancy, 'mid a million worlds
That fill the silent dome of night,
The gleams of all pure truth converge
Within the focus of your sight.

IRENE CARTER.

Baltimore, Dec. 9, 1899.

"THIS book is my dream-child."—Egerton Castle.

Frederick A. Stokes Company announces a second edition of EGERTON CASTLE'S

The Light of Scarthey

The story is one of Adrian Landale, a young English nobleman of a hundred years ago—"the days when in Liverpool the privateers were daily fitting out or bringing in the 'prizes' . . . the days of war and the fortunes of war; days of press-gangs, to kidnap unwilling rulers of the waves;" days of "the now rather incomprehensible pursuit of gold-smuggling—a romantic subject, if ever there was one."

"It is no times of now-a-days, no ordinary scenery that would suit such adventures as befell Adrian Landale or Captain Jack, or 'Murthering Moll the second,'" the chief characters in the story of the love and life of a light-keeper, "who was once a Dreamer of Beautiful things."

Size 4¾ by 7½ inches, cloth, 456 pages, $1.50.

The Light of Scarthey

"There is a charm about this story which is quite irresistible, and those who have not had that opportunity of reading it in serial form . . . will do well to add it to their libraries as a beautifully wrought work of fiction—a piece of art perfect and reposeful as the marble Antinous, yet full of strange and thrilling incident."—*Birmingham Post.*

"Not a page of this truly original story can be skipped without missing some passage of more than ordinarily good writing or some episode of more than passing interest. It is good measure pressed together and running over."—*St. James's Gazette.*

"'The Light of Scarthey' is a thrilling tale, teeming with convincing characterization, picturesque descriptions, and bright, vivacious dialogues."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY, 5 & 7, East 16th St., NEW YORK.

Old Friends Are Ever Welcome.

NEPHELE. By FRANCIS W. BOURDILLON.
With a superb frontispiece in photogravure of Millet's masterpiece, "The Angelus." Daintily bound in white and gold, gilt top, **$1.00**, (in a box.)

LOVE SONGS OF FRANCE.
Translated from the originals. Illustrated with a superb frontispiece in colors and several photogravures. Exquisitely bound in white vellum. **$1.50**, (in a box.)

BACHELOR BALLADS.
By THACKERAY, KIPLING, HOOD, LONGFELLOW, etc. With over 50 quaint drawings in tint. **$1.50.**

ULYSSES; or the DE ROUGEMONT OF TROY.
An audacious treatment of the wanderings of Ulysses with equally irreverent full-page illustrations in two colors, by A. H. Milne. **$1.25.**

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK COMPANY.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

The **Holiday Books** of all publishers at **discount prices.**
The largest assortment of **Calendars** and **Christmas Cards.**
Special sale next week of **Bibles, Testaments** and **Prayer Books.**
Minion Teacher's Bible, full helps, divinity circuit . . . . **70 cents**
Long Primer Teacher's Bible, divinity circuit **$1.00**
The **Illuminated Teacher's Bible,** with 600 superb text illustrations, with concordance and full helps, published at $3.00, **Special price for one week, $1.25.**
Liberal discounts allowed from publishers' prices throughout our stock.

Store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

1182 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 23D STREET.

BURTON'S ARABIAN NIGHTS.
An extra illustrated fac simile (unabridged) of the first edition in 16 vols. is being issued for free distribution among its members by THE BURTON SOCIETY. Cost of Membership, $100. Full particulars on application.
THE BURTON SOCIETY.
81 BARTH BLOCK, DENVER, COLO.

FRENCH BOOKS AT BRENTANOS 31 UNION SQUARE

Truth Calendar
FOR 1900.

WITH TRUTH for December will be given a most artistic and beautifully embossed Calendar for 1900, lithographed in gold and twelve colors.

TRUTH IS THE ONLY MAGAZINE PUBLISHING ARTISTIC COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS IN EVERY NUMBER, AND PRESENTING WITH EACH ISSUE A COLORED SUPPLEMENT.

SPECIAL OFFER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO everyone sending $2.50 before January 1st, for a yearly subscription to TRUTH, to begin on that date, will be sent FREE, the magnificent CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER (price, 50 cents), and one of TRUTH'S SUPERB CALENDARS.

TRUTH COMPANY,
19th Street and Fourth Avenue, New York.

TO AUTHORS.
WE want literary and musical manuscripts; large royalties paid to writers. 1899 has produced three great novels. The third is "Chickens Come Home to Roost." $1.25.
WRIGHT & COMPANY, Publishers,
1,368-70 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
of Famous People BOUGHT and SOLD.
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
1,125 Broadway, New York City.
Send for Price List.

CHILD VERSE

Poems Grave and Gay.

By JOHN B. TABB. PRICE, $1.00.

"The prettiest, gayest trifling with words; brief songs, each concealing a lesson in natural phenomena; verses about animals; lyrics for babies; small homilies on etiquette; two little prayers; three gems collected under the head "The Child at Bethlehem" are gathered in this volume, on the cover of which a hare discourses wisely to his brethren and harebells ring out their changes. Like Stevenson's verses, these contain meanings which may not for many a day fully dawn upon the young reader, who is taken by their pleasant sound, but that is a merit. "The Insectarian" and the explanation of the famous Washingtonian remark as a mere device to avoid going to bed, are especially funny."—Boston Transcript.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

Poems (*8th edition*) $1.00
Lyrics (*4th edition*) $1.00

For sale at all Bookstores, or by the Publishers,

Small, Maynard & Company
BOSTON.

E. B. TREAT & CO.'S

New Publications and New Editions,
241-243 WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

Christian Science: An Exposition of Mrs. Eddy's Wonderful Discovery. A Plea for Children and Other Helpless Sick. By W. A. Purrington of the New York Bar. Lecturer in the University and Bellevue Hospital College. 194 pages, 8vo. $1.00.

New Epistles from **Old Lands,** in the light of modern researches. By David Gregg, D. D. Based on his travels in Palestine and the East. Photo-illustrations. 360 pages. $1.50.

Things of Northfield, and Other Things, which should be in every church. By David Gregg, D. D. 12mo, paper, 25c.; cloth, 50c.

Facts that Call for Faith. By David Gregg, D. D. A series of masterly appeals on the great themes of eternal life. Refuting the arguments of the skeptic and agnostic, and confirming the believer's faith and hope. 314 pages. Cloth, $1.00.

Bible Difficulties: Their Alleviative Interpretation. By R. S. MacArthur, D. D. Discussing such questions as: "Was the World Made in Six Days?" "Jonah and His Hook," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The Old Book and the Old Faith. By Dr. MacArthur. Timely, helpful, and refreshing lectures, in this age of doubt and skepticism. 12mo, $1.50.

Thoughts for the Occasion, Patriotic and Secular. Historical facts and timely thoughts for our fifteen patriotic and holiday occasions. 578 pages. $1.75. **Anniversary and Religious.** A companion volume, for fourteen timely occasions. Edited by F. Noble, D. D. 516 pages. $1.75.

Makers of the American Republic. A series of historical Lectures. Studies of the Early Colonists, the Virginians, Pilgrims, Puritans, Hollanders, Huguenots, Quakers, Scotch, and other founders. By Rev. David Gregg, D. D. 406 pages. $1.50.

Curiosities of the Bible. Seed thoughts, Bible studies and readings, prayer-meeting talks and outlines. 10,000 prize questions, with key, etc. Introduction by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D. Illustrated. 610 pages. $2.00.

Mother, Home, and Heaven. Three dearest names to mortals given. A Beautiful Gift Book. Edited by T. L. CUYLER, D. D. Over 400 contributors, prose and poetry. New edition, new authors, new engravings. 460 quarto pages. Cloth, $2.75. Gilt edge, $3.50. Full Morocco, in box, $5.00.

Corner-Stone of Faith: or, Why I Am of the Faith I Am, answered; and the Faith of others briefly told in this **New Book.** History, Doctrine, and Polity of **70** Christian Denominations in the United States, by leading Divines. Introduction by J. H. BARROWS, D. D., Chicago. 200 engravings, 470 pages. $2.00.

Agents Wanted for this also.

Home Culture: An Aid to Social and Educational Hours at Home. Edited by President THOMAS HUNTER, of the Normal College, City of New York, and a corps of Professors and Teachers. A Catechetical Cyclopedia. 15,000 questions and answers. Sixty-seven volumes in one. 712 quarto pages, illustrated, $3.50. Half Morocco, $4.50.

BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY.
BY
JOHN LORD, LL. D.,
The American Macaulay.

"A stimulating historian."—JOHN FISKE.

"Read as eagerly as a work of fiction, and at the same time absolutely authentic."—Rev. F. W. GUNSAULUS, D. D.

"I have read 'The Beacon Lights of History' with intense interest."—N. D. HILLIS, D. D., Plymouth Church.

"I would have Lord's 'Beacon Lights' if I had to do without my dinner."—Bishop JOHN P. NEWMAN.

"No other man in the country has done more to advance historical studies for those who most need them."—Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

RECREATIVE READING.

Ten volumes, 6x8, 5388 pages. Satisfaction guaranteed. SPECIMEN FREE.

Fords, Howard & Hurlbert, 47 E. Tenth St, N.Y

Brentano's 31 UNION SQ. NEW YORK **sell**

HOLIDAY BOOKS

At Large Reductions from : : Regular Prices : :

THE OLD ANN STREET BOOK STORE.
BARGAIN.
"THE STANDARD DICTIONARY."
FUNK & WAGNALL'S.
One Volume, Full Stamped, Sheep, 1898. $7.00.
(Carriage extra.)
ISAAC MENDOZA,
17 Ann Street, New York.

RUBENS.

Emile Michel's Work on the First Great Modern Artist.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Russell Sturgis.

When the century was younger the traveling student was taught to look to the works of Rubens, in the north, with the same awful respect which he was understood to feel for those of Raphael in the south. Timidly was it admitted that there were other great northern artists as well. Van Dyke was allowed to be a great portrait painter, as well as by brevet an English gentleman; but Van Dyke's greatness was enhanced by the fact that he had been a pupil of the older and altogether supreme Flemish master. Rembrandt was not so much thought of as a painter—his reputation as an etcher and as a student of quaint and curious sides of life was gladly admitted, and it was recognized that this inquisitive looker-on had painted some pictures which had their own remarkable qualities. Still, partly because his most important works lay out of the regular Englishman's tour on the Continent, and partly because the vast technical merit of his paintings, which even now baffles and annoys all but the practical student of painting, had then been hardly brought into light by critical examination, Rembrandt was passed by.

As for the Continental public, it might almost be said that Fromentin was needed to teach to it what Rembrandt was as a painter; and Fromentin did not come till 1875. But Rubens was always the demigod; and Thackeray's half jocose but really intelligent chat about him and his pupil Jordaens, which is lost somewhere in The Cornhill Magazine or in the bound-up series of Roundabout Papers, is to be accepted as rather a protest against the too exclusive admiration among Englishmen for the great man of Antwerp. With the years following 1860, and the increasing interest in what may be called the evolution of painting, as well as in the personality of the painter, artists of more peculiarly individual gifts were minutely studied, and each of these began to have his strong and enthusiastic following. One man, himself a painter if still more a writer upon art, found that he preferred Franz Hals. Another great artist and excellent judge is but the exponent of many less potent or less aggressive thinkers when he takes Rembrandt as his one master, who can never err. Still another who notes that the Dutchmen of a time still later than Rubens's own are almost the originators of the English school of landscape, and that directly and indirectly they have influenced modern French painting to an unspeakable degree, pronounces aloud for the unmatched excellence of Hobbema, Cuyp, and Ruysdael. So that for some decades now the traveler among picture galleries has been sent to other masters than Rubens as exemplars of what is great in painting.

It is time for a reaction to set in. Rubens may not appeal to us of the modern world as prophet, as mystic, as that which the modern world craves—something different from itself. He may not appeal to the seeker after an especial refinement of some especial kind. He is a modern himself, is Rubens; and as such he does not appeal to our modern longing for the remote, the foreign, the subtle—to that which is outside of our experience. He is the chief of moderns. He is of good family, well brought up, notably courteous, and gentle in his discourse, sensitive and sympathetic, pitiful and kind to those who depend upon him or to those whom he may injure or benefit almost at will; he paints because he loves to, and continues always to paint because he is paid highly, both in cash and in praise; and also because the world has grown modern and is no longer horrified at seeing a gentleman handling the brush; because mediaevalism and the feudal system have lost their grip on the northern world, where the Flemish and Dutch artisans and merchants have carried their point and made their mark. Living, then, as a most successful painter, who is also known to be a man of rank, and furthermore to have won the confidence of sovereigns and to have served some of them on very private missions of their own, this socially powerful, highly taught, highly trained, vigorous gentleman, reasonably fond of pleasure, reasonably fond of show, a leader in society if ever there was one, takes a place in art which no conception of ours can transfer to antiquity or to the world of the Middle Ages. Even Raphael's personal charm, even Buonarroti's dignity, individual power, and prestige, even Titian's long and brilliantly successful career centred in a community itself given up to commerce, even Velasquez's intimacy with his Prince and his unquestioned position at Court—even these gifts and graces failed to give to their possessors that especially striking position, as of a successful modern artist, which Rubens seems to have gained without effort. The others had the time, or the social surroundings, or the traditional prejudices against them; Rubens alone seems to have found these non-existent or easy to disregard. And he has left the most prodigious amount of important work of high, if not of the very highest, character, the most numerous array of large and extremely well-painted pictures, which any great man of the past has left as his authentic production. It is at Antwerp and at Munich that his paintings are collected in great masses; it is there that the student must go who would learn to know his Rubens; and yet, if those two museums, the old Pinakothek at Munich and the Palace of Fine Arts in Antwerp which replaces the old academy—if both of these were swept away there would still be Rubens paintings enough and important enough left in the galleries and churches of Europe for the student to judge fairly well of the master's greatness and of the true nature of that greatness.

The time has come for a reaction, and the present book may be at once a sign that it has begun, and a powerful stimulus to it. One is pleased to see in the preface these very appropriate words, words which claim for Rubens what is assuredly his, and waive all that is doubtful: "When we think of his diverse gifts, of his taste for science, of his literary culture, of his scholarship, of the political ability that made him the adviser * * * we are apt to forget that he was a painter, that he loved his art first, and brought to it all the resources of a wonderful memory and an extraordinary intelligence, a firm will, and unceasing application." Given those qualifications, with the inexplicable gift of artistic insight and artistic expression, even in a less degree than as Rubens had them, and the resulting body of work must always command respect and invite study.

Rubens was born in the year after Titian's death and three years after the death of the chronicler Vasari. When he was eleven years old Paul Veronese died. When he was fourteen years old Tintoretto died. The other great Italians had been dead so long that they must have been nearly as much "old masters" to Rubens as to us. Even Michelaugelo had been dead thirteen years when Rubens was born; and when Rubens started for Italy and began his more serious studies as an artist, thirty-six years had passed since the great Buonarroti's departure from the scene of his long and hard-worked existence. Only one great master was to be Rubens's contemporary. Velasquez was born twenty-two years after him and died twenty years after him; and Velasquez is as modern a man in his life and in his art as Rubens, except in so far that he lived in dreaming Spain, always behind the age, and then at the commencement of her rapid decline, instead of in energetic and commercial Antwerp, head of the Catholic Netherlands and reaching out a hand of commercial brotherhood to the Protestant Netherlands across the Scheldt. Spain in her death struggles, under the most narrow-minded of all able Princes, dragged Antwerp down with her to what would have been ruin for a less vigorous community of merchants and artisans; but the modern spirit was in Antwerp still, and waited for a century and a half until its chance came again. And Rubens himself shows the modern spirit in everything; he is a good Catholic, so far as attendance upon mass and liberalities to the Church go; but there is no sign in his writings or in his paintings that he cared for religious matters at all. He lived without suffering intereference or causing scandal alike in ultra-Catholic Spain, in divided and controversial Flanders, and in carelessly indifferent Lombardy. The author of the book before us, though he does not dwell upon Rubens's mental characteristics as much as he might have done, yet notes that "his strong common sense repudiated all superstition," and that "he could not believe in the miracles which were accepted by the crowd with complacent credulity." The conclusion (Vol. II., p. 106,) is that "he was naturally tolerant and bound to a large number of ecclesiastics by ties of affection," but that "he did not hesitate on occasion to criticise them impartially if he thought their doctrines dangerous or their acts reprehensible."

Considering now how this book does its appointed work, it must be noted in the first place, and especially, that there are eighty plates, each made as large as has been thought expedient and without much restraint caused by the size of the book, for the page is nearly nine inches in clear width by more than a foot in height. These plates are half of them photogravures, and the other half what are too loosely described as "colored plates," the truth being very commonly that they are printed in a tint in attempting fac similes of the original drawing, or the like. Actual coloring is used in certain cases, as in the first volume opposite Page 14, where a portrait head drawn in red and black, known as "Rubens's Mother," is reproduced with great apparent exactitude. There are also nearly 300 half-tone prints scattered through the text. One would not disbelieve the statement on the title page had it been that there were twice as many text illustrations as are actually claimed, so close do they follow one another throughout the two volumes. As for the text, it is well calculated to serve as a foundation for the study of Rubens's art. The qualities of the painting are justly enough reckoned up as the narrative flows on. It does not go into very subtle distinctions or minute analysis of any kind, nor is there any great profundity in the art criticisms offered, but neither are there any instances of perfunctory talk. The criticism is from a sound and safe ground of true comprehension of the painter's point of view.

The single serious fault which the book has as a history and an artistic biography is in a certain wordiness. There are places where one would gladly omit a half page of mere conjecture or the long-winded statement of our entire ignorance concerning a given episode, which ignorance might have been expressed in ten words. The question arises in the reader's mind whether this too fluent wording in certain places has not been deliberate—whether there has not been felt the need of extending certain epochs of Rubens's life to proportionally as many pages as other and better known parts of his career, perhaps in order to find room for the desired pictorial illustration. At all events, this is the chief regret that the reader feels; for it is not altogether to be complained of that the writer of so elaborate a historical work should leave to others or to himself at a different time the task of minute critical and analytical description of the paintings themselves.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

*RUBENS; HIS LIFE, HIS WORK, AND HIS TIME. By Emile Michel, member of the Institute of France, author of "The Life and Work of Rembrandt." Translated by Elizabeth Lee. In two volumes, with forty colored plates, forty photogravures, and 272 text illustrations. London: William Heinemann. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, importers. 1899. $15. The same on Japan paper, with duplicate set of India plates in a folio. Limited to fifty sets. Boston: Hardy, Pratt & Co.

COLERIDGE'S ALBATROSS.

"Not Best to Kill Your Mascot."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One of the interested and grateful readers of your truly delightful SATURDAY REVIEW awaited with more or less eagerness its issue of Nov. 25, hoping that one of its able correspondents would point out the moral of "The Ancient Mariner" to the busy women who failed to find one after two careful readings of the poem. Their conclusion—"that it was not best to kill your mascot"—is a wise one, as the fearful punishment of the mariner and the crew clearly proves. The moral lessons taught by the poem are many and apparent. Coleridge, speaking of "The Ancient Mariner," said that for a work of such pure imagination the poem had too much moral, and that the only or chief fault of the work was the obtrusion of the moral sentiment so openly on the reader as a principal or cause of action. The writer trusts a third reading of the poem will enable her busy sisters to appreciate the beautiful moral lesson which the following lines convey:

He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.

MARGARET FORAN.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 10, 1899.

Punishment for Ruthless Slaughter.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While looking through the "Questions and Answers" column in the last very notable number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW I noted a paragraph sent in by The Boston Journal giving its idea of the moral of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." This enlightened publication, in the most naïve manner possible, remarks: "Ladies and Gentlemen, the moral of 'The Ancient Mariner' is to refrain from killing an albatross," and then proceeds to give a description of that bird which would lead to its identification in the Desert of Sahara.

Besides being very misleading, the above explanation gives one the impression that the albatross is protected from injury by a special law of Providence, which metes out a far severer penalty for the killing of one than follows the slaughter of any other fowl of the air or beast of the field. I am sure Coleridge never wrote his grand poem with any such narrow purpose in view.

Do you not rather think that Coleridge meant to express allegorically, through the killing of the albatross and its results, that the ruthless slaughter of any of his creatures, especially after they had rendered man a kindness, as the albatross had the sailors, is displeasing to the Almighty, and sure to be avenged? The moral seems to me to be that God watches over all his creatures, the brute creation as well as mankind, and is sure to punish any wanton cruelty executed against the lesser portion of living things. Indeed, the poet expresses exactly this sentiment in the following verse of the poem:

He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

It does seem that a great poem like "The Ancient Mariner" would have a broader moral than to preach protection for a single bird out of all the rest of the brute creation.

JOHANNA LOBSENZ.

New York, Dec. 12, 1899.

Origin of the Poem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Replying to your correspondent who asks the meaning of Coleridge's great poem, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," the following is submitted:

The poem was written according to an agreement between Coleridge and Wordsworth by which each was to write a poem embodying his own philosophy. Wordsworth was to take subjects from ordinary life, adhering strictly to nature, Coleridge supernatural characters, giving them human interests. Wordsworth was a realist, Coleridge an idealist.

After this it had its origin in four sources. A young man, neighbor of Coleridge, had dreamed of a skeleton ship worked by a skeleton crew. The blessed spirits were suggested by Coleridge's reading of the Epistles of Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, and the symbolism was borrowed from Catholic theology. The shooting of the albatross was Wordsworth's suggestion, derived from "Shelvocke's Voyage Round the World." Shelvocke tells that he and his companions had not, since passing the Straits of Le Matre, seen a living creature except one black albatross, which followed them several days, until the second Captain, in a dark mood, shot the bird, thinking it to be of evil omen. The motif of the poem and Coleridge's mysticism changed the color of the albatross from black to white, and made it friend and comrade of the mariners. The shooting of the bird by the ancient mariner was a violation of the law of love. Having lost the love which is the harmony of life, his heart withered until purified by sorrow. To break the law of human sympathy, says Dante, is to strike a blow at the universe. He who loves not, wrenches himself away from God. It is significant that the purification of the mariner came through his sympathy with joy rather than with sorrow; it comes with the happiness of living things and a sense of their beauty. And with the sudden rush of gladness to his soul he heard again the sweet landsounds he was wont to hear in the old days of peace, the skylark's song, the lonely note of the flute, and

"A noise like of a hidden brook
In the leafy month of June
That to the sleeping woods all night
Singeth a quiet tune."

The Ancient Mariner lives to expiate his wrong, and to have joy again in fullness of life, but his companions are fatally punished because they consented to the crime

deliberately and for selfish reasons, whereas the Ancient Mariner acted from a hasty impulse. Dante teaches the same lesson. Hell is the deliberate choice of evil. Not even God can save us from Inferno if we choose it.

The reader of the poem, if at all familiar with Coleridge's life, sees in it an expression of the craving of his own soul for rest from doubt in a "world gone wrong."

"Alone, alone, all all alone
Alone on a wide, wide sea!"

Like the mariner, he too came home at last to rest in the sweet peace of love and hope, and to believe

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

CLARA CONWAY.

New York, Dec. 6, 1899.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND; or, The History of the Tuath-de-Danaans. By Henry O'Brien. A new edition. 8vo. Pp. xcv.-551. London: W. Thacker & Co.

HISTORICAL MEMORIALS OF CANTERBURY. The Landing of Augustine, the Murder of Becket, Edward the Black Prince; Becket's Shrine. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. Second edition. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-361. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $3.

HISTORICAL MEMORIALS OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. Illustrated edition. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-335. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $6 per set.

LESSONS OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN, and other articles. By Alfred T. Mahan. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-320. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

SOME COLONIAL MANSIONS AND THOSE WHO LIVED IN THEM. With genealogies of the various families mentioned. By Thomas Allen Glenn. Second series. Octavo. Pp. 503. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $5.

THE PURITAN AS A COLONIST AND REFORMER. By Ezra Hoyt Byington. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.-375. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT BOER TREK, and the Origin of the South African Republics. By the late Hon. Henry Cloete. Edited by his grandson, W. Broderick Cloete. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-196. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

JUDEA FROM CYRUS TO TITUS, 537 B. C.-70 A. D. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. 12mo. Pp. 382. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.

THE HISTORY OF TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES. With special reference to the effect of tariffs. By Sidney J. Chapman. 12mo. Pp. ix.-118. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

MEN AND THINGS I SAW IN CIVIL WAR DAYS. By James F. Rusling. 12mo. Pp. 411. New York: Eaton & Mains. $2.50.

A MANUAL OF HISTORIC ORNAMENT. Treating Upon the Evolution, Tradition, and Development of Architecture and Other Applied Arts. Prepared for the use of students and craftsmen. By Richard Glazier. 8vo. Pp. 136. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

HUGH LATIMER. By R. M. Carlyle and A. J. Carlyle. 12mo. Pp. vi.-177. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE LIFE OF MADAME DE LONGUEVILLE, (Anne Genevieve de Bourbon.) By Mrs. Alfred Cock. With a portrait. 12mo. Pp. 280. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25.

RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHANNES BRAHM. By Albert Dietrich and J. V. Widmann. Translated by Dora E. Heght. 8vo. Pp. iv.-211. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THOMAS CAMPBELL. By J. Cuthbert Hadden. Famous Scots Series. 16mo. Pp. 158. Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. By Lewis Melville. With portraits and illustration. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about xi.-301. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $7.50.

SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, HIS ART AND INFLUENCE. By A. L. Baldry. 12mo. Pp. xv.-123. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE BEACON BIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT AMERICANS. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Frederick Douglass. By Charles W. Chesnutt. 18mo. Pp. xix. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

FAMOUS LADIES OF THE ENGLISH COURT. By Mrs. Aubrey Richardson. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-407. Chicago: Herbert Stone & Co. $3.50.

CHISEL, PEN, AND POIGNARD; or, Benvenuto Cellini. His Times and His Contemporaries. By the author of "The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby." Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-159. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

RELIGION.

LUTHER'S EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE GOSPEL. Compiled from his works by the Rev. E. Mueller. Translated by the Rev. P. Anstadt. 8vo. Pp. x.-424. York, Penn.: P. Anstadt & Sons.

INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOKS TO THE NEW TESTAMENT. The Epistles of Paul the Apostle to the Thessalonians, Corinthians, Galatians, Romans, and Philippians. By James Drummond. 12mo. Pp. ix.-391. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THE RELIGION OF TO-MORROW. By Frank Crane. 12mo. Pp. viii.-307. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone Company. $1.50.

THE FUTURE RECOGNITION OF OUR FRIENDS IN HEAVEN. By Prof. Henry Ziegler. Together with the Requisites to Recognition. 16mo. Pp. viii.-194. Second edition. York, Penn.: P. Anstadt & Sons.

POETRY AND ESSAYS.

BREEZY WESTERN VERSE. By James Barton Adams. 12mo. Pp. 106. Denver, Col.: The Post Printing and Publishing Company. Paper. 25 cents.

A SEASON'S SOWING. Written by Charles Keeler. Decorated by Louise Keeler. 8vo. Pp. 43. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.25.

MISTS OF FIRE. A Trilogy and some Eclogs. By Coates Kinney. 12mo. Pp. vi.-233. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

LIVING IN THE WORLD, with Other Ballads and Lyrics. By Frank Putnam. 12mo. Pp. 251. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

CHILD VERSE. Poems Grave and Gay. By John E. Talbot. Square 4to. Pp. 78. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

A WINTER HOLIDAY. By Bliss Carman. 18mo. Pp. 43. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

THE POWER OF DESTINY. Revealed in our war with Spain and the Philippines. By Erasmus Darwin French. 24mo. Pp. 32. (Paper.)

COBWEBS FROM A LIBRARY CORNER. By John Kendrick Bangs. 18mo. Pp. ix.-101. New York: Harper & Brothers.

BEYOND THE HILLS OF DREAMS. By W. Wilfred Campbell. 12mo. Pp. vi.-137. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

ENGLAND'S HELICON. A Collection of Lyrical and Pastoral Poems. Published in 1600. Edited by A. H. Bullen. 16mo. Pp. xxxvii.-262. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS. By Thomas Cariyle. In Five Volumes. Vol. V. 12mo. Pp. 386. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

RAMBLES IN DICKENS'S LAND. By Robert Allbut. Introduction by Gerald Bresan. Illustrated by Helen M. James. 16mo. Pp. xxviii.-174. New York: Trulove, Hanson & Comba, Ltd. $1.50.

HOLY LAND. From Landau, Saddle, and Palanquin. By William Bement Lent. 16mo. Pp. 263. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co.

LEE'S AMERICAN TOURIST'S MAP OF PARIS. Complete alphabetical list of thoroughfares, parks, bridges, &c. Compiled with phonetical spelling by Max Maury. 16mo. Pp. 78. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

BYZANTINE CONSTANTINOPLE. The Walls of the City and Adjoining Historical Sites. By Alexander Van Millingen. With maps, plans, and illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xi.-361. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS. Travel in the Sea of the Little Lands. By F. W. Christian. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-412. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

IN DWARF AND CANNIBAL COUNTRY. A Record of Travel and Discovery in Central Africa. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-385. By A. B. Lloyd. Introduction by Rt. Hon. Sir John H. Kennaway. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.00.

LITTLE FOLKS OF MANY LANDS. By Louise Jordan Miln. 12mo. Pp. xx.-383. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.00.

FICTION.

EDGAR LIVINGSTON. A Story of New York. By Edmond Gastineau. 16mo. Pp. 327. New York: National Publishing Company. 50 cents. Paper.

STEPHEN THE BLACK. By Caroline H. Pemberton. 16mo. Pp. 282. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

JACK BREWS. By Martha Frye Boggs. 12mo. Pp. 273. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

MONTEZUMA'S CASTLE. And Other Weird Tales. By C. B. Cory. 12mo. Pp. 233. New York: Ralph S. Mighill. 50 cents. Paper.

TALES OF THE HEROIC AGE. Frithjof, The Viking of Norway, and Roland the Paladin of France. By Zenaide a. Ragozin. 12mo. Pp. vii.-295. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THEIR SILVER WEDDING JOURNEY. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. about v.-400. New York: Harper & Brothers.

ROMANCE OF THE FEUDAL CHATEAUX. By Elizabeth W. Champney. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xi.-436. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

MISTRESS PENWICK. By Dutton Payne. 12mo. Pp. 391. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

THE IMPRESSION CLUB. A Novel. By John Henton Carter. 18mo. Pp. 302. New York: Carter & Brothers.

THE STORY OF RONALD KESTREL. By A. J. Dawson. 12mo. Pp. vi.-343. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE MONSTER, AND OTHER STORIES. By Stephen Crane. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 188. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE COLOSSUS. A Story of To-day. By Morley Roberts. 12mo. Pp. 316. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

IN OLD FRANCE AND NEW. By William McLennan. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-319. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE REBEL'S DAUGHTER. A Story of Love, Politics, and War. By J. G. Woener. Illustrated by E. G. Witter. 8vo. Pp. vii.-775. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

NEAR THE THRONE. A Romantic Novel. By W. J. Thorold. 16mo. Pp. 289. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co.

JOHNSON CLUB PAPERS.—By Various Hands. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-276. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

IN GHOSTLY JAPAN. By Lafcadio Hearn. 12mo. Pp. 241. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

THE WOOLET PAPERS. By A. Wellington Woolet. 16mo. Pp. 231. New York: The Trade-Mark Record.

NEW EDITIONS.

SALAMAN AND ABSAL. An allegory translated from the Persian of Jami. Together with a bird's-eye view of Farid-uddin Attar's Bird-Parliament. By Edward Fitz Gerald. Edited by Nathan Haskell Dole. Trinity Edition. 18mo. Pp. 187. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

TWELFTH NIGHT; or What You Will. By William Shakespeare. 24mo. Pp. 192. Cassell's National Library. London: Cassell & Co. Paper. 10 cents.

TALES FROM BOCCACCIO. Done into English by Joseph Jacobs. Illustrated by Byam Shaw. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-116. New York: Trulove, Hanson & Comba, Limited. $2.50.

WORLDLY WISDOM. Being extracts from the letters of the Earl of Chesterfield to his son. Selected and illustrated by W. H. Sheppard. 24mo. Pp. 58. New York: R. H. Russell.

THE DREYFUS STORY. By Richard W. Hale. 18mo. Pp. 78. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

STORIES OF PEACE AND WAR. By Frederick Remington. 18mo. Pp. 98. New York: Harper & Brothers.

EVELINA'S GARDEN. By Mary E. Wilkins. 18mo. Pp. 120. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS. By Alexandre Dumas. Illustrated. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. about xxvi.-428. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.50 per set.

PHILIP NOLAN'S FRIENDS. A Story of the Change of Western Empire. By Edward E. Hale. Library edition. Volume V. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-470. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUGS AND CARPETS FROM THE ORIENT. A monograph by Lawrence Winters. 12mo. Pp. 38. New York: H. B. Claflin Company.

THE WOMAN BEAUTIFUL. A practical treatise of the development and preservation of woman's health and beauty, and the principles of taste in dress. By Ella Adelia Fletcher. 12mo. Pp. xxix.-535. New York: W. M. Young & Co.

ACROBATIC ANIMALS. By Frank Ver Beck. Oblong quarto. New York: R. H. Russell.

IN CASE OF NEED THESE MAY COME HANDY. A Book of Pictorial and Versified Admonitions. By Ralph Bergemgren. Oblong 4to. Pp. 80. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

FRENCH READING FOR BEGINNERS. With Notes and Vocabulary by Oscar Kuhns. 18mo. Pp. vi.-310. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE TRAINED NURSES' DIRECTORY. Composed of Names Carefully Selected by Prominent Physicians and Surgeons of New York and Vicinity for Their Private List. Compiled and Edited by M. Louise Longeway. Sixth edition. 24mo. Pp. 120. Published by the author. New York: 151 East 54th St.

PALIAMENTARY LESSONS. Based on "Reed's Rules." By Urquhart Lee. 12mo. Pp. 59. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

HITS AT POLITICS. A Series of Cartoons. By W. A. Roberts. Folio. Pp. 147. New York: R. H. Russell.

AN ALPHABET OF CELEBRITIES. By Oliver Herford. Square 4to. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

THE PRIVATE STABLE. Its Establishment, Management, and Appointments. By "Jorrocks." 12mo. Pp. vi.-562. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM. By J. H. W. Stuckenberg. 12mo. Pp. viii.-373. York, Penn.: Social Problem Publishing Company.

A VISION OF WAR. By Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Illustrated by H. A. Ogden. Folio. New York: C. P. Farrell. 50 cents. Paper.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Showing the operations, expenditures, and condition of the institution for the year ending June 30, 1897. 8vo. Pp. xxvii.-1,021. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE NEWSBOYS' CHRISTMAS PARTY. By Jane Zacharias. 18mo. Pp. 75. Baltimore, Md.: The Lord Baltimore Press.

LITTLE WANDERERS. By Margaret Warner Morley. 16mo. Pp. iv.-107. Boston: Ginn & Co.

In an interview the other day Mr. W. D. HOWELLS said, speaking of the promising younger writers of America: "Well, there is Frank Norris. He wrote 'McTeague.' I read that book with wonderful interest. Frankly, I consider it one of the best novels America has produced. It has its faults—never was a work of art that hadn't. It makes a promise, and fulfills it, in itself. Mr. Norris has arrived."

"An idyl that sings th rough one's brain like a summer wind and makes one feel young enough to commit all manner of indiscretions."—*Pittsburgh Leader.* "A refreshing little idyl of contemporary life, redolent ..th healthy, happy human nature. . . . We shall probably have a good deal more to say about this book at a later date; meanwhile we can heartily indorse it as one of the brightest and most enjoyable novels of the month."—*Commercial Advertiser.* "Mr. Frank Norris has written in 'Blix' just what such a woman's name would imply—a story of a frank, fearless girl comrade to all men who are true and honest because she is true and honest. How she saved the man she fishes and picnics with in a spirit of outdoor platonic friendship makes a pleasant story and a perfect contrast to the author's 'McTeague.'"—*Baltimore Sun.*

A NEW BOOK BY

Frank Norris

"Blix"

$1.25.

By the same author: "McTeague," 4th printing, $1.50; "Moran of the Lady Letty," 2d printing, $1.00.

Doubleday & McClure Co.,

Publishers, New York.

"In 'Blix' we have yet more realism; but this time it is of an invigorating sort. Its points and peaks are tipped with the rose color of youthful idealism."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.* "A very delightful love idyl which contains more of the local color of San Francisco than any other story that is in print."—*San Francisco Chronicle.* "Since Bret Harte and the Forty-niner no one has written of California life with the vigor and accuracy of Mr. Frank Norris; and the best of it is that he is not in the least like Bret Harte, or very much like any one but himself. His 'McTeague,' following close on his tentative adventure story, 'Moran of the Lady Letty,' settled his right to a place in American literature; and he has now prescuted a third novel, 'Blix,' which is in some respects the finest and likely to be the most popular of the three."—*Wash Times.*

"To read a book and wish there was more of it is a high tribute to the author's ability to entertain. And that is the compliment the reader will pay to Frank Norris' 'Blix.' . . . This is a charming story, crisp and spicy, with touches of humor, and full of subtle comprehension of human nature. It is another index of Mr. Norris' versatility."—*Detroit Free Press.* "It is a glorious story, glorious because it is so keen, so vivid. And yet it is a simple love story that baffles analysis. One would just as soon try to explain the fragrance of a flower. . . . One closes the book with a full joy in the heart."—*Louisville Times.*

LUCAS'S A BOOK OF VERSES FOR CHILDREN.

"We know of no other anthology for children so complete and well arranged."—THE CRITIC.

"Will interest the old hardly less than the young."—CHICAGO POST

Over 200 poems from 80 authors. $2.

(Circular on application.)

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

XMAS BOOK FREE

A BOOK THAT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY IN MAKING YOUR CHRISTMAS PURCHASES. OUR 21ST ANNUAL HOLIDAY CATALOGUE OF CHOICE NEW ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS SUITABLE AS GIFTS OR FOR THE LIBRARY, IN PLAIN AND IN ELEGANT BINDINGS, NOW READY. THE LARGEST WE HAVE EVER ISSUED AND CONTAINS THE BEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO BOOK BUYERS. A COPY FREE, BY SENDING YOUR ADDRESS ON A POSTAL CARD TO

Chas. E. Lauriat Co., Successors to Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LECTURES ON MEMORY CULTURE. Consisting of the famous lectures delivered throughout the United States and England; much enlarged with many practical applications. By Dr. Edward Pick. 18mo. Pp. 147. New York: E. L. Kellogg & Co.

WOTAN, SIEGFRIED, and BRUNNHILDE. By Anna Alice Chapin. 12mo. Pp. v.-133. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE SUCCESSFUL MAN OF BUSINESS. By Benjamin Wood. 12mo. Pp. 208. New York: Brentano's.

LOOKING FORWARD. A Dream of the United States of the American in 1999. 12mo. Pp. 234. By Arthur Bird, ex-Vice Consul General of America at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

EDUCATION OF THE PUEBLO CHILD. A Study in Arrested Development. Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology, and Education. By Frank Clarence Spencer. 8vo. Pp. vi.-97. New York: The Macmilian Company. Paper.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

A SWEET LITTLE MAID. By Amy E. Blanchard. Illustrated by Ida Waugh. 12mo. Pp. 215. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.

PRINCE DIMPLE. Told for the Little Ones. In three volumes. By Mrs. George A. Paull. Illustrated by the author. 8vo. Pp. about viii.-141. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1 per volume.

MASTER MARTIN. By Emma Marshall. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 143. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. 50 cents.

JUST ABOUT A BOY. By Walter S. Phillips. (El Comancho.) 16mo. Pp. 233. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

KINSMEN ALL. A Story of Youth and Age. By Clara H. Rennelson. 12mo. Pp. 284. Philadelphia: The Union Press. $1.

THE HUMAN BOY. By Eden Philpotts. 16mo. Pp. 242. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

STORIES FROM THE OLD-FASHIONED CHILDREN'S BOOK. Brought together and introduced to the reader by Andrew W. Tuer, adorned with 250 amusing cuts. 12mo. Pp. xv.-439. London: The Leadenhall Press, Limited. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

CALENDARS.

THE RECESSIONAL CALENDAR. Rudyard Kipling. Size, 15x11½. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE NEW HUMPHREY CALENDAR. Twelve fac similes of water color designs. By Maud Humphrey. Size, 11x9. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE ZOGBAUM CALENDAR. Size, 15x12. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE DETHULSTRUP CALENDAR FOR 1900. Size, 18x14. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE DETHULSTRUP CALENDAR FOR 1900. Size, 14x18. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

CUPID CALENDAR. By J. Campbell Phillips. Size, 22½x15½. New York: R. H. Russell.

A CALENDAR. By Frank Ver Beck. Size, 11¼x15½. New York: R. H. Russell.

CALENDAR OF AMERICAN WILD FLOWERS FOR 1900. Size, 15x11½. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE GOLF GIRL CALENDAR. Fac similies of water color designs. By Maud Humphrey. Size, 11x9. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE CALUMET CALENDAR. Size, 18x14. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE HEUSTIS CALENDAR FOR 1900. Size, 18x14. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

"THE GOLDEN VANITY."

"A ship I have got in the North Country
And she goes by the name of the Golden Vanity
O I fear she'll be taken by a Spanish Ga-la-lie
As she sails by the Lowlands low."

This is one of the most fascinating of those Old English Ballads which have such peculiar charm. Friends of George Du Maurier in this country may like to know that another version of this ballad had charm for him. It was one of the favorite songs that he used to sing so delightfully, and he enjoyed having his friends join him in the chorus, which ran:

"Hick diddle-dee for the Highlands Low."

We are told that "Widdecombe Fair" was sung on the same occasions, when Du Maurier would take his turn in joining in the chorus.

You'll find the words and music of "The Golden Vanity," and of "The Green Bed," together with some stunning pictures stencilled from color drawings by Pamela Colman Smith, in the unique book we've just issued. (A separate and simila volume contains "Widdicombe Fair.")

The Tribune says: "There is a flavor of novelty in the artist's style, and in the process by which her work is printed, which will be appreciated by collectors of picture books that are genuinely artistic."

"You must see these to appreciate their peculiar fitness as holiday gifts. At the booksellers' or sent "on approval." Price, "Golden Vanity," $2.50 net. "Widdicombe Fair," limited to 500 copies, each with original sketch, $5.00 net.

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.,

141-155 East 25th Street, New York.

Rembrandt

Turner

Vandyke

GREAT ARTIST Calendars

Why should not your Calendar be a work of art, equal to other fine pictures on your walls? The Great Artist Calendars are hand-printed from Photogravure Plates, on fine, heavy plate paper, with reproductions from Rembrandt, Turner and Vandyke.

Beautiful and inexpensive Holiday remembrances. Price, 25 cents. Please send for free illustrated circular.

DENNISON & SONS,
2 Liberty Street,
New York.

Brentano's 31 UNION SQ. NEW YORK sell HOLIDAY BOOKS

At Large Reductions from : : Regular Prices : :

Books For Presents

to people of taste and cultivation.

Best Editions of Standard Authors.

Rare English Collections.

Unique Extra-Illustrated Sets in Magnificent bindings.

Daintily bound single volumes and small sets.

All the new Christmas books. An immense collection of the best books for young people.

Our stock has never been so extensive and so varied.

G. P. Putnam's Sons

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

27 and 29 West 23d St., N. Y.

It's a Success!

My new book store has been crowded with callers; old friends and new. Brisk sales at bargain-counter prices. Drop in and see my splendid stock. No one will bother you to buy. Here are a few "specials":

Sandhill Stag	$1.05
Father Goose	.68
Santa Claus's Partner	1.05
Education of Mr. Pipp	3.33
Hugh Wynne. 2 vols., illus	3.45
Irving's Works. Half calf, 10 vo's. (Regular price $37.50.)	16.50
Kipling's Works. 10 vols. (the set)	.98

A single adv. sold EIGHT copies of Wingate's "What Shall Our Boys Do For a Living?" to ONE customer. What better gift to your employees?

No. 1 William St., Opposite Cotton Ex. HENRY MALKAN, Bookseller.

Mail Orders filled immediately.

The Bargain Book Store

HAS THE LARGEST AND MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

HOLIDAY BOOKS,

Juvenile Books, Prayer Books, Hymnals, Bibles, etc., etc.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Open Evenings.

HOLIDAY CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

ROHDE AND HASKINS,

7 & 9 Cortlandt Street, Cor. Broadway, NEW YORK. Telephone 2736 Cortlandt.

The Standard Operaglass.

By CHARLES ANNESLEY, with a prelude by JAMES HUNEKER, Containing the detailed plots of 123 celebrated operas, with critical and biographical remarks, dates, etc. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

"It is the best book of its kind."—*Evening Post.*

"Will delight all lovers of the opera."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"Offers a contribution toward making the lyric drama living and vital."—*Tribune.*

BRENTANO'S, New York.

There are no Philanthropists in the BOOK BUSINESS.
They are not in it for pleasure.
They are in it for the ducats.
Patronize the man that has the best assortment.
That man is

HENRY MILLER,

Bookseller and Importer,

122 NASSAU ST., Bet. Ann and Beekman.

BISHOP WHIPPLE.

His Recollections of His Long and Beneficent Episcopate.*

The present volume appears in response to earnest solicitations made by certain members of the House of Bishops in the Autumn of 1894 that Bishop Whipple would give to the public a history of his great life work, most of it being spent among the Indians of our Northwest. Probably of all the laborers in the Indian missions none has been more untiring, more earnest, or more successful than our author, the Indians' true friend. He has lived his life for them, plead their causes with our highest officials, and will probably give the remainder of his days to this once great but now downtrodden race. No one can read the Bishop's book without being in deep sympathy with these people, who are not so bad as many believe. Bishop Whipple tells us of their numerous good qualities, which at times surpass those of their white oppressors. Bishop Whipple is a native of Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., and says of himself:

My childhood was as happy as a tender mother and a blessed home could make it. I owe much to my holy mother, from whom I learned the blessedness of God's Word, and whose unfaltering voice in speaking of Divine truth saved me from skepticism.

At the age of ten years he entered Prof. Avery's boarding school in Clinton, N. Y.; later he was sent to a school under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Boyd and the Rev. John Covert. He then went to Oberlin, but was obliged to give up his studies there on account of ill-health. He accepted an offer from his father, and for a time was connected with him in business. The Bishop was always deeply interested in political affairs, and, through the influence of Gov. Dix, was appointed Division Inspector, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Major Gen. Corse. Of this period he says:

It afforded many pleasant hours of recreation with the fuss and feathers of military equipage. During the scare of the patriot rebellion in Canada we were ordered to the defense of the frontier, but the Government had wisely sent out some regulars, who settled the matter before we entered upon actual service, and our military reputation was saved.

His last service in the political world was as Secretary of a State Convention. When Thurlow Weed heard that Mr. Whipple had become a candidate for holy orders he remarked that he "hoped a good politician had not been spoiled to make a poor preacher." Mr. Whipple pursued his theological studies with the Rev. Dr. W. D. Wilson, and was ordained to the deaconate in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1849, and to the priesthood in Christ Church, Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., in February, 1850. He was called to Zion Church, in Rome, N. Y., in 1849. Mr. Whipple was married about this time to Miss Wright, daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Wright. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whipple found much to do in the church parish and among the poor, especially of Rome. On one occasion:

Like most young clergy, I was overconfident of my theological attainments and of the soundness of my philosophy. The Rev. Dr. George Leeds, my neighbor in Grace Church, Utica, had asked me to preach for him. I selected the sermon which I considered my best. The following day I met Judge Beardsley, who had known me from childhood, and, laying his hand earnestly on my shoulder, as I supposed to commend my eloquence of the preceding day, he said: "Henry, no matter how long you live, never preach that sermon again! I know more philosophy than you have learned. You must not try to preach to the Judge, but to the tempted, sinful man. Tell him of the love of Jesus Christ, and then you will help him." My aunt, Mrs. George Whipple, a niece of Daniel Webster, told me that when Mr. Webster was visiting in the country he attended the little church morning and evening. A fellow-Senator said to him: "Mr. Webster, I am surprised that you go twice on Sunday to hear a plain country preacher when you pay little attention to far abler sermons in Washington." "In Washington," Mr. Webster replied," "they preach to Daniel Webster the statesman, but this man has been telling Daniel Webster the sinner of Jesus of Nazareth, and it has been helping him." These taught me that God's message in Jesus Christ is to the heart.

In 1853, owing to Mrs. Whipple's illness, Mr. Whipple accompanied her to Florida and for a time was in charge of Trinity Church, St. Augustine, and held services in many places in the State. After spending the Winter in the South he returned to Rome in the Spring. About 1856 Mr. Whipple accepted a call to Chicago, to the congregation known as the Free Church of the Holy Communion, then holding services in Metropolitan Hall. Mr. Whipple entered upon his work with great zeal and became loved and esteemed by a large number of people to whom he endeared himself. Much of his work was among Chicago's poor and outcast. "Volumes would not hold the experience of those days." In June, 1859, Mr. Whipple was elected Bishop of Minnesota and was consecrated as such on Oct. 13, 1859, in St. James's Church, Richmond, Va. His first service in his diocese was on Nov. 10, at Wabasha, a missionary station, where he baptized an infant. Very soon after he visited the Indian mission of St. Columbia, Gull Lake.

No words can describe the pitiable condition of these Indians. Our Indian affairs were then at their worst; without government, without protection, without personal rights of property, subject to every evil influence and the prey of covetous, dishonest white men, while the fire-water flowed in rivers of death.

At Gull Lake he found a few Christians among the redmen, and after his return from this visit he resolved to ever be the friend of the Indian at his door. There were at that time, 1859, nearly 20,000 Indians in Minnesota, the Ojibways or Chippewas, the Sioux or Dakotas, and the Winnebagoes.

The current idea that Indians are sullen and morose is false. In the presence of strangers they are reserved, but they are naturally cheerful and appreciative of fun, even making their misfortunes an occasion for joking. They are generous to improvidence, and there is a singular absence of the greed which gathers treasure that cannot be used. It is a point of honor to preserve a calm exterior and perfect self-control under all circumstances. Indians are rarely rude or brusque. Hardships and discomforts are borne by the Indian with composure, and are never made the ground for making his companions uncomfortable. His heroism in meeting torture and death is proverbial. Hospitality is sacred with the Indians. Their wigwams are open, and they have an unwritten law that any one has a right to sleep in them. Permission is never asked, but when a stranger enters it is accepted as a matter of course, often nothing being said on either side. The Indian's standard of excellence is amiability of disposition. Indians are not profane, and it is well known that they do not take the name of God in vain, nor use the senseless oaths common among profane white people. Travelers usually form their ideas of Indian character by the vagabonds of the border village or railway stations, who have lost manhood by contact with the worst elements of our own race. It would be as just for a foreigner to describe the character and habits of the American people from what he had seen in the slums of New York.

In 1860 Bishop Whipple moved his family to Faribault, and for years his work among his people was arduous. He drove 3,000 miles each year over the prairies, holding services in schoolhouses, wayside inns, the forest, in houses of worship loaned by Christians of other denominations, and in Episcopal churches. He founded schools and even went to Washington, the Nation's capital, to intercede for the redmen.

The frontier men were loyal-hearted, and when the civil war came they enlisted gladly. When President Lincoln called for troops the first regiment that was mustered in was from Minnesota, and Bishop Whipple preached to the men May 12, 1861, and was afterward elected Chaplain of the regiment, but duty to his diocese prevented him from accepting the office. During the civil war, three times a year, the Bishop went to Washington to plead for the Indians. In his labors for these people he had the sympathy of the officers of the army, and none knew better than they the shameless violations of treaties and the dishonesty which have caused so many wars. In the report of the Indian Commission sent to investigate the atrocities committed by Col. Chivington upon the Cheyennes, Gen. Sherman said:

The scenes which took place that day would have disgraced any tribe in the interior of Africa. This Indian problem, and a good many other problems, can be solved by one sentence in an old Book, "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you."

The question of money-earning industries for the Indian women received much attention. They are very skillful with their needles. Miss Sibyl Carpenter became interested in these women, taught them lace-making, and beautiful laces are now sent to all parts of the United States. There are at present eight schools for teaching this industry, and the teachers are true missionaries.

On July 16, 1862, Bishop Whipple laid the cornerstone of the Bishop's church in Faribault. The church was called the Cathedral Church of Our Merciful Saviour. The idea was to make the cathedral a centre around which would be built up schools. The first of these to materialize was the Seabury Divinity Hall. This cathedral was the first one of the American Church in the United States, and was consecrated in 1867. In 1866 St. Mary's Hall for young girls was opened, and later a boys' school.

In 1879 Bishop Whipple was obliged to spend part of the Winter in Florida, on account of poor health. He there met some of his old parishioners, and after the death of his daughter built a memorial church in Maitland. "In 1888, in response to an invitation from the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the nomination of our Presiding Bishop Williams, I preached the opening sermon before the Lambeth Conference in the chapel of Lambeth Palace." He also preached the sermon at the consecration of the Croyden Church, and delivered another sermon before the University of Cambridge, which institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

During his remarkably useful life Bishop Whipple has been quite a frequent traveler. In 1890 he started on a trip to Egypt. While en route he stopped in England, spending a Sabbath at Windsor, where he delivered the morning sermon in St. George's Church and met the Queen in the afternoon. The following day she sent to him a portrait of herself, also a copy of her "Journal in the Highlands." After a delightful trip the Bishop returned in better health and again resumed his work in his diocese, for to him there seems to be no work so dear.

This autobiographical sketch is most entertaining and instructive. It gives the experience of a man whose broad, active life has brought him into close contact with all classes of people and with all great questions of his time. He has been acquainted personally with most of the contemporary men of note in all walks of life. The history of his own life involves, in a measure, the history of our country. As told by him, it is delightful reading, and one feels as if acquainted with the author and his friends. His great work has been with the Indians, but to tell of it all requires the space of his large book, by no means too large for perusal, but not to be condensed into this brief notice. The work, these "lights and shadows" of a brilliant and noble man's life are of immeasurable value, both to churchmen and men of the world. It is a most complete description of many years grandly spent, yet all is told without ostentation.

*LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A LONG EPISCOPATE. Being Reminiscences and Recollections of the Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Minnesota. 8vo. 576 pages. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Price, $5

WASHINGTON.

Sermons and Obituary Notices at the Time of His Death—Buried Before His Death Was Generally Known.

In recalling the death of George Washington, which has been forcibly brought to memory in view of the centenary of that event on Dec. 14, it seems almost as though one's attention were carried back into ancient history, so rapid has been the material growth of our country since 1799. How swift has been the advance in all those things that pertain to the higher civilization. Take one—that of travel and methods of communication; what a parody upon the present system seems the slow, cumbersome way of our forefathers that now excites both amusement and wonder.

It is easier to hear from Manila and South Africa than it was to learn of Washington's death. In many parts of the country it was long after Christmas before the fact was known, and in spite of the comparatively short distance between Mount Vernon and New York, the truth remains that Washington had died and was buried before the residents of this city knew anything about it. He died Saturday night, Dec. 14, and was buried with simple honors on Dec. 18 on his Mount Vernon estate. On the morning of Dec. 19 the New York papers published their first account of his death. Deep black lines bordered most of the pages, and in many cases these were continued for several days.

The New York Daily Advertiser, then published by Charles Snoden, at 71 Pine Street, added black lines between every column on Saturday, Dec. 21, and embellished the leading column with a crude cut of a funeral urn, under which were the words "Hung be the heavens with black. Gen. George Washington, covered with glory and rich in the affections of the American people." A brief editorial eulogy was closed by the following contributed lines, which are a fair sample of the numerous poetical tributes called forth at that time.

From Vernon's mount behold the hero rise!
Resplendent forms attend him through the skies,
The shades of war-worn veterans round him throng,
And lead, enwrapt, their honored chief along.
A laurel wreath th' immortal Warren bears,
An arch triumphal Mercer's hand prepares;
Young Laurence, erst th' avenging bolt of war,
With port majestic guides the glittering car.
Montgomery's godlike form directs the way,
And Green unfolds the gates of endless day!
While angels, trumpet-tongued, proclaim thro' air,
Due honors for the first of men prepare.

Every newspaper in the sixteen States, irrespective of political differences, contributed its share in eulogy of Washington, and for many days their columns were filled with accounts of Washington's funeral services and orations in other places.

The Alexandria Times was the first newspaper to print the news of Washington's decease, which it did on Monday morning, Dec. 16, in this simple paragraph:

It is our painful duty first to announce to our country and to the world the death of Gen. George Washington. This mournful event occurred last Saturday evening about 11 o'clock. On the previous night he was attacked with a violent inflammatory affection in his throat, which in less than twenty-four hours put a period to his life.

Funeral services were held in all the large cities, those in Philadelphia and New York being the most imposing. In the former city the memorial services were attended by President Adams, his Cabinet, and all the members of the House and the Senate. Gen. Henry Lee, the Revolutionary "Light-Horse Harry," delivered the oration in which occurs that well-known phrase, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." All the rest has long since sunk into oblivion, although at the time it was one of the most popular of the Washington eulogies and was widely published in pamphlet form in this country and in London. In New York services were held on the last day of the year, and Gouverneur Morris gave the oration, in St. Paul's Church. Every society in the city had its representatives. Gen. Alexander Hamilton was one of the chief mourners, and with him were many members of the Cincinnati and old Revolutionary veterans. All theatrical performances in the new Park Street Theatre had been abandoned for over a week, and when the doors were reopened on Monday evening, Dec. 30, the interior looked more like a temple of mourning than a house of gayety. The chandeliers and pillars supporting the balcony were covered with black, and the exercises were in keeping with the sombre appearance. Besides the exhibition of a funeral urn surrounded by figures commemorative of Washington and his deeds, the chief feature was the recital of a monody by the English actor, Thomas A. Cooper. The poem consisted of ninety-eight lines, and was composed by Charles Brockden Brown, the first American to adopt literature as a profession, and who at that time was publishing a magazine that had the usual ephemeral existence. About ten days later the monody was repeated by request.

The proclamation of President Adams, setting apart Feb. 22, 1800, as a day of mourning, furnished an opportunity for hundreds of eulogies and sermons. Many, to be sure, were given before that time, but the published records bear witness to the fact that the great day of oratorical tribute to Washington was on the 22d of February. Franklin B. Hough in 1865 enumerated 250 titles, and it is quite probable that a number escaped him.

Some of those sermons make very curious reading to-day, and were it not for the fact that Washington formed the subject of

OPINIONS FROM AUTHORITIES

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN says of "In Chimney Corners," Mr. Seumas MacManus's book: "Not the least doubt as to the prerogative of your Donegal boy, Seumas MacManus. We are on 'the old sod' at once, whether reading his folk-lore and country sketches, or—having him read them for us."

Says Col. John F. Finerty, of Chicago, editor, author, and, above all, Irishman: "I consider Seumas MacManus the premier Irish sketch and character writer of the day. His dialect is easy and natural, and since Carleton, no novelist has given a truer delineation of Irish peasant character."

William McAdoo, late Assistant Secretary of the Navy and a native of Mr. MacManus's own Donegal, says: "His work breathes the very spirit of the soil and is charmingly fresh and natural. . . . Mr. MacManus is one of the writers of the new Celtic school who are doing a great work in taking Irish literary effort out of the rut into which it had fallen."

The *Dublin Daily Express* says of the illustrations, which have "created a sensation" across the water:

"Celtic folk-lore and legend has at length found an artist . . . The illustrations which Pamela Colman Smith has supplied for a volume of Donegal folk-lore, by Seumas MacManus, will make the book as widely talked of in art circles as among folklorists.

"The pictures are colored prints, simple, brilliant, and decorative, suggestive of the Japanese style. The Irish princesses and peasants, the beggar men and kings, are fantastic and brilliant, yet full of life and character."

Price $1.50 net, at all bookstores, or sent "on approval." Pictures in color and decorative cover. (7th thousand already.)

DOUBLEDAY & M'CLURE CO,
Publishers,
141-155 E. 25th Street, N. Y.

TWO GOOD NOVELS.

JACK CREWS.

By MARTHA FRYE BOGGS.

A brilliant new novel, dedicated to the Railroad Engineers of America, one of whom is the hero of the story. The plot is well sustained, the hero an impressive character. The book is full of action, it is dramatic, and will hold the reader's attention to the end. Cloth bound, $1.50.

MARGARET STEYNE,

A Romance of the New Virginia.

By MARTHA FRYE BOGGS.

This vivid sketch of Southern life in the new phase which it necessarily assumed at the close of the war reveals the strong character of Margaret Steyne. Her individuality is felt throughout the book, and there is a sympathetic quality in the author's work which makes the story delightful. Paper covers, 50 cents.

These books are sold everywhere, and sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by

G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., Publishers, New York.

A Unique Offering.

One of the finest art books of the decade, the definite critical work on

Meissonier

by

V. C. O. GREARD.

88 full-page photogravures and 200 text reproductions.

$7.50 per copy.

Royal 8vo, uncut, boxed. The best of gift books at less than cost of production.

CHARLES P. EVERITT & CO.,
18 East 23d St., New York.

Mr. Mosher's List

IS A CHARMING BIBELOT IN ITSELF OF 64 PAGES, EXQUISITELY PRINTED IN RED AND BLACK, WITH SPECIAL COVER DESIGNS, AND COMPRISES OVER 60 TITLES, RANGING IN PRICE FROM 25 CENTS TO $20.00.

SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE VEST POCKET OMAR,
FitzGerald's Translation, with Preface and Vocabulary, by Nathan Haskell Dole.
The Most Exquisite Hand-Made Paper Edition Ever Issued.
OVER 10,000 COPIES SOLD SINCE JULY 1.

Blue Paper wrapper, postpaid..... .25 net
Limp cloth, postpaid..... .40 net
Flexible leather, gilt top, postpaid.. .75 net
Japan Vellum edition, postpaid..... 1.00 net

THOMAS B. MOSHER,
45 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

---

their theme, they would not even interest the collector of Americana. Not only was Washington compared to all the worthy characters in Biblical history, but the heroes of Greece and Rome were held up as parallels of his greatness. One of the best samples of this method of eulogy is found in the very able sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. William Linn before the Cincinnati Society in this city. Dr. Linn was one of America's strongest pulpit orators. The Cincinnati members were so pleased with his discourse that they made him an honorary member. Among his tributes to Washington, he said:

Like Fabius, he was prudent; like Hannibal, he was unappalled by difficulties; like Cyrus, he conciliated affection; like Cimon, he was frugal; like Philemon, he was humble; like Pompey, he was successful. If we compare him with characters in the sacred records he combined the exploits of Moses and Joshua, not only by conducting us safely across the Red Sea and through the wilderness, but by bringing us into the promised land; like David, he conquered an insulting Goliath.

Timothy Dwight, the versatile President of Yale; Joseph Willard, President of Harvard, and Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton, all delivered eulogies on Washington, that of the Harvard President bearing the unique distinction of being the only one given in the Latin language. Dr. Dwight's sermon was honored by being published with a portrait of Washington, now very rare. Only three or four of the large number of orations that were published in pamphlet form contained a portrait. Engravers were scarce in those days, and it took some time to make a plate, and most of the sermons were printed as soon as possible after being delivered. A pamphlet containing two sermons by the Rev. Dr. Uzal Ogden of Newark is sometimes found with a copperplate portrait of Washington.

The Right Rev. Bishop John Carroll preached a birthday memorial sermon in St. Peter's Catholic Church of Baltimore. The Rev. Dr. James Madison, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, preached on the same day in Williamsburg, choosing as his text, "I have fought a good fight and have finished my course." This was one of the few Washington orations that was republished in London. Simon Chaudron delivered an oration in French before a Masonic lodge of his countrymen in Philadelphia on the virtues of Washington. His discourse was printed in pamphlet form and also appeared in many newspapers.

All classes sought to do honor to the memory of Washington, and a review of the names of the speakers reveals many who held prominent places in various walks of life a century ago. The muse of poetry was also invoked, and the papers of the day published scores of odes, monodies, elegiac poems, and hymns, the majority of which are unmistakably crude in construction, but they struck the popular chord of condolence, and show no lack of patriotic sentiment.

It may be well, in closing, to give one of the best of these poetical tributes, and the lines will surely lose none of their interest when it is said that they were written by Dr. John Aikin, an Englishman of considerable literary and scientific abilities:

Point of that pyramid whose solid base
Rests firmly founded on a nation's trust,
Which, while the gorgeous palace sinks in dust,
Shall stand sublime and fill its ample space;
Elected chief of Freedom! greater far
Than Kings, whose glittering parts are fixed by birth,
Named by thy country's voice for long try'd worth,
Her crown in peace as once her shield in war!

Deign, Washington, to hear a British lyre,
That ardent, greets thee with applausive lays,
And to a patriot hero homage pays;
O, would the muse immortal strains inspire,
That high beyond all Greek and Roman fame
Might soar to times unborn thy purer, nobler name.

GIBSON'S MR. PIPP, (5.00) . $2.90
JANICE MEREDITH. 2 vols., illust. (5.00) 3.20
GARDINER'S CROMWELL. (20.00) 14 85
BRITISH CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS. (10.00) . . 7 40
SOME COLONIAL MANSIONS. (5.00) 3.20
MAHAFFY'S GREECE. (3.00) . 2.13

TEACHERS' BIBLES,
illustrated, full leather bound, (5.00)
1.95.

The finest editions of Dickens, Eliot, Browning, Tennyson, all in special bindings.
Children's books and small sets suitable for gifts. Pictures, Frames, Metal Novelties, Calendars.

E. W. DAYTON,
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Frames,
COR. MADISON AVE. AND 60TH ST.
Open Evenings. Telephone 648—79.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPAEDIA
Revised to 1899.
Send for circulars.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
Publishers, Philadelphia.

BOOKS.—All OUT-of-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write me. I can get you any book ever published. The most expert book finders extant. Please state wants and when in England call and inspect our 50,000 rare books. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK SHOP, Birmingham, England.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY'S

NEW AUTOGRAPH CATALOGUE, recently issued, contains a detailed description of a REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF DISPATCHES and letters covering the late War of the Rebellion in GENERAL GRANT'S AUTOGRAPH and other items of unusual interest.

Catalogue mailed on application.

Commencing Monday, Dec. 18th, we shall be open in the evenings until Christmas.

DODD, MEADE & COMPANY,
Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St., New York.

An Acceptable Gift for Cultured Men and Women.

CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND.

A handsome set in two royal octavo volumes copiously illustrated and richly bound in purple and white vellum, gilt top, price $5.00 per set. Also in half-morocco, price $10.00 per set.

"English Cathedrals always have a certain fascination for American tourists, and more than one well-known American has put in book form his impressions of these venerable monuments of the English Church. But the present volumes have a deeper interest from the fact that the history of each cathedral is written by its own incumbent, and therefore may be accepted as carrying more accuracy of statement than any book by an outsider. The beautiful illustrations add materially to the value of the books, and their artistic binding leaves nothing to be desired."—EVENING POST.

"The books are handsome in form and dress, with a touch of ecclesiastical stateliness, and are enriched with characteristic illustrations."—THE BOOK BUYER.

For Sale at all Booksiores and by the publisher.

THOMAS WHITTAKER, 4th Ave. and 9th St., New York.

THE TEMPLE DICKENS.

WHEN you can buy, at an absurdly low price, the daintiest and most beautiful edition of a great author's works ever made, you ought not to let the opportunity pass. The limited TEMPLE EDITION OF DICKENS' works is all that we suggest above, and more too. There are only one thousand of these sets in this country, and they are selling rapidly. Send us a card and you will be given not only full particulars but a chance to examine the books themselves without any expense whatever.

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO., 141 E. 25th St., New York.

ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS at $3.50.

Their Silver Wedding Journey .	2 vols.
Saracinesca	2 vols.
Janice Meredith	2 vols.
Hugh Wynne	2 vols.
England Picturesque & Descriptive,	2 vols.
The Rhine " "	2 vols.
Constantinople "	2 vols.
Holland " "	2 vols.
Spain " "	2 vols.
Morocco " "	2 vols.
Lorna Doone	2 vols.

Send for Our Holiday Catalogue.

LEGGAT BROS.,
81 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

"The best history of Europe in the nineteenth century that has yet appeared."
—PROF. H. MORSE STEPHENS OF CORNELL.

SEIGNOBOS' POLITICAL HISTORY OF EUROPE SINCE 1814.
Translation edited by Prof. S. M. MACVANE of Harvard. 860 pp. 8vo. $3.00 net.

HENRY HOLT & CO.
29 W. 23d St., New York; 378 Wabash Av., Chicago

Bangs & Co.,
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,
Will Sell at Auction Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock,
THE DRAMATIC LIBRARY
of the late Joseph N. Ireland,
comprising Histories of the Stage, Plays, Play Bills, Memoirs of Actors, and some miscellaneous books.
TUESDAY and three following days at 3 P. M.
BOOKS in various departments of Literature, including many scarce and desirable works.
Sales of Books every afternoon, except Saturday.

Brentano's 31 UNION SQ. NEW YORK **sell**
HOLIDAY BOOKS
At Large Reductions from Regular Prices

EPIC POEMS OF KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.
Embracing the Whole History of America.
Extra finely bound and printed on laid paper.

(1) THE WAR FOR THE UNION; Or, The Duel Between North and South,
PRECEDED BY
The Song of America and Columbus.
A Descriptive Historical Poem presenting a Panorama of all its battles and events. Cloth, 12mo, 350 pages, $1.50.

All Grand Army men and all related to those who fought in the civil war should read it.

"Literature," (New York,) in its issue of Sept. 29, 1899, says: ["A Patriotic Poet."] "Out of this bustling mart of stock speculation (Wall Street) has sprung a volume of poetry, and it is real poetry—three hundred and forty-one pages of it. * * * We shall look with interest for whatever may come from it (Mr. Cornwallis's pen) hereafter, sure that it will be elevating and unique. * * * * He claims for it the merit of historical accuracy, and properly so, as a reading shows. * * * Beyond this we note a power of apt characterization and a nice fancy in Mr. Cornwallis's lines. As an example of the power of apt characterization are the lines. * * * This is distinctly good, and essentially descriptive. In * * * * 'A National Hymn' we discover a tribute to our worth which is inspiring. * * * It is a tribute to American womanhood that is worth reading and treasuring up. When Mr. Cornwallis touches upon our Indian fellow-citizens, he is not only interesting, but rhythmically ingenious. Since the days of 'Hiawatha' we have not read a poem that quite so successfully reduces the redmen to the requirements of music. There are lines here that should be immortal. We have spoken of Mr. Cornwallis's powers of characterization. His powers of description are no less. When the poet comes to his description of the King and Queen of Spain, he is matchless. Queen Isabella he describes thus: * * * 'King Ferdinand is equally well portrayed. He narrates faithfully the story of the discovery; he tells us, with a convincing air of authority, of the emotions that naturally grew out of the incident, both at home and abroad. It is all done after the admirable fashion that, as we have indicated, is inseparable from the author's method. The poem is not only instructive, it is distinctly illuminating and intimate, and we commend it unreservedly to those who are in search of historical verse written with sincerity and with a patriotic fervor which would be overwhelming even to Patrick Henry. We know of no safer investment in Wall Street today than is involved in a purchase of Mr. Cornwallis's substantial volume.'"

(2) Also by the same author a new edition of
"The Conquest of Mexico and Peru, prefaced by The Discovery of the Pacific."
A Descriptive Historical Poem. Cloth, 12mo, 443 pages, $1.50.

For sale by the American News Company and all booksellers, or mailed postpaid by THE WALL STREET DAILY INVESTIGATOR, 44 Broadway, New York.

Brentano's 31 UNION SQ. NEW YORK **sell**
HOLIDAY BOOKS
At Large Reductions from Regular Prices

OFFICE MAPS

We make a specialty of fitting up offices of bankers, brokers, manufacturers, and merchants with outfits of commercial maps. We carry a large assortment of our own and leading European makers in sheet form, and have facilities for mounting in any form desired. Special cases and rollers made to order. Send for catalogue. Correspondence solicited.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.,
142 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FROM WEST TO EAST.

ON Tuesday every book-jobber in New York City sent us "re-orders" for "The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington, and when they ordered 250 or 500 we had to cut the order in two to supply these demands and those from other cities. (This, by the way, did not include Wanamaker, who sells as many of the books at retail as most jobbers.)

It has taken New York just five weeks to discover "The Gentleman from Indiana." The book has been selling very rapidly through the Middle West—particularly in Chicago. Indianapolis alone has already had over a thousand copies.

It's easy to see why Mr. Tarkington's first book has so soon made its way. It's a strong, clean, wholesome love-story of the Middle West, real but charmingly romantic, and with a vein of irresistibly subtle yet kindly humor.

It's here to stay. You'll hear a good deal of it within the next months.

Price $1.50, at all booksellers or sent "on approval."

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.,
141-155 East 25th Street, N. Y.

THE LATEST NOVEL

"A GRAPHIC ROMANCE" "A POCKET THEATRE"

BOUND IN CLOTH PRICE $1.25

NEAR THE THRONE

BY W. J. THOROLD

"SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED" "FULL OF ENCHANTMENT"

FOR SALE BY

ALL BOOKSELLERS

MEYER BROS. & COMPANY PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

H. G. WELLS.

"EDGAR ALLAN POE possessed the imagination of incipient mania; Wells possesses the imagination of untrammelled thought. Both are of the same school," says the Worcester *Spy*.

Fifty or more noteworthy notices of Mr. Wells's new book, "Tales of Space and Time," have appeared within the two weeks since the book was issued.

There must be good reason for this, as the discriminating critic is hard to please nowadays; but even he, the *Tribune* says, "will be interested and delighted, we venture to say, in unusual measure."

Price $1.50. At all booksellers' or sent on approval.

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.

141-155 E. 25th Street, N. Y.

BRENTANO'S

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

31 UNION SQ.

PRESS VIEWS ON THE PHILIPPINES.

SVO, CLOTH, $1.00.

"Every paper of importance in the United States is represented, and every phase of this important question is discussed."—Washington Post.

"'Press Views on the Philippines' is a book the reading of which will elucidate most interestingly the trend of public sentiment in this important question."—The New Orleans Daily Picayune.

T. BRUCE ESTY, Publisher, 156 5th Ave.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

"The Charming Renée," by Arabella Keneaby, author of "Dr. Janet of Harley St.," and "Men Are Such Gentlemen," is being prepared for publication by Harper & Brothers. It is a romance, very much in the style of "Jane Eyre." A new volume by Cutcliffe Hyne, "The Lost Continent," is also in active preparation by the same house.

Edward F. Bigelow, editor of Popular Science, a well-known specialist in nature studies, will conduct a new department in the St. Nicholas to be called "Nature and Science for Young Folks."

An Irving and Terry souvenir has been published this week by the Doubleday & McClure Company. Besides other drawings the leaves contain four pictures in color by Pamela Colman Smith. They represent Sir Henry Irving as he appears in the last act of "Robespierre," and Irving and Miss Terry as they present themselves in "The Merchant of Venice," "Nance Oldfield," and "The Amber Heart." A descriptive text, which has also a biographical tendency, is contributed by Mr. Bram Stoker, Sir Henry's manager, and the author of "Dracula."

Mr. H. T. Finck, having allowed himself a fortnight's rest after reading the final proofs of his "Primitive Love and Love Stories," which has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons, has begun work on a book of 40,000 words, which will be entitled "Songs and Song Writers." He has promised to have it ready for his publishers by early Spring. The volume will chiefly concern itself with the neglected treasures of lyric song.

Mr. Caspar Whitney has resigned from Harper's Weekly, and propose to found a home for the literature of the "free people," as Kipling happily calls them, which will include not only the publication of books on sports, travel, and adventure, but a monthly magazine devoted to the same subject. A weekly paper is also projected which will cover current comment, news, and criticism.

Three weeks after publication George Ade's "Fables in Slang," published by Herbert S. Stone, has passed into its nineteenth thousand.

La Grande Revue, a periodical started in Paris under the editorship of Maître Labori, who defended Dreyfus at the recent trial in Rennes, has sought to attract American readers to its pages by advertising in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. We certainly hope that the confidence of the proprietors of La Revue has not been misplaced. Time will show them better than anything else. It may properly be added that THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has many friends abroad who take a keen interest in its success, and whose letters of appreciation have appeared from time to time in these columns. La Grande Revue is something on the plan of the New Lippincott's. Novels by André Theuriet, Jean Richepin, Leon Daudet, Jean Aicard, and G. Rovetta will shortly appear in it. Articles are also promised by Anatole France, Gabriel Monod, Havet, Clémenceau, de Pressensé, Joseph Reinach, and Emile Duclaux.

In the first ten days of December 23,000 copies of "David Harum" were sold. The book has now reached its three hundred and ninety-first thousand. A short time ago we mentioned the fact that the story was rapidly making its way in the West. We are now enabled to present documentary evidence that this is a fact. The following extract is taken from The Emporia (Kansas) Gazette: "The Gazette is pleased to note that culture is pushing through the great American desert very rapidly, for in Smith Center the public library advertises that great and good book, 'David Harum,' by that popular young author, R. Kipling."

Richard Le Gallienne's new book, "The Worshipper of the Image: a Tragic Fairy Tale," is being published by John Lane of the Bodley Head.

Pancoast's "Standard English Poems," published by Henry Holt & Co., together with Kleuze's "Deutsche Gedichte," and Canfield's "French Lyrics," also published by this house, constitute quite a little library of the world's best poetry. And to this list might be added Lucas's "Book of Verses for Children." "Standard English Poems" is the most complete work of its kind since Dana's monumental "Household Book of Poetry." "It is interesting to note that the only poem by a living author included in Mr. Pancoast's work is Kipling's "Recessional."

In the "World's Wheat Supply," which is presently to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, Sir William Crookes, President of the British Wheat Association, runs a tilt against Mr. Edward Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson criticised severely the statement made by Sir William at the meeting of the British Association, to the effect that by 1930, at the present rate of increase of population, not enough wheat-producing land would be left in the world to supply bread eaters with the average eight bushels a year now consumed by them. Mr. Atkinson asserted that this was absurd and averred that in the United States alone new land fit for wheat raising could be brought into use to supply all the world with wheat. To this statement Sir William now replies, taking up the States of the Union one by one and pointing out how small are the areas of land fit for wheat growing which are not now in use. He still maintains that by 1930, if the population increases at its present rate, there will not be land enough left in the world fit for raising wheat to supply the bread eaters with food. He is supported by two eminent American authorities, Mr. C. Wood Davis and the Hon. John Hyde, Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Roycroft Shop has now ready in a limited edition, "Ali Baba of East Aurora," by Fra Elbertus, "being an appreciation, discreetly done, of the life, labors, and public services of a good man and true, with copious extracts from his Orphic Sayings, and instructive moral anecdotes relating to his career, told for the edification of the young."

Harper's Magazine for January will be marked by several important special articles. Archibald Colquhoun will write on the spread of Russian power in Northern Asia in an article entitled "The Occupation of Siberia"; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, will contribute an article on "What the Founders of the Union Thought of Territorial Expansion"; Chalmers Roberts will give a portrayal of social life and customs in Cairo; Arnold White will write on the British Colonial Office, and Julian Ralph will present a paper on one of the most beautiful and unknown Indian cities, Oudeypore.

David D. Wells's "Her Ladyship's Elephant," published by Henry Holt & Co., is now selling in its ninth edition. "The Gadfly," in spite of the failure of the play based upon this novel, has now gone into its twenty-first impression. By a curious whim of the reading public more copies are being sold during the present month than were disposed of during the corresponding period last year.

Apparently all the energy in the publishing business is not confined to this side of the Atlantic. Here is an example of what a London publisher can do when put to the test. When Mr. Edward Arnold found that his first edition of 8,000 copies of "Red Pottage" was leaving him at the rate of a thousand copies a day, he promptly ordered 10,000 copies, to be printed, gathered, bound, and delivered within six days from the date of his order. And, lest his customers should suffer in the meantime, he informed them that, as he had sold 2,000 copies of the first edition of "Red Pottage" to Mudie's Library, the book could doubtless be seen there without any undue delay. It is not an unusual thing for authors to think and say that if only their publishers would pay a proper amount of attention to their particular books, there would be no difficulty about their reception by the public, but it is hardly probable that Miss Cholmondeley will feel that she has any cause for complaint against her publisher on the ground of lack of enterprise. Harper & Brothers are presenting the American issue of this book.

Collectors of Omar Khayyam editions may be interested to learn that in 1887 Frank Siller of Milwaukee issued a booklet of translations which included thirteen epigrams from the Persian of Omar. The little duodecimo volume was called "Songs of Manitoba and Other Poems," and was published through a local book firm, T. S. Gray Company. It is now quite scarce. The poems include translations from the German, Spanish, Russian, Panhellenic, and a few from the Persian of Djelladin Rumi, in addition to the thirteen Omar epigrams. The book antedates by one year the "Strophes," issued by Leslie Garner, also a Milwaukee author. Siller translated "Evangeline" into German, and the translation won Longfellow's commendation. His Omar translation is not so well done. The form made familiar by Fitzgerald and later translators is not preserved; the too evident desire to be literal has caused the translator to sacrifice considerations of greater importance.

The haughty Englishman who sneeringly asked years ago "Who reads an American book?" would hardly believe his eyes if he could have taken up THE NEW YORK TIMES a week ago and read the announcement of The Illustrated London News, one of the most conservative of British papers, which declared that "nothing in Europe or America could be found so fitting to offer to its friends at this holiday time as that princely American work, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, edition of 1900." This British journal states further that it is itself devoted to pictorial art, and is captivated by the art features of the Standard Dictionary, with its many full-page colored plates and its thousands of illustrations, to say nothing of its rank in lexicography.

Dr. D. T. Callahan has just published through the Cambridge Encyclopedia Company a new satirical comedy, entitled "Wall Street; or, the Making of a President; a Crime in Four Acts."

A new edition in ten volumes of the works of Jane Austen has just been published by the Macmillan Company. A colored frontispiece accompanies each volume. The edition is uniform in size and binding with the Temple Classics. The same house is also publishing "Literary Reminiscences," by Edouard Grenier, translated from the French by Mrs. Abel Ram; "Henry Irving; a Record and Review," by Charles Hiatt, author of "Ellen Terry and Her Impersonations"; the fourteenth volume in the series of the novels of Ivan Tourgenef; "A Desperate Character and Other Stories," and Clement Scott's book on the English stage.

One of the interesting features of the publication of the late John Sartain's "Reminiscences of a Very Old Man, (1808-1897,)" is the attention given the book by collectors and extra illustrators. Many copies have been purchased by collectors of prints, who are making most valuable volumes by the insertion of numerous and rare illustrative engravings.

The current issue of Harper's Weekly is the Christmas number. Many of the illustrations are in tints or colors. Frederic Remington, for example, has made some striking pictures for Fitz-James McCarthy's "The Military Search for Belle McKeever." There are also pictures in color by Howard Pyle and E. Hering. A timely article has been contributed by Brigham Young, entitled "Shall the Mormon Question be Revived?" Two full pages are given up to the reproduction of photographs taken during the first battles around Ladysmith.

The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia will present its Christmas number Dec. 21. The opening story will be by Rudyard Kipling; it is a tale of Private Ortheris and his dog, Garm; Joel Chandler Harris will tell "Why the Confederacy Failed," a thrilling story of the Secret Service. Among other contributors to this number are Ian Maclaren, Justin McCarthy, John Luther Long, M. E. M. Davis, W. C. Coup, and W. S. Harwood. The colored cover will be from a design by Henry Hutt. Over ten well-known artists present their work in illustrations for the text within.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—"Under Two Flags in Cuba" was the title by which Capt. George Clarke Musgrave intended to publish a book early in the Spring of 1898, but, being arrested as a spy and sent to Spain, the circulation of both the manuscript and the photographs by which it was to be illustrated was limited to Gen. Blanco and those members of his staff who were able to read English. Released upon the demands of the British Government and bidden, on pain of death, not to return to the island, he embarked with the American military expedition, and, after the fall of Santiago, rewrote his book, adding another flag to the pair in the title, only for the publication to be again delayed by a wound received in what he calls an impromptu duel with a Spanish Colonel, and it at last appears from the press of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. as "Under Three Flags in Cuba."

Capt. Musgrave's first landing in Cuba, before he wrote "The Cuban Insurrection," was as one well acquainted with the patriotic resolves of Spain and strongly sympathizing with her, and he writes with uncommon impartiality. More than two-thirds of the book is devoted to the period between his landing, in 1896, and the American declaration of war, and his opinions are changed by what he saw, although he makes no claim for perfection or even for unvarying humanity for the Cubans. Indeed, he writes with real impartiality, and his closing chapter, summarizing the present needs and proper policy for the government of the island, is worth more than the entire contents of some of the volumes written by clever persons whose acquaintance with Cuba, bond or free, is reckoned only by months.

Mr. John Treston True's "The Iron Star," issued by the same firm, is a remarkable series of historical sketches, each a link in a chain formed from the iron of a meteorite which fell to earth in prehistoric times. It takes the young reader through the ages of stone and bronze, introduces him to the lake dwellers, the vikings, and canutes, England; tells him of the Crusades and Magna Charta, and at last of Columbus and Miles Standish. The scheme is very skillfully worked out, and the author's wife has illustrated the book with pictures of archaic implements and strange foreign weapons, and scenes occurring in the story. Mr. True's stories and verses for children are good, but he has written nothing approaching the merit of this book.

A pretty little book, entitled "Bruno" and written by Byrd Spilman Dewey, has been added to Messrs. Little & Brown's list since the catalogue was prepared. It is a story of a dog's life and deeds, and of the faithfulness which made him a genuine companion to his mistress. Not a learned dog like Diomed, not an elegant morsel of refinement like Lovelinese, Bruno is a dog whose owners do not think that heaven will be quite complete for them until they can go over to the "Happy Hunting Grounds" to get Bruno to live with them again.

With this book will come the long-delayed "The Nabob," the first issue of the new edition of Daudet. It is in two volumes, each with a frontispiece, and it has a long critical introduction by Mr. Brander Matthews, who thinks that Daudet has more humor and more charm than Balzac, Hugo, Flaubert, Maupassant, or M. Zola, more sympathy than any but Hugo, more sincerity than any but Flaubert, and is perhaps a rarer combination than any of them. The translation is Miss Wormeley's. Two other pieces of French fiction will accompany it—M. Bourget's "Pastels of Men," ten stories published eight years ago by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, and now given the author's portrait as a frontispiece, and M. Gaboriau's "File No. 113," in a new translation by Mr. George Burnham Ives, and a cover of a dusky red, with wickedly suggestive dark lanterns, five in a row, adorning its back. No author has been worse translated than M. Gaboriau, for he has been the victim of pirates with whom style is of no consequence. The present version is in English rather better than the French of the original.

Literary Boston well remembers the gentle Charles T. Brooks, who made German translation a labor of love, working patiently for hours over an intractable verse, and happy as a child when he had discovered its exact English equivalent. A smaller circle remembers him as the author of a spirited patriotic hymn, in the same measure as "America," but written to "Dort," a much better and more inspiriting air, but the last generation of children knew him as the translator of "Max and Maurice," by Wilhelm Busch. The two heroes of this book are confirmed practical jokers, whose horrible end was taken as a warning in the primitive days of 1870. A second book, "Plish and Plum," describes the discomfiture of a malicious man, who also comes to grief. The former book is printed on terra-cotta paper, the latter on blueish-green, and both are illustrated with German pictures, funny with a species of innocent ugliness—something like the ugliness of a Brownie.

Since Stevenson made "The Child's Garden of Verses" a standard of comparison, nothing has so nearly approached it as some of the brief poems in Father Tabb's "Child Verse," recently issued by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co., but they do not in any way resemble Stevenson, who wrote as a child would wish to write. Father Tabb writes to make the child think or else to make it smile, and prefers the latter result. Even the little prayers are quaint, as if he would make the little ones smile even while kneeling. Mr. Goodhue has given the book pretty end papers with line drawings, showing a child who opens its eyes to the Christmas dawn to find a new rocking horse impatiently awaiting its rider, and the same youngster kneeling to say his evening prayer with the stars looking in at the window. Inviting blank spaces solicit one to write the name of some small child therein. Father Tabb himself writes a stanza for such lucky children as have "author's copies."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"E. M. S.," New York City: "Will you kindly give me the poem of which I herewith quote two lines, and the author's name?

'Love me little, love me long,
Is the burden of my song.'"

This should be found in any good collection of old ballads. The two lines quoted occur in a ballad published about 1570. Marlowe used the first line in his play, "The Rich Jew of Malta," acted in 1591, though not published till 1630.

"J. McM.," Ithaca, N. Y.: "In answer to the inquiry of T. H. Loomis, 191 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, I would say that the poem, beginning 'Hast thou sounded the depths of yonder sea' is, I believe, by Frances Ridley Havergal, the English writer of religious verse."

"J. L. S.," New York City: "What is the value of an old copy of St. Thomas Aquinas, 1487, in the original binding?"

Without knowing which of the works of Aquinas this is, the value is hard to determine. Possibly it is worth from $10 to $50.

"Lennox Ross," New York City: "I should be glad to hear any particulars about the first folio (1623) edition of Shakespeare's Works; the present value, about how many copies now in existence, and if any are on exhibition in New York City."

In 1623 thirty-six of Shakespeare's plays were printed in a folio volume of nearly 1,000 pages at the charges of W. Jaggard, I. Smith Weeke, and W. Aspley, as well as of Edward Blount, the plays being arranged under three headings: "Comedies," "Histories," and "Tragedies." The volume contained on the title page an engraved portrait of Shakespeare, and was sold at £1 a copy. Sidney Lee says Jaggard and his associates probably printed about 500 copies, about 200 of which have been traced within the past century. (George Steevens believed that only 250 copies were issued.) Lee states that only twenty copies are now known in a perfect condition, and mentions Conigsby Sibthorp's copy. (13¼ inches high;) Daniel's fine copy, (13⅛ by 8¼ inches,) purchased by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts for £716 2s. in 1864, and the British Museum, Devonshire, and Huth copies. At least six other fine copies, however, are owned in Great Britain, and about a dozen in excellent condition are in American public and private libraries. At the Lenox Library our correspondent can see four copies of the first folio, (another, the Phoenix copy, is in the Columbia College Library,) as well as copies of the other folios and the best literature on the subject. The article on Shakespeare by Bohn in his edition of Lowndes's "Manual," pages 2,253-2,366, has much interest; Justin Winsor's "Bibliography of the Original Quartos and Folios," Boston, 1876, possesses great value; Sidney Lee's article in the "Dictionary of National Biography," fifty-first volume, elaborated in 1898, and published separately by Macmillan & Co., has importance. Last Summer a copy of the first folio brought £1,700 in London. This is the record price. Other high prices paid at auction are as follows: Ives sale, New York, 1891, $4,200; sale in London, 1884, £750, (now in America;) Daniel sale, 1864, £716 2s.; Thorold sale, 1886, £500, (now in America;) Ashburnham sale, 1898, £585; Henry Perkins sale, 1873, £585; Tait sale, 1878, £480, (now in America,) Charlemont sale, 1865, £455; Tite sale, 1874, £440, (later sold at the Ives sale and now owned here;) Frederick Perkins sale, 1889, £415.

"Buffalo," Buffalo, N. Y.: "Will THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW kindly define or explain what is meant by 'naturalism,' 'impressionism,' 'realism,' and 'symbolism' in literature, and name authors who stand as exponents of these various schools? What are the titles of two or three of the best books of George Moore?"

1. Volumes have been written in defining these "schools" and in establishing or demolishing the claims of their disciples. Generally speaking, "naturalism" may be defined as a careful adherence to nature in literature, or the attempt to depict persons and things as they actually are; "realism" may be said to be the depicting of character and scenes as they are believed to exist. The writers of neither school pretend to give "all," but in matters of selection "naturalism" may be said to take the average and "realism" the significant. Realists themselves deny this, however. Mr. Howells once wrote, "The realist finds nothing insignificant; all tells for destiny and character; nothing that God has made is contemptible." Nevertheless, Mr. Howells does not hesitate to omit all that seems to him to be inconsistent with his theme. "Impressionism" is neither the attempt of the literary artist to represent the actual (naturalism) or the significant, (realism,) but the attempt to set before the reader the exact emotions that moved the writer at given times, without opinions, without judgment, and without moralizing. "Symbolism," as its name implies, consists of the use of symbolic words and phrases in poetry that have a significance beyond their dictionary meaning. It is an appeal to the emotions rather than to the mind, and produces its effects quite as much through phonetics as by figures of speech, strange words, and strange combinations of words. It is hard to name any author as the exponent of any particular school, for the simple reason that the self-avowed exponents are rarely consistent with their respective creeds. M. Zola has been called the high priest of naturalism; Balzac has been called the father of realism; M. Pierre Loti is considered the best exponent of literary impressionism, while the promoters of symbolic or decadent verse were Paul Verlaine and Stéphane Mallarmé, whose laurels are now said to be worn by M. Henri Régnier.

2. "A Mummer's Wife," "Esther Waters," "Celibats."

"Childe Harold, Jr.," Washington, D. C.: "A. J. Phillips, 17 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J., will find the lines he seeks in Wordsworth's 'Rob Roy's Grave.' They are also used by Walter Scott on the title page of his novel, 'Rob Roy.'"

"The creatures see of flood and field,
And those that travel on the wind!
With them no strife can last; they live
In peace and peace of mind
For why? because the good old rule
Suffices them, the simple plan
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

Wanted and to Exchange.

William Henry Shelton, Librarian, Saimagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, New York: "I wish in behalf of this club to acknowledge the efficacy of the Wanted and to Exchange column in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. In your issue of Saturday, Nov. 18, you published our offer to buy the Harbor Scene from Osborn's Lady's Book or Peterson's Magazine. On the afternoon of the day of publication a lady brought me the plates from six years of Godey's. Letters and postal cards came from all parts of the country, (particularly from Brooklyn,) and within two weeks we have covered more than thirty years of those or similar publications.

"The plates from Graham's Magazine I find more desirable than those from Godey's or Peterson's. They were furnished to that magazine by a French publication called Le Follet, and were much superior to the plates made here. It seems to have been the custom at that period with several of the ladies' magazines, in England as well as in America, to buy their color fashion plates from one or another of the Parisian magazines. An extra edition of the plates, which were steel engravings with stippled faces and draperies colored by hand, was printed for London or Philadelphia. The Le Follet plates have descriptions of the costumes in engraved French script, as they appeared in that magazine, with "Graham's Magazine" printed below. Peterson, on the other hand, produced equally fine plates in the sixties, which were engraved in Philadelphia, that fact being thinly disguised under the inscription "Les Modes Parisiennes." Godey's was first published in 1830, boldly announcing its embellishments as Philadelphia fashions, but affording its fair patrons only two plates a year, which were of excellent quality. By the year 1841 Godey's had advanced to publishing one fashion plate with each monthly issue. The Journal des Dames, first published in Paris in 1817, seems to have been the pioneer of this class of publications. A number was issued with colored plate every five days or seventy-three plates each year. The publication for the first two years was oblong in form, the single costume figure standing in the middle section of the page flanked by patterns for embroidery.

"It is the purpose of this library to expend its available funds from year to year in the creation of a working library of costume and reference books for the use of painters and illustrators. The first important work will be the collection and classification of plates showing the costumes of the century, and the first step in this direction is the collection of the monthly plates issued by the ladies' magazines that flourished between the thirties and the seventies. From 1800 to 1830 will be a difficult period to cover, but a member of the club who is warmly interested in the plan will be in Paris this Winter with plenty of leisure and every facility to make some valuable acquisitions in that particular period."

J. E. Horton, Box 108, White Plains, N. Y.: "I will pay cash for 'Peter Parley's Own Story,' New York, Sheldon & Co., 1864, and 'Recollections of a Life,' by Samuel Goodrich."

Charles H. Ward, 159 West Seventy-third Street, New York City: "If 'C. R. V.,' New York City, will state price and condition of 'Journal des Opérations Militaires du Siege et du Blocus de Genes,' by Paul Thiebault, Paris, 1801, which he wrote about in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 25, I will make him an offer."

C. H. Kyte, 95 Broadway, New York City: "I will exchange Ruskin's 'Stones of Venice,' (three volumes, in half calf,) almost new, for other standard works."

Henry Paret, 207 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, New York City: "I offer for exchange a set of 'Poster-Lore,' four numbers, (complete;) 'The Bibelot,' Volume I., loose numbers, the same bound; Volume II., loose numbers; Harper's Magazine, March, 1894, (with suppressed reference to Whistler, in 'Trilby';) set of 'The Poster,' five numbers, (complete;) 'The Vampire,' and 'The Conclusion.'"

Mrs. William Rothery, Matteawan, N. Y.: "I should like to dispose of the following books: "Illustrated London News," London, 1855, two volumes, cloth; Allen Cunningham's 'Lives of Painters and Sculptors,' New York, 1832, three volumes; Voltaire's 'Age of Louis XIV.,' London, 1752, first volume; Dearborn's 'Republic of Letters,' New York, 1855; a book by William Cheseldon, surgeon, with forty copper plates, published by David West, Boston, 1806; Napier's 'History of the War in the Peninsula in the South of France, 1807-14,' London, 1838, and a book published in Rome in 1811, with forty-eight illustrations, once owned by H. K. Brown, sculptor."

L. B. Thomas, 6 Aspen Ridge, Elmira, N. Y.: "I want to dispose of the following: Kipling's 'East Indian Stories,' Numbers 1 and 4 of the Rupee edition, Allahabad and London, 1894, &c.; four volumes, picture covers, $3; Lang's 'Red Fairy Book,' London, 1890, first edition, cloth, $3; Sleurien's 'Manuel de l'Amateur, d'Illustrations,' Paris, 1875, (useful for the extra illustrator,) $2; Bulwer's novels, complete set, London, 1898, twenty-six volumes, cloth, $7.50; the same, New York, recent date, thirteen volumes, cloth, $5; Brehm's 'La Vie des Animaux,' Paris, 1868, four volumes, half morocco, nearly 1,000 illustrations, $5; 'Literary Souvenir,' London, 1826, large paper copy and plates on India paper, $2; Cuccione's 'Views at Rome,' about 1800, 100 copper plates, $2; Capt. Ayloffe's 'Pocket Historical Companion for Gentlemen and Ladies,' London, 1703, 49 plates, calf, $2; a collection of engraved portraits, 58 on copper, 49 on steel, and 53 on wood, (the latter neatly mounted,) 36 being English Kings in folio, published by Caudee & Co., London, about 1780, $5; also genuine specimens of early printing, being 10 leaves each of Martial's 'Epigrammata,' Venice, 1485; St. Bonaventura's 'Opuscula,' Brescia, 1495, and Cicero's 'Epistolae,' woodcut initials, Milan, 1496."

W. W. Rennie, 806 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, New York City: "I have 'The Tatler' complete in five volumes, London, 1730, in pretty good condition, which I would like to dispose of for cash."

Dr. H. A. Laurent, 34 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City: "I wish to sell or exchange 'Natural History of the State of New York,' nineteen volumes, in perfect condition; several volumes with hundreds of hand-colored plates. No reasonable offer refused."

J. H. Richardson, 88 Second Street, South Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have for sale an extra illustrated copy of the Century Club's "Eulogies on Julian C. Verplanck," in one volume, with seventy-eight inserted plates."

"W. C. A.," 400 Biddle Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn.: "I desire to secure a copy of the 'Life of Joseph Story,' by W. W. Story, in two volumes, published about 1851."

John N. Baylor, Brandywine, Caroline County, East Va.: "I want to get a good copy of the complete poetical works of Lord Byron, including his suppressed poems up to 1827."

Appeals to Readers.

B. Haynes, 36 South Market Street, Boston: "Who is the author of 'My Son's Manual,' published anonymously by the Appletons about 1848?"

William Tyler Olcott, 107 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Can you tell me who is the author of 'The Child's World?' The first stanza is as follows:"

"Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world,
With the beautiful water round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast,
World, You are beautifully dressed."

"Stenographer," New York City: "I should be very glad if some of your readers could tell me the authorship of 'The Summer's Return,' the first and last verses of which are as follows:

'She went away because the birds had gone,
And she would follow where their swift wings led;
Somewhere, somewhere, beyond the sunrise and the dawn,
There it should Summer bide,' she said."

'She was so sorry she had gone away,
Just when the golden rod was all aflame;
She came back for - time but not to stay.
They called her Indian Summer when she came.'"

E. M. Cummings, 66 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City: "Will you allow me to reach the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW in behalf of an invalid girl, who derives both pleasure and profit from using the illustrations from magazines and papers in a novel kind of scrapbook? She is clever and attractive, but limited in means, and would greatly appreciate the receipt of any illustrated periodicals your readers may send to my address."

Walter Malone, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "About nineteen years ago I clipped from The New Orleans Times-Democrat the poem from which the following stanzas are taken. The paper said that it was written many years before by some one who was living at Tuscaloosa, Ala. I wrote to Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, who was struck with its remarkable qualities and replied: 'I think you will agree with me that the prima facie evidence shows its period and the poem to have been those of my father's and mashed to have been those of my father's and your grandfather's generation.' He was unable to determine its authorship, but if your readers possess any information on the subject I shall be glad to hear from them."

Three stanzas from a poem containing seven, entitled "Proserpina on Earth and Pluto in Hades":

Wandering alone on that Avernian river
Where dead Kings walk and phantoms wail forever.

I think on thee in that stern palace regnant,
Where no sweet voice of Summer charms the air,
Where the vast solitude seems ever pregnant
With some dark dream of unforetold despair;
Thy love remembered, doth heaven's light eclipse,
I feel thy lingering kisses on my lips.

I languish for the late autumnal showers,
The cool, soft splashing of the Autumn rain,
The shimmering hoar-frost and fast fading flowers
That give me back to thy dark realm again;
To thee I'll bring Sicilia's starry skies
And all the heaven of Summer in my eyes.

F. H. Webb, 9 Clifton Place, Brooklyn: "Who is the author of the following poem?"

Build on Resolve, and not upon Regret,
The structure of thy future. Do not grope
Among the shadows of old sins, but let
Into thy soul the cheerful light of hope
And dissipate the darkness. Waste no tears
Upon the blotted records of lost years,
But turn the leaf; oh! turn the leaf and see
The fair white pages that remain to thee.

Prate not of thy repentance, but believe
The life divine dwells in thee. Let it grow,
That which the upreaching spirit can achieve
The grand and all-creative forces know.
They will assist and strengthen, as the light
Lifts up the acorn to the oak tree's height;
Thou hast but to resolve, and lo! God's weak
Great instance shall fortify thy soul.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Our Prices Are Always the Lowest, but at No Time Is the Difference So Pronounced as During the Holidays.

NOTICE:—Beginning to-day our stores will remain open evenings until Christmas.

Melodies of Mother Goose loom up in red, yellow, green and black. In many twilights to come, as in many twilights past, mothers will hold their children spellbound with the pathetic stories of Little Betty Pringle, Jack and Jill, Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son, and the legends of Bo-Peep and the Little Crooked Man. No Greek disbelieves the marvellous history of Agamemnon or Achilles, nor does any normal baby doubt the adventures of Jacky Horner and the Cow That Jumped Over the Moon. The child-mind accepts each as literary and lyrical art. A brilliant jumble of rhymes and jingles, fairy tales, stories of war, travel and adventure—firmly bound, pictorially embellished and low priced.

A Multitude of Holiday Books.

All the best Books are on our counters. They are ready for the Christmas crusade. We've prepared richly, elaborately. Best stock we have ever shown, and the Macy low-price policy dominates. Intelligent and impartial comparisons always win friends for us.

The New Dent Edition of Jane Austen's Complete Works, bound in sheepskin, sold elsewhere at $6.50; our price, $5.49.

Lessons on the War with Spain, A T. Mahan, $1.44.

My Study Fire, Illus., Hamilton Mabie, $1.74.

Great Pictures Described by Great Writers, $1.39.

Poems of Cabin and Field, Dunbar, 98c.

Treasure Bits, 2 vols., dainty white binding, sold elsewhere at 50c; our price, 39c.

Historic Towns of the Middle States, $2.52.

Historic Mansions and By-Ways Around Boston, $1.81.

Fiske's Dutch and Quaker Colonies, $2.88.

Child Life in Colonial Days, Earle, sold elsewhere at $1.90; our price, $1.78.

Modern Daughters, Black, sold elsewhere at $1.90; our price, $1.69.

Browning—Poet and Man, Carey, $2.71.

The Life and Letters of Sir John Millais, $7.21.

The True William Penn, $1.44.

Some Experiences of an Irish R. M., $1.08.

The Letters of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 2 vols., per set, $3.49.

Trooper Tales, W. L. Comfort, 72c.

James Russell Lowell and His Friends, Hale, $2.16.

Fisherman's Luck, Henry van Dyke, sold elsewhere at $1.60; our price, $1.39.

Backlog Studies, C. D. Warner, $1.44.

Drake and His Yeomen, Jas. Barnes, $1.39.

Saracinesca, illus., 2 vols., sold elsewhere at $3.75; our price, $3.16.

Janice Meredith, illus., 2 vols., sold elsewhere at $3.75; our price, $3.16.

Hugh Wynne, illus., 2 vols., sold elsewhere at $3.75; our price, $3.16.

Becky Sharp Edition Vanity Fair, sold elsewhere at $2.00; our price, $1.81.

Bachelor Ballads, illus., sold elsewhere at $1.10; our price, 88c.

Great Words by Great Americans, Paul L. Ford, $1.08.

Santa Claus' Partner, Page, $1.08.

The Gentleman from Indiana, Tarkington, $1.04.

A full line of Books for the little ones, board and cloth bindings, profusely illustrated, 19c., 24c., 31c., 41c., 99c. and upward.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY BOOK PAGE

This page gives a summary of some of the most important of the Macmillan Company's New Holiday Books heretofore advertised here. Why not cut this list out, send it to your bookseller, and ask him to send you these books to look over?

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

POMPEII: Its Life and Art. By AUGUST MAU.

F. MARION CRAWFORD, who, brought up in Rome, has known the subject from boyhood, describes this as "containing an immense amount of new material rendered doubly valuable by the author's treatment . . . a noteworthy advance on all hitherto published." It is one of the most superbly illustrated books of the season. Translated by FRANCIS W. KELSEY. Half leather, 8vo. **$6.00** *net.*

LETTERS FROM JAPAN. By MRS. HUGH FRASER.

A Record of Modern Life in the Island Empire.

A reproduction of rare bits of native art or of views in Japan supplements charming letters written by the wife of a British Minister in Japan to her family (the Crawfords) in Rome. Two volumes, silk. **$7.50.**

SARACINESCA. By F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Mr. CRAWFORD'S most dramatic story of Italian life—"a perfect story perfectly told"—illustrated by Mr. ORSON LOWELL, whose artistic complement to the beauty of Mr. Allen's "The Choir Invisible" made it not only a favorite gift book but a permanent art treasure. Two volumes, sateen. **$5.00.**

CHILD LIFE IN COLONIAL DAYS.

Mrs. ALICE MORSE EARLE'S companion volume to "Home Life in Colonial Days" is even more perfectly illustrated. Here are the toys, the school books, the tasks, the dress, the whole surroundings of the colonial child, and many of the serious small faces themselves. Cloth, crown 8vo. **$2.50.**

AMONG ENGLISH HEDGEROWS. By CLIFTON JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson's work has that perfect local flavor which is to be expected when a man takes his camera and pen and simply lives the life he intends to describe. His pictures of English rural life are thus of a high quality, and the work as a whole one of the most delightful of its kind. Cloth, gilt top. **$2.25.**

AVE ROMA IMMORTALIS. By F. MARION CRAWFORD.

"The ablest popular work on Rome published in recent years," is also one of the most suitably illustrated. Photogravure reproductions from the finest photographs obtainable show the present conditions, while pen drawings in the text show the varying aspect of the "heart of the world" from the earliest years till now. "It is delightful on every page," said *The Sun.* Silk, two volumes. **$6.00** *net.*

THE NEW STANDARD BOOKS.

LORD TENNYSON'S LIFE AND WORKS.

This is the only *complete* library edition of Tennyson's Poems published in this country and the first to include the indispensable Memoir by the poet's son, in which are a number of poems not elsewhere published. "As for the form of the edition," says *The Tribune*, "it seems to us ideal." Ten volumes, cloth. **$20.00.**

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: The Man of the People.

Mr. NORMAN HAPGOOD has succeeded unquestionably in that most difficult task of writing a new life of Lincoln, which takes rank from the first as a view which was not only new but needed. As Judge MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN writes, "it is a remarkable book . . . one that will live in literature." Half leather. **$2.00.**

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A LONG EPISCOPATE. Being Reminiscences and Recollections of the RT. REV. HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D.D., LL. D., Bishop of Minnesota.

Bishop Whipple has given us a book which seems as if it had been "talked rather than written, informal," as *The Churchman* says, "of varied and absorbing interest"—a most interesting biography. Cloth. **$5.00.**

THE UNITED KINGDOM: A Political History.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH has in this review of the political development of England followed practically the method used in his earlier work, The United States, showing, says *The Chicago Tribune*, "the same intellectual grip and power of lucid condensation." Two volumes, cloth. **$4.00.**

THE STORY OF FRANCE. By THOMAS E. WATSON

The first volume of Mr. WATSON'S picturesque and brilliant book aroused such interest that *The Evening Telegraph* of Philadelphia, alluding to the second volume, then in press, remarked: "We have the right to expect it to be an exposition which will attract the notice of the world." Two volumes. **$5 00.**

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS.

Probably no single "source" of the English history of the Restoration Period is so frequently quoted, or is on the whole so really valuable, as the little Secretary's frank description of his affairs and friends. The most complete edition ever published is that edited by HENRY B. WHEATLEY just now completed by the new volume of Pepysiana and an exhaustive Index. Nine volumes. **$13.50** *net.*

THE BEST NEW NOVELS.

VIA CRUCIS. By F. MARION CRAWFORD

A Romance of the Second Crusade. *7th Edition. 35th Thousand.*

Of unusual attractiveness is Mr. Crawford's latest novel, said to be "an exquisite romance . . . a thrilling, tender story," to which a warm welcome has been given, seven editions or 35,000 having been ordered within the first month of issue. Illustrated by LOUIS LOEB. Cloth. **$1.50.**

YOUNG APRIL. By EGERTON CASTLE.

Perhaps no words describe this better than those of *The Boston Evening Transcript*, "A drama of mingled passion and mirth, of laughter and tears and chivalry."
Illustrated by A. B. WENZELL. Cloth. **$1.50.**

THEY THAT WALK IN DARKNESS.

GHETTO TRAGEDIES by ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

Characteristic tales with all of the author's keen insight into human nature and power of displaying it, with changes of mood as far from each other as the varying scenes of these intense strange stories. Cloth. **$1.50.**

SOLDIER RIGDALE. By BEULAH MARIE DIX.

How He Sailed in the "Mayflower" and How He Served Miles Standish.

A story of the settlement of New England. A vivid picture and one which, as *The Boston Herald* says, "is doubly valuable for the note of sympathy which it strikes." Cloth. **$1.50.**

LITTLE NOVELS OF ITALY. By MAURICE HEWLETT.

Sharing that rare quaint quality of which "The Forest Lovers" was the charming even fascinating embodiment, Mr. Hewlett's new work is, as *The Times-Herald* said, "one of the most pronounced literary successes of the year." Cloth. **$1.50.**

RICHARD CARVEL. By WINSTON CHURCHILL.

A success of **260,000 within six months** means the possession of some compelling quality; here it seems to be the charm which attaches to a simple, sincere, human picture of life and character; perhaps as much also the thoroughly good workmanship which makes it, as *Literature* says, "a production of which not only the author but his countrymen have reason to be proud." Cloth. **$1.50.**

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

WABENO, THE MAGICIAN. By MARIE OSGOOD WRIGHT.

A Sequel to Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts.

Mrs. Wright's nature stories are always welcomed as the best of their kind, and of this new one, *The New York Tribune* writes, "A more delightful and healthy book for the young could hardly be written." Delightfully illustrated by JOSEPH GLEESON. Price **$1.50.** In a box, with "Tommy-Anne and the Three Hearts," **$3.00.**

BOY LIFE ON THE PRAIRIE.

"Hamlin Garland is a writer of great originality and more than ordinary power," says *The Churchman*, "and in the description of farm life in this book he is at his best." The illustrations are by E. W. DEMING. Cloth. **$1.50.**

THE JINGLE BOOK. By CAROLYN WELLS.

No more delightful gift for young people could be imagined than this charming book as amusing as it is ingenious and unexpected. Author and artist are so happily in sympathy with each other that the clever drawings seem essential to the verses, and each strives to outdo the other in whimsical comicalities. Cloth. **$1.00.**

DRAKE AND HIS YEOMEN. By JAMES BARNES.

A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE CHARACTER AND ADVENTURES OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, AS TOLD BY SIR MATTHEW MAUNSELL, HIS FRIEND AND FOLLOWER. WHEREIN ALSO IS SET FORTH MUCH OF THE NARRATOR'S PRIVATE HISTORY.

A story of which all except the introductory account of the hero's boyhood is based on actual records in history, but as thrilling as any novel. Cloth. **$2.00.**

THE LISTENING CHILD. By LUCY THACHER.

A SELECTION FROM THE STORES OF ENGLISH VERSE, MADE FOR THE YOUNGEST READERS AND HEARERS.

Admirably adapted to arouse love for poetry and the poetical in verse or prose. With an introduction by THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Cloth. **$1.25.**

STORIES FROM FROISSART. By HENRY NEWBOLT.

These old stories, which never grow tiresome, are illustrated after the quaint style of the old MS., or of Kenneth Grahame's Golden Age, and were never put into a more fascinating setting. Cloth. **$1.50.**

Our Holiday Catalogue and a selected list of Books for Boys and Girls suitable for Holiday Gifts will be sent on application to

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.